

Sessional Papers

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT
OF
PETITIONS RECEIVED
BY THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1864.				
Oct. 18	Certain Inhabitants of Sydney	(1653) One thousand six hundred and fifty-three	Mr. Parkes	Against the recent increase of the Postage Rate by Mail Steamers to Europe.
" 18	Certain Inhabitants of Yass	(78) Seventy-eight	Mr. Parkes	Similar Prayer.
" 18	Inhabitants of Parramatta	(200) Two hundred	Mr. Parkes	Similar Prayer.
" 19	Certain Inhabitants of Goulburn	(52) Fifty-two	Mr. Samuel	Similar Prayer.
" 19	Edward Denny Day and Frederick Nainby, of East Maitland, Executors and Trustees under the Will of Samuel Clift, late of East Maitland, Esquire.	(2) Two	Mr. Darvall	Setting forth certain circumstances under which a Run at Liverpool Plains called "Wallalla" was contemporaneously occupied by the late Samuel Clift (and one William Nowland, whose right he purchased) on the one hand, and by one John Eales on the other, whereby (it is alleged) the Government, who recently decided in Eales' favor, had received rent for many years from both parties; and praying consideration, and the order of the House in the matter.
" 19	Certain Inhabitants of Hinton and the vicinity	(420) Four hundred and twenty	Mr. Close	Setting forth certain disadvantages sustained by Hinton in connection with the present Maitland District Council, and praying consideration of the claims of Hinton in any new measure respecting the management of Local Roads.
" 19	Certain Farmers and others concerned in the Alluvial Lands of the River Hunter Districts	(1) One	Mr. Darvall	Praying for the passing of a law for the promotion of Drainage.
" 21	Paul Horace de Philipsthal, late Chief Clerk in the Department of the Inspector General of Police	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	Setting forth that Petitioner's services in the Department of the Inspector General of Police were dispensed with on the abolition of his office, on 1 January, 1863; that he has not yet received either an equivalent appointment, although promised, or compensation; and praying Inquiry, with a view to redress.
" 21	Certain Inhabitants of the Western Districts of New South Wales	(664) Six hundred and sixty-four	Mr. Cummings	Praying for justice to the Western Districts, as compared with other Districts of the Colony in the matter of Railway extension.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 October, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1864. Oct. 25	Certain Inhabitants of Queanbeyan	(37) Thirty-seven ..	Dr. Lang	{ Against the recent increase of the Postage Rate by Mail Steamers to Europe.
.. 25	David Blair	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Complaining of his dismissal from the office of a Messenger in the Department of the Legislative Assembly, and praying for either restoration to his office or appointment to some such Government situation.
.. 26	Certain Inhabitants of Tumut..	(24) Twenty-four ..	Mr. Samuel	{ Against the recent increase of the Postage Rate by Mail Steamers to Europe.
.. 27	Henry William Dudley	(1) One	Mr. Dalgleish	{ Drawing attention to a former Petition from himself, presented to the Legislative Assembly and referred to a Select Committee on Grievances, in 1861; and praying favourable consideration.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 28 October, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1864. Nov. 1	Certain Licensed Watermen, plying for hire at the Circular Quay, in the Port of Sydney	(64) Sixty-four	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer certain inconveniences, as in the Petition set forth, arising out of the state of the law; and praying for leave to sue as well as to be sued, and for other relief in the premises.
.. 1	Nathaniel Lipscombe Kentish..	(1) One	Mr. Rusden	{ Relative to Petitioner's dismissal from the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Molong, which formed the subject of former Petitions—praying consideration of his case.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 4 November, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of PETITIONS received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1864.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1.—Grievances.					
1864.					
Oct. 21 ..	Paul Horace de Philipsthal, late Chief Clerk in the Department of the Inspector General of Police	(1) One	Mr. Parkes	{ Setting forth that Petitioner's services in the Department of the Inspector General of Police were dispensed with on the abolition of his office, on 1 January, 1863; that he has not yet received either an equivalent appointment, although promised, or compensation; and praying Inquiry, with a view to redress	{ Not printed.
.. 25 ..	David Blair	(1) One	Dr. Lang	{ Complaining of his dismissal from the office of a Messenger in the Department of the Legislative Assembly, and praying for either restoration to his office or appointment to some such Government situation	{ Not printed.
.. 27 ..	Henry William Dudley	(1) One	Mr. Dalgleish ..	{ Drawing attention to a former Petition from himself, presented to the Legislative Assembly and referred to a Select Committee on Grievances, in 1861; and praying favourable consideration	{ Printed.
Nov. 1 ..	Certain Licensed Watermen, plying for hire at the Circular Quay, in the Port of Sydney..	(64) Sixty-four	Mr. Parkes	{ Representing that Petitioners suffer certain inconveniences, as in the Petition set forth, arising out of the state of the law; and praying for leave to sue as well as to be sued, and for other relief in the premises	{ Not printed.
.. 1 ..	Nathaniel Lipscombe Kentish..	(1) One	Mr. Rusden	{ Relative to Petitioner's dismissal from the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Molong,—which formed the subject of former Petitions—praying consideration of his case..	{ Not printed.
2.—Miscellaneous.					
Oct. 18 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Sydney..	{ (1,653) One thousand six hundred and fifty-three .. }	Mr. Parkes	{ Against the recent increase of the Postage Rate by Mail Steamers to Europe	{ Not printed.
.. 18 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Yass....	(78) Seventy-eight ..	Mr. Parkes	Similar Prayer	{ Not printed.
.. 18 ..	Inhabitants of Parramatta	(200) Two hundred ..	Mr. Parkes	Similar Prayer	{ Not printed.
.. 19 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Goulburn	(52) Fifty-two	Mr. Samuel	Similar Prayer	{ Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1864.	2.—Miscellaneous—continued.				
Oct. 19 ..	Edward Denny Day, and Frederick Nainby, of East Maitland, Executors and Trustees under the Will of Samuel Clift, late of East Maitland, Esquire ..	(2) Two	Mr. Darvall	{ Setting forth certain circumstances under which a Run at Liverpool Plains, called "Wallalla," was contemporaneously occupied by the late Samuel Clift (and one William Nowland, whose right he purchased) on the one hand, and by one John Eales on the other, whereby (it is alleged) the Government, who recently decided in Eales' favour, had received rent for many years from both parties; and praying consideration, and the order of the House in the matter.. }	{ Not printed.
" 19 ..	Certain Farmers and others concerned in the Alluvial Lands of the River Hunter Districts ..	(1) One	Mr. Darvall	{ Praying for the passing of a law for the promotion of Drainage .. }	{ Not printed.
" 25 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Queanbeyan	(37) Thirty-seven....	Dr. Lang	{ Against the recent increase of the Postage Rate by Mail Steamers to Europe	{ Not printed.
" 26 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Tumut..	(24) Twenty-four	Mr. Samuel	Similar Prayer	{ Not printed.
	3.—Railways.				
Oct. 21 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Western Districts of New South Wales	{ (664) Six hundred and sixty-four .. }	Mr. Cummings.	{ Praying for justice to the Western Districts, as compared with other Districts of the Colony in the matter of Railway Extension }	{ Printed.
	4.—Roads.				
Oct. 19 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Hinton and the vicinity	{ (420) Four hundred and twenty .. }	Mr. Close	{ Setting forth certain disadvantages sustained by Hinton, in connection with the present Maitland District Council, and praying consideration of the claims of Hinton in any new measure respecting the management of Local Roads	{ Not printed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 9 November, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER of PUBLIC BILLS originated in the Assembly, during the Session of 1864.

SHORT TITLES.	BY WHOM INITIATED.	ORDERED.	PRESENTED AND READ 1 ^o .	REMARKS.
Military Contribution	Mr. W. Forster ..	19 October ..	20 October ..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Ordnance Land Act Amendment..	Mr. Martin .....	.....	18 October ..	<i>Pro formé</i> Bill.
Volunteer.....	Mr. W. Forster....	19 October ..	19 October ..	Stopped by Prorogation.

*Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 9 November, 1864.*

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURING THE SESSION OF 1864.

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.		PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.		REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
VOTES.				By Address.		By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
No.	Date.	No.	Entry.							
9	1 Nov., 1864	Mr. Garrett	6	Abbott, James Wm.—(Administration of Justice)		{ Conditional Purchases under Crown Lands } { Alienation Act of 1861 }		.....	.....	.....
9	1 Nov., "	Mr. Piddington	4	.....		Post Office, Madgee—Removal of.		.....	.....	.....
9	1 Nov., "	Mr. Terry	5	.....		Treasury Returns under Bank Credit System ..		.....	.....	.....
7	27 Oct., "	Mr. Morris	7	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....

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

109	7 June, 1860	Mr. Parkes	14	Alpacas, Flock of—and Claims of Mr. Ledger ..		8 Nov. (Further)	64/385	.....	.....	.....
11	9 July, 1863	Mr. Wilson	11	{ Claim of Mr. J. H. Nixon against Mr. C. A. } { Goodchap and Mr. F. L. Oliver ..		8 Nov.	64/384	.....	.....	.....
70	1 Dec., "	Mr. Dangar	14	.....		27 Oct.	64/365	.....	27 Oct.	28 Oct., 1864.
113	23 Feb., 1864	Mr. Tighe	12	.....		27 Oct.	64/366	.....	27 Oct.	28 Oct., "
84	29 Dec., 1863	Mr. Macleay	26	.....		8 Nov. (Further)	64/381	.....	8 Nov.	9 Nov., "
108	12 Feb., 1864	Mr. Sadleir	6	Coal Fields—Proceedings of Inspectors of ..		18 Oct.	64/312	.....	18 Oct.	19 Oct., "
143	20 April, "	Mr. Dalgleish	11	{ Great South Road—Formation of, through } { North Gundagai ..		18 Oct.	64/313	.....	18 Oct.	19 Oct., "
109	16 Feb., "	Mr. Lucas	6	Naval Brigade ..		25 Oct.	64/344	.....	.....	.....
128	23 Mar., 1863	Mr. Garrett	5	Perry, F. W.—Defalcation of ..		1 Nov. (In part)	64/372	.....	1 Nov.	2 Nov., "
9	7 July, "	Mr. W. Forster	6	.....		28 Oct.	64/368	.....	.....	.....
143	20 April, 1864	Mr. Terry	10	{ Products of the Colony approved at Great Ex- } { hibition in London ..		20 Oct.	64/333	.....	20 Oct.	21 Oct., "
				{ Scab in Sheep—Returns relative to ..						
				{ Survey of Railway Line from Muswellbrook } { to Madgee ..						

ADDRESS, NOT BEING FOR PAPERS.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	VOTES.			VOTES.			VOTES.			VOTES.			
	No.	Date.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.		No.	Date.	By Whom.	No.	Date.	By Whom and How.	
Reply to Governor's Opening Speech	1	18 Oct., 1864	Mr. Lackey	9	3 Nov., 1864	9	11	3 Nov., 1864	1	3 Nov., 1864	1	The Governor..	{ Committee appointed to prepare to Reply.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 9 November, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1864.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
1	The Governor's Opening Speech	18 October, 1864; Votes 1, Entry 9 (On motion of Mr. Lackey.)	{ Mr. Lackey, Mr. Milford, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lackey	1	1	None	18 October, 1864.
2	Standing Orders	19 October, 1864; Votes 2, Entry 15. (On motion of Mr. W. Forster.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hart, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Smart, Mr. Wisdom.	None	None	None	None	
3	Library	19 October, 1864; Votes 2, Entry 16. (On motion of Mr. W. Forster.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Dalley, Dr. Lang, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Hart.	None	None	None	None	
4	Elections and Qualifications	20 October, 1864; Votes 3, Entry 2 (By Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 27 October, 1864.)	{ William Macleay, Esquire, Thomas Garrett, Esquire, Augustus Morris, Esquire, James Hart, Esquire, William Richman Piddington, Esquire, John Caldwell, Esquire, Hugh Gordon, Esquire.	None	None	None	None	

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 9 November, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
DURING THE SESSION OF 1864.

1. New Writs issued	None.
2. Select Committees:—	
On Public Bills	None.
On other Public Matters	1
On Private Bills	None.
3. Standing Committees	1
4. Election Committee (number of cases)	3
5. Public Bills:—	
Originated in the Assembly—	
Received the Royal Assent	} None.
Reserved for signification of Her Majesty's	
Pleasure thereon	
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	3
Brought from the Council—	
Received the Royal Assent	} None.
Reserved for signification of Her Majesty's	
Pleasure thereon	
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	3
6. Private Bills:—	
Originated in the Assembly—	
Received the Royal Assent	} None.
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	
Brought from the Council	None.
7. Petitions received:—	
Printed	2
Not Printed	13
8. Divisions:—	
In the House	11
In Committee of the Whole	None.
9. Sittings:—	
Days of Meeting	13
Hours of Sitting	103 hrs. 48 min.
Hours of Sitting after Midnight	4 .. 31 ..
Daily Average	7 .. 59 ..
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—	
Before commencement of Business }	} None.
After commencement of Business }	
10. Votes and Proceedings	13
Entries in Votes and Proceedings:—	
Of Business done	107
Of Notices of Motion	469
Of Orders of the Day	44
Of Questions	77
Of Contingent Notices	None.
Daily Average	697
11. Contingent Notices and Notices of Clauses and Amendments to Bills to be moved in Committee	53
12. Orders for Papers	None.
13. Addresses for Papers	3
14. Other Addresses	1
15. Papers laid upon the Table:—	
By Message	1
By Command	39
By Speaker	1
In Return to Orders	7
In Return to Addresses	4
Reports from Select Committees	None.
Evidence taken at Bar	1
Ordered to be Printed	48
Not Ordered to be Printed	5
	53
	53

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 9 November, 1864.

CHA. TOMPSON,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, MO. 1914

ST. LOUIS, MO. 1914

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN EACH DISTRICT, FOR 1863-4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 October, 1864.

RETURN shewing the number of Electors on the Roll of each Electoral District, for 1863-4.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Argyle	1,689
2. Balranald	860
3. Bathurst	1,117
4. The Bogan	1,774
5. Braidwood	1,797
6. Camden	2,175
7. Canterbury	3,433
8. Carcoar	1,275
9. The Clarence	1,686
10. Central Cumberland	2,195
11. Eden	1,886
12. The Glebe	1,574
13. Goulburn	676
14. The Gwydir	766
15. Hartley	1,019
16. The Hastings	1,619
17. The Hawkesbury	1,719
18. The Hume	996
19. The Hunter	1,484
20. The Lower Hunter	788
21. The Upper Hunter	1,591
22. Illawarra	1,800
23. Kiama	1,218
24. The Lachlan	2,695
25. Liverpool Plains	1,556
26. East Macquarie	2,172
27. West Macquarie	693
28. East Maitland	768
29. West Maitland	1,205
30. Manero	1,457
31. Morpeth	802
32. Mudgee	1,762
33. The Murray	823
34. The Murrumbidgee	1,306
35. Narellan	867
36. The Nepean	1,102
37. Newcastle	1,000
38. New England	1,726
39. Newtown	1,700
40. Northumberland	1,854
41. Orange	839
42. Paddington	1,799
43. Parramatta	1,236
44. The Paterson	503
45. Patrick's Plains	1,221
46. Queanbeyan	926
47. Shoalhaven	1,208
48. St. Leonard's	1,962
49. East Sydney	7,449
50. West Sydney	7,125
51. Tenterfield	879
52. The Tumut	1,007
53. Wellington	1,012
54. The Williams	921
55. Windsor	611
56. Wollombi	1,089
57. Yass Plains	1,207

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 October, 1864.

[Price, 3d.]

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1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN THE GOLD FIELDS DISTRICTS, FOR 1863-4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 October, 1864.

RETURN shewing the estimated number of Electors entitled to vote in the several
Gold Fields Electoral Districts, for 1863-4.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELECTORS.
1. Gold Fields South 	5,900
2. Gold Fields West 	10,000
3. Gold Fields North 	1,000

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 October, 1864.*

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

(DESPATCH, IN REPLY TO ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 November, 1864.

JOHN YOUNG,
Governor.

Message No.

The Governor transmits to the Legislative Council a copy of a Despatch, dated the 23rd May, 1864, which His Excellency has received from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the Addresses of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Birth of a Son to their Royal Highnesses, which were agreed to by the Council on the 18th March last.

*Government House,
Sydney, 18th October, 1864.*

[*Enclosure.*]

(No. 27.)

*Downing-street,
23 May, 1864.*

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your Despatch, No. 25, of the 19th of March, transmitting Addresses of Congratulation from the Legislative Council and from the House of Assembly of New South Wales, to Her Majesty, on the Birth of a Son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and also similar Addresses to their Royal Highnesses.

You will have the goodness to inform the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, that I have duly laid their Addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

You will also inform them, that I caused to be communicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Address of each House to their Royal Highnesses, and that they received with much satisfaction this expression of the attachment and good wishes of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bt., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHARGE AGAINST THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, MR. HOLROYD.

EVIDENCE

TAKEN AT

THE BAR OF THE ASSEMBLY,

ON THE

CHARGE PREFERRED BY MR. ARNOLD
AGAINST THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY FOR
PUBLIC WORKS, MR. HOLROYD.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
21 *October*, 1864.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1864.

[*Price*, 1s. 4d.]

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1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE BAR OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[PRIVILEGE—Consideration of Charge preferred by Mr. Arnold against the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Holroyd.— Examination of Witnesses.]

FRIDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1864.

Mr. Andrew Lenehan examined:—

1. *By Mr. Arnold:* Have you been acquainted with Mr. Holroyd, the Minister for Public Works, for some time? I have.
2. Have you been in the habit of affording pecuniary accommodation to Mr. Holroyd previous to March of this year, or about that time? That question I decline to answer, whether any pecuniary accommodation may have been afforded by me to any person—I think it is not a question that should be put to me. I am quite prepared to tell you anything that is necessary, but I think that is not called for. I have afforded accommodation to many persons, but I do not think I should be called upon to say that I have done so to any one person in particular.
3. I do not speak of it in the sense in which you take it—Have you been engaged in pecuniary transactions with Mr. Holroyd, I do not say for whose benefit, it may be for mutual benefit? I have been engaged in various transactions, commercial and pecuniary.
4. Have these transactions ceased? Long since.
5. Can you remember about when they ceased? About the end of last year, I think.
6. Was Mr. Holroyd Minister for Public Works at the time? My transactions with Mr. Holroyd were long before he was a Minister.
7. They ceased before he was a Minister? I believe he was a Minister at the time.
8. Did Mr. Holroyd, after these transactions with you ceased, require certain pecuniary accommodation? I would be glad if you could suggest any one. I would answer—it is quite possible. I really forget just now whether—
9. I do not wish to confine you to any particular transaction. Did Mr. Holroyd ever ask you if you knew any one who could afford you pecuniary accommodation? I have no recollection of that.
10. In consequence of anything that took place between yourself and Mr. Holroyd, did you see Dr. Hamilton? I saw Dr. Hamilton.
11. During the present year? Early in the present year.
12. Can you say in what month? I cannot.
13. Was it March? I could not tell you.
14. Did you see Dr. Hamilton in reference to any pecuniary transaction which concerned Mr. Holroyd? No, I did not, in my recollection. Dr. Hamilton called upon me, and in the course of conversation he asked me to see Mr. Holroyd for him on a certain matter, and I saw Mr. Holroyd, and made his request. I know no more about it. I made the request at Dr. Hamilton's instance, to Mr. Holroyd—it was to ask if he would do him a favour.
15. When was this? In the beginning of the year, I think.
16. You went to Mr. Holroyd, I understood you to say, at the instance of Dr. Hamilton? Yes.
17. To ask a favour of Mr. Holroyd? Yes.
18. What was that favour? If he would be kind enough to have his name put in the Commission of the Peace, as he was going to reside at Illawarra, or Wollongong, I think.
19. The request that Dr. Hamilton made to you was, that you would propose to Mr. Holroyd to place him in the Commission of the Peace—is that what I understand you to say? Yes.

- Mr. Andrew Lenehan. 20. Did you ever, upon any occasion during the present year, propose to Dr. Hamilton that he should afford pecuniary accommodation of any kind to Mr. Holroyd? No, I do not recollect doing so.
- 21 Oct., 1864. 21. Do you recollect Mr. Holroyd ever asking you to do so? No; I went to Mr. Holroyd and asked him—I made the request that Dr. Hamilton had asked me to do. I told Dr. Hamilton that I had made that request, and that Mr. Holroyd had made a conditional promise that his name should be placed on the Commission, provided he could do so. I told Dr. Hamilton I had done so, and advised him to go himself and see Mr. Holroyd. I think that is all that took place.
22. What was the condition to which you referred when Mr. Holroyd made this promise? That the Executive Council, I presume, would approve of his recommendation.
23. Then do I clearly understand you to say, Mr. Lenehan, that you never did see Dr. Hamilton, upon any occasion, in reference to any pecuniary transaction in which Mr. Holroyd was concerned? I think I recollect on one occasion—but when it was I really cannot say now—that I wanted some person to assist an object that I had in view in affording Mr. Holroyd some accommodation, as I could not do it myself, and I think I asked Dr. Hamilton—whether before or afterwards I could not say—to do it himself. Whether that was before or after—it must have been before—before the Commission of the Peace was issued—I asked him to do it for him, as I could not do it myself.
24. What did you ask him to do? To afford some accommodation to Mr. Holroyd that I could not myself do at the time. I think I mentioned the circumstance; I never negotiated anything of the sort—nothing passed from hand or mouth beyond what I state myself.
25. Will you state what was the nature of the proposed transaction? The nature of what transaction?
26. What was the kind of accommodation proposed? The accommodation was simply to renew a bill.
27. It was to renew a bill that Dr. Hamilton had at the time—a bill of Mr. Holroyd's? No, he had none that I know of at that time.
28. To renew what bill? To renew a bill I should have done, if I had been in a position to have done it.
29. What did you ask Dr. Hamilton to do—to discount a bill? No, certainly not.
30. To advance money? Yes. I asked him if he had a couple of hundred pounds to lend, I should be glad if he would do so.
31. Be glad if he would lend it to whom? To Mr. Holroyd.
32. On what security? I do not know; I offered no security; I had none to offer. I desired him to go to Mr. Holroyd, and see him.
33. If he had a couple of hundred pounds to lend, you would be glad if he would lend it to Mr. Holroyd? Yes, I said so.
34. Was anything said at the time between you of security or consideration? No.
35. No arrangement of any kind was made? Nothing of the sort.
36. What did Dr. Hamilton say? I do not know. What he said I never knew from that day to this. I never saw him on that subject afterwards.
37. When you made this proposal to Dr. Hamilton, that he should advance £200 to Mr. Holroyd, did he lead you to believe that he was willing to do so? I was under that impression, that he was prepared to do it.
38. Will you state, as nearly as you can, at what time this was? It might have been the end of last year, or very early in the beginning of the present; but really I could not tell you.
39. Do you think it was before March? Somewhere about March, the beginning of March, or early in the year—it could not be later than March.
40. At the time you saw Mr. Hamilton, and proposed this pecuniary advance to Mr. Holroyd, was anything said about the Commission of the Peace? No, not certainly at that time—certainly not at that time.
41. Was it before or after that time that Dr. Hamilton expressed his wish to you to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I think before, but I could not be positive.
42. Was it upon a solitary occasion? A solitary occasion—never but once. I saw him the second time, and told him Mr. Holroyd had made this promise, and that he had better go himself and see him.
43. Can you remember whether, when you saw Dr. Hamilton, to convey to him the answer of the Minister with regard to placing him in the Commission of the Peace, anything was said at that time about this money accommodation? I do not think there was, just at that time.
44. Was it about that time? About that time.
45. Do you remember whether before or after, or whether at the time? I do not indeed, for it is about twelve months since. The whole affair must have been within a month—that is, the overture I made about the money matter, and his request. I think it took place within a month.
46. It was within a month of the overture about the money matter that this request was made? About that time I think.
47. Do you know whether, at the time the proposal was made to place Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace, any money had been advanced? No.
48. Do you know whether any accommodation had been afforded? No; nothing passed through my hands, good or bad.
49. Do you know whether any accommodation was afforded? No, that I do not of my own knowledge.
50. You do not know whether the transaction you proposed was ever carried out? Not of my own knowledge, I do not.

51. Do I understand you to say this advance was for the purpose of taking up some other bill? Yes. Mr. Andrew Lenehan.
52. What bill? A bill I had discounted.
53. Then did you get the money? That I cannot say. Mr. Holroyd was the maker of the bill, and there were so many transactions between him and I that I could not say whether that bill was one he had to provide for. 21 Oct., 1864.
54. Dr. Hamilton had not anything to do with the bill? Nothing at all.
55. Did you expect that the proceeds of this transaction between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton would go to yourself? Certainly not; why go to me?
56. Not to take up this bill? No; why to me?—It was not for myself I wanted it.
57. Then you do not know whether any bill transaction took place between Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd? Certainly not, to my own knowledge.
58. Have you ever stated that there was a bill transaction? Certainly not.
59. You have never stated that? No; I stated that I believed Dr. Hamilton lent Mr. Holroyd money at my request—that was all. Whether Dr. Hamilton got Mr. Holroyd's bill or not I do not know. I never saw it; I never heard of it. I might have heard of it, but I never negotiated any matter of the sort myself.
60. Then do I understand you to say, that you went to Mr. Hamilton and asked him to make an advance of a couple of hundred pounds to Mr. Holroyd? No, I did not say that.
61. That you proposed to him to make an advance? No, I did not go to Dr. Hamilton—Dr. Hamilton came to my warehouse upon some matter of business of his own.
62. Do I understand you to say that you made a proposal to Dr. Hamilton to make an advance of £200 to Mr. Holroyd, without any request on the part of Mr. Holroyd that you should do so? No, I do not wish you to understand that. There was a bill of Mr. Holroyd's which was becoming due, and Mr. Holroyd expressed his uneasiness about it, as I could not afford him the accommodation I was used to do, and I spoke to Dr. Hamilton to ask him if he could do it.
63. Without any request on the part of Mr. Holroyd? My naming Dr. Hamilton was my own idea—my own suggestion. Mr. Holroyd never told me to ask Dr. Hamilton about it.
64. Mr. Holroyd never asked you to speak to any one about it? No; he asked me if I knew any one that was able to do it, to relieve him for the moment, and I spoke to Dr. Hamilton at my own instance.
65. Mr. Holroyd asked you to see some one about advancing the money, and you spoke to Dr. Hamilton? Yes.
66. Did you tell Mr. Holroyd afterwards that you had seen Dr. Hamilton? No; I told Dr. Hamilton to see Mr. Holroyd, and if he could manage it for him I should be obliged.
67. But you never saw Mr. Holroyd on the subject? No, I never saw Mr. Holroyd on the subject afterwards. Now I recollect, it was previous to that I happened to ask him the request I first referred to.
68. It was previous to that? Yes.
69. After you saw Dr. Hamilton, and asked him, you never saw Mr. Holroyd about it? Yes, frequently.
70. You never spoke to him on the subject? No.
71. About the transaction or Commission? No, never on that subject.
72. When you spoke to Dr. Hamilton about affording this accommodation to Mr. Holroyd, did he ever say he had afforded accommodation of any kind before? No, he never said so.
73. Did you upon any subsequent occasion speak to Mr. Holroyd about the appointment of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace? Yes, I did.
74. Upon what occasion? About a month after the *Gazette* bearing his name appeared.
75. What did you say to Mr. Holroyd? I told him that I felt in some measure responsible for the recommendation I had made; and as I heard of some stains upon his character, that I felt it my duty at once to tell him, that since the announcement of the new Commission had appeared certain reports had reached my ear, and I thought it only right to make him aware of what I was not myself aware of before; that I felt my own character compromised by making a recommendation I ought not to have done, and had I been aware of what I was afterwards, I should not have made the recommendation I did. I told Mr. Holroyd that.
76. Have you never said that you believe the appointment of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace was in consequence of pecuniary accommodation afforded by him to Mr. Holroyd? I had a private conversation with a friend of mine a few days ago; and in a social way, after some remarks about some money documents that were shewn to me, bearing the signature of Dr. Hamilton in connection with Mr. Holroyd, he said Dr. Hamilton had been stating that he could never get paid some money that he had lent. I said, "I think I recollect all about that," and said "that may attach to the position he is placed in." That remark I made quietly. I certainly never dreamed it should be spoken of again—it was said in confidence.
77. The question I asked you was this—Have you never said that Dr. Hamilton had been placed in the Commission of the Peace in consequence of the accommodation afforded by me? No, I have not; inferences may be drawn from it.
78. Do I understand you to say then, Mr. Lenehan, you do not even know there was any accommodation? From my own knowledge.
79. Nor from Dr. Hamilton nor from Mr. Holroyd? No, I never entered into any negotiation between Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd beyond what I have stated; personally I have not, or any person through or for me.
80. Have you seen any one this morning and spoken to him on the subject? I have spoken to fifty persons.
81. Have you not told persons to-day, that you did propose to Dr. Hamilton to afford certain accommodation

- Mr. Andrew Lenehan.
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- accommodation to Mr. Holroyd, and that Dr. Hamilton said that he wished to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I have just told them what I have told you. I attempted to tell you in my own way the conversation I had with a friend of mine—a gentleman whose name I will not mention—and that, I believe, certain inferences have been drawn from remarks made perhaps by myself and others, to that third party. The matter has been canvassed over, but I myself know nothing in the shape of any negotiation between Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd.
82. You know of no negotiation between them? No.
83. I think you said you proposed to Dr. Hamilton—? I asked Dr. Hamilton if he had a couple of hundred pounds to spare to lend to Mr. Holroyd, and he said—I think he said—he would, and if he would I said, “Will you be good enough to see Mr. Holroyd yourself?” I presume he has done so; I do not know it. I never spoke to him afterwards upon the subject.
84. Nor with regard to the Commission of the Peace? I have told you already, that Dr. Hamilton asked me to speak to Mr. Holroyd to see if he would be placed there.
85. Was that afterwards? No, I think before.
86. And only on the one occasion? Only on the one occasion. I told Mr. Hamilton afterwards that I had spoken to Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Holroyd promised he would do so if he could. I told Dr. Hamilton, after my interview with Mr. Holroyd, that he had better go and see him himself.
87. And that is all you know about the matter? Yes; he told me he had seen him, some days afterwards.
88. Were you in the House yesterday when I made the statement to the House? Yes, I was.
89. Did you hear what I said? Part of it.
90. Did you say that I stated the facts correctly—that you could not think where I got them? Yes, I was certainly astonished at your making the assertion. I never heard—I never spoke to any one about it. I might very well say so. I never spoke to you on the subject, or wrote to you.
91. I did not say you did. I say, did you, after hearing my statement, say to any one that it was quite true, but you could not imagine where I got the facts? I said I could not imagine—I do not recollect about the “quite true” part of it. I recollect saying, “I wonder how Mr. Arnold could know anything about such a transaction, for I did not think any one knew it except my friend.” I must confess I was quite amazed at your knowing it at all.
92. Did you not say that the facts, as I stated the case, were perfectly true? I might have said a good deal of it was true. I am now stating what are facts I know of, and I must not state anything but what is fact.
93. Had you not a conversation with Mr. Hamilton after this occasion, when you asked him for the advance for Mr. Holroyd, which enabled you to know that he had made this advance to Mr. Holroyd? I told you I saw Dr. Hamilton afterwards, and that he made some remark which I really forget now what the precise words were, but they were to the effect that he had fulfilled my wishes.
94. What time was that? It might have been within a fortnight or a week of the time that I first asked him to do so.
95. Did he say anything about the Commission of the Peace then? No, never but on the one occasion.
96. Did you ever, upon any other occasion, hear Dr. Hamilton say anything with regard to this matter? No.
97. Do I understand you to say that he had said something about the difficulty of getting money for the bill? No, that came to my ears from other parties through Dr. Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton reported that he could not get the money—that I have not got from Dr. Hamilton—that was from the third party, whose name I shall not mention, who told me that Dr. Hamilton was complaining he could not get paid.
98. Do you know that Dr. Hamilton was appointed to the Commission of the Peace? I do not know it; I saw his name in the *Gazette*.
99. Did you not say just now, that you had seen Mr. Holroyd in regard to Mr. Hamilton’s appointment after his appointment to the Commission of the Peace? No; I told Mr. Holroyd—on hearing several persons making remarks about Dr. Hamilton being there, and taking objection to his name—I told Mr. Holroyd then, as I told you a few minutes ago, that certain information came to my ears, and that I felt it to be my duty to mention it to him, as I had recommended him, and about a month after the *Gazette* announcing his appointment appeared.
100. When you told Mr. Holroyd that you had reason to regret having recommended Dr. Hamilton for the Commission of the Peace, what did Mr. Holroyd say? He said the charges were inquired into, and the Attorney General would not file a bill, and therefore his character was unimpeached.
101. What did this relate to? Something about a letter, I think, at Wollongong—a money letter—I do not exactly know. I was surprised; and when I expressed my disbelief of the circumstance, I was referred to the Crown Law Officers, and was told the record could prove the assertions made, and I mentioned that to Mr. Holroyd.
102. When you first suggested to Dr. Hamilton to afford this accommodation to Mr. Holroyd, did it appear to you that Mr. Hamilton was a stranger to Mr. Holroyd, as far as the pecuniary transactions were concerned? No; I was aware that Dr. Hamilton was very well acquainted, indeed intimate with Mr. Holroyd.
103. I mean so far as pecuniary transactions were concerned? So far as pecuniary transactions were concerned, never, so far as I know.

104. You are not aware of any pecuniary transaction between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton previous to the time you are speaking of? No, certainly not. Mr. Andrew
Lonchan.
105. Did you take that impression from Dr. Hamilton's manner at the time? Yes, I did.
106. Have you any objection to state what was the specific object to which this £200 advanced by Mr. Holroyd was to be applied? I think I mentioned before, that it was to retire a bill that was falling due of Mr. Holroyd's in my favour. 21 Oct., 1864.
107. Was that bill retired with this money? I should suppose so; I never heard of it.
108. Was it retired afterwards? I should suppose so.
109. Where was that bill at the time? I could not tell you—I did business in three different banks—I could not tell you.
110. Was it in the bank? Yes, in the bank.
111. Have you reason to suppose that the bill to which you allude was retired by the advance made by Dr. Hamilton to Mr. Holroyd? Yes.
112. Could you ascertain whether it was the case? If I knew the case I could, by reference to my books.
113. You remember what the particular bill was, and could find out the date? There were several dates.
114. Could you identify the particular bill that was to be retired by this advance? I could not without I knew the date.
115. Was there more than one bill at that time? Yes.
116. More than one bill of Mr. Holroyd's overdue to you? Not overdue.
117. Falling due? Yes.
118. There were more than one? There were more than one.
119. How many bills of Mr. Holroyd's had you at that time? I could not tell you.
120. Can you ascertain? Yes, I could.
121. Are you willing to ascertain and inform the House? I do not know that I am. I think you are travelling into matters that I think are extraneous (pardon me for saying so) to the inquiry. However, I submit to the ruling of the House. I think matters of this sort are quite irrelevant to the loan of £200. If I were to go into the whole of these bill matters, I should have to go over a space of seven years.
122. Were these bills, to pay which you desired this advance from Dr. Hamilton, drawn by Mr. Holroyd, and payable at his bank? Yes.
123. They were? Yes.
124. Were they paid? Yes, I am quite sure they were paid, because I never heard of them. I would have heard of them if they had not been paid.
125. Then you could have no means of knowing whether this money advanced by Dr. Hamilton was paid to Mr. Holroyd's credit or not? Yes; I told you I never negotiated the matter. I asked him to call upon Mr. Holroyd, and I presume he did so, for he afterwards told me he did.
126. All this was done without any suggestion from Mr. Holroyd? It was done at my instance. At first Mr. Holroyd asked me if I knew any one that would relieve him at the time, as I was unable to do it, and I asked Dr. Hamilton to do it at my own suggestion or own idea.
127. Then it was in consequence of Mr. Holroyd asking you if you knew any one that could afford this accommodation, that you asked Mr. Hamilton? Yes.
- [The Speaker suggested that the question should not be put in a leading form.]
128. Was it in consequence of a suggestion from Mr. Holroyd that you asked Mr. Hamilton to afford this accommodation? Yes, it was.
129. Were you aware, at the time you applied to Dr. Hamilton for this accommodation, that he was an applicant to be placed in the Commission of the Peace, through the influence of Mr. Holroyd? No, not then.
130. Was it, then, after this that Dr. Hamilton suggested to you that Mr. Holroyd should be applied to, to place him in the Commission of the Peace? No, I think not; in my opinion it was before that, Mr. Holroyd requested me to make the application.
131. Then how do you account for your last answer—that you were not aware he was an applicant for the Commission of the Peace? What I mean to say is this,—that I had, either before or after Dr. Hamilton requested me to make the application for him—I really cannot say whether it was before or after—it was about the same time, as near as possible.
132. About the same time, as near as possible? Not on the same occasion; it was within a fortnight or thereabout of the time the one request was made, that the other was made on the other side.
133. *By Mr. Martin:* Have you any objection to state the name of the friend to whom you communicated something about this matter the other day? I have; it was said in confidence.
134. Does the confidence appear to have been kept? No; I intend to keep it.
135. Was it Mr. Hanson, one of the proprietors of the *Empire*? I decline to answer who it was.
136. Are we to understand that whatever you told that gentleman, whoever it was, you told in confidence? Yes.
137. Do you decline to say whether it was not Mr. Hanson, one of the proprietors of the *Empire*? I decline to say, for if I were to say it was not, some other person might be accused.
138. Was the person you spoke to on that occasion the only person you spoke to about this matter? No. Since I have mentioned it—the conversation I had was brought up by a remark about the various bills that were talked of. Several persons have come to me and asked me since, but I do not intend to tell you any name. What I said to each one was that it was in confidence, and I will not retract it if ———

- Mr. Andrew Lenchan. 139. Did you undergo a preliminary examination, by any Member of this House, before you came to this House to-day? Certainly not. I spoke to thirty or forty persons about it.
- 21 Oct., 1864. 140. Did any Member of this House put questions to you before you came here to give evidence? Some Members have asked me questions.
141. Did the Honorable Member for Sydney—Mr. Cowper? Yes, I think Mr. Cowper has himself.
142. How long did that conversation last? Not five minutes.
143. Where was it? In Castlereagh-street.
144. In the street, or in a house? Not in the street—on a verandah.
145. Have you any objection to state in what place? At a club.
146. What club? The Victoria.
147. Was the meeting a casual one? Quite casual. I wanted to speak to Mr. Arnold, and I went there for that purpose, to know how he came to know of the matter I had heard of, and to relieve me of the position the papers placed me in, of being the one that communicated that matter to him, which he very well knows. I went there for the purpose of asking him to relieve me of the position the Press represented me to be in, as having communicated this matter to Mr. Arnold.
148. Did you see him on that occasion? I did not; I saw by accident Mr. Cowper, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Bell, and half a dozen more, promiscuously.
149. Are we to understand that you do not remember whether the suggestion as to the Commission of the Peace was made by Dr. Hamilton before or after you proposed to Dr. Hamilton to accommodate Mr. Holroyd? I really could not tell you; it was so near—within a week—that I asked him to accommodate Mr. Holroyd, and spoke about the other matter.
150. Will you allow me to remind you that you stated this interval at first as a month, second as a fortnight, and now as a week—which is correct? It might be a whole month, from the beginning to the end; it is now a year since the circumstance. I assure you I would really cheerfully give every word that passed about Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd.
151. Are we to understand, now that your attention is called to the matter, that you cannot say whether the proposal of Dr. Hamilton, to suggest his name for the Commission of the Peace, was before or after your proposal to him to give pecuniary assistance? To the best of my belief before, as near as I can recollect.
152. How long before do you now say it was? A week or so, or perhaps it might be a fortnight—I assure you I do not reserve anything; according to the best of my belief it might have been a week or a fortnight, I cannot tell you nearer.
153. Do I understand you to say distinctly, not on the same occasion? Certainly not on the same occasion.
154. Did you ever at any time, when you spoke to Mr. Hamilton about affording pecuniary assistance to Mr. Holroyd, have any talk about being put in the Commission of the Peace? No, not at the time.
155. Was there any stipulation made by Dr. Hamilton to you, directly or indirectly, that he should be put in Commission of the Peace, as a condition of his rendering assistance to Mr. Holroyd? I would not lend myself to anything so disgraceful—I would not be the bearer of it.
156. You do not answer my question — ? Certainly not.
157. In the conversation Dr. Hamilton had with you about the Commission of the Peace, was any reference made, directly or indirectly, to the pecuniary assistance to Mr. Holroyd? No.
158. At the time when you asked Dr. Hamilton to lend pecuniary assistance to Mr. Holroyd, was there any allusion made, directly or indirectly, to the Commission of the Peace? Not at that time.
159. Are we to understand that the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton for the Commission of the Peace emanated from you to Mr. Holroyd? I believe it did.
160. Did you consider it as your recommendation? Yes.
161. A recommendation for which you were responsible? I did.
162. Where was it the other conversation you spoke of about the Commission of the Peace occurred? In my own show-room—my own warehouse.
163. Had you sent for Dr. Hamilton on that occasion, or did he come there by appointment? No; he frequently called upon me as a friend; I never sent for him at any time.
164. You had not sent for him on that occasion; are you aware whether he came by the appointment of Mr. Holroyd? No; he was constantly calling at my house.
165. The meeting was altogether casual? Quite accidental.
166. Will you be so good as to state what he said upon that occasion? He told me he was about to return to his farm at Wollongong, and reside there, and give up his business in Sydney; and as he was about to do so, he would be very much obliged to me if I would speak to Mr. Holroyd, as he knew I was acquainted with him, to ask whether he would place his name in the Commission of the Peace. I said I would do so, believing him to be a highly respectable man, and one who might be useful in the district. As to going about to ask Mr. Holroyd—
167. Did you ask Mr. Holroyd on the same day, or how soon after? A week, perhaps, after Dr. Hamilton asked me to do so.
168. Did you ask Mr. Holroyd before or after you asked Dr. Hamilton to assist Mr. Holroyd—did you communicate Dr. Hamilton's wishes and your own recommendation to Mr. Holroyd before you yourself suggested to Dr. Hamilton that he should assist Mr. Holroyd? Yes, I did.
169. How long before? A short time—I could not tell you how long. You asked me whether I asked Mr. Holroyd to place Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace before this

this pecuniary accommodation was afforded. Now I would not be sure, but, to the best of my belief, it was before, but it was not long before—it might be a week, or a month.

170. Was there any connection between that request which you conveyed to Mr. Holroyd, and your subsequent suggestion to Dr. Hamilton to render pecuniary assistance to Mr. Holroyd? No, none.

171. *By Mr. Rotton (through Mr. Speaker)*: Does the witness recollect meeting myself and Mr. Lord in Castlereagh-street to-day? Yes, I do certainly.

172. Does he recollect having any conversation with us with regard to the matter now under investigation? I do.

173. Does he consider that of a confidential nature or not? No.

174. Did Mr. Lord ask Mr. Lenehan whether, when he negotiated the loan from Dr. Hamilton to Mr. Holroyd, there was no specific bargain that he should be put in the Commission of the Peace? No.

175. Did not Mr. Lord ask that question? I think he did.

176. What was the witness' answer? No.

177. Did I not then say, would the transaction bear the complexion that the honor was consequent upon the accommodation? You made that inference.

178. What was the witness' answer? I really forget whether I made an answer to that. I said it looked like it, or something to that effect.

179. *By Mr. Morris (through Mr. Speaker)*: I desire to ask the question if, in December or November last, the witness recommended to Mr. Holroyd that Dr. Hamilton should be placed in the Commission of the Peace? It must have been this year—not last year.

180. What time this year? I could not tell you; it was the beginning of the year.

181. I should very much like to know if the witness can say whether it was about March? I think it was a little before March; I do not think it was so late in the year; I think it was earlier than March.

182. *By Mr. Garrett (through Mr. Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness whether, when he recommended Dr. Hamilton to Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Holroyd said that Dr. Hamilton had applied to him before upon this subject himself? No, he did not; it appeared to me, when I spoke to him, that Mr. Holroyd had never heard of the application before.

183. *By Mr. Cowper (through Mr. Speaker)*: I wish to know whether the witness came to the Victoria Club, this morning, at my request or at his own suggestion? My own; I called to see Mr. Arnold.

184. Has the witness any objection to state to the House exactly what he stated then? Of course not, none whatever. I mentioned to you that I came to see Mr. Arnold, to ask him or you the favour, if I should appear here this evening, to put the question to me, or to elicit from me, if the rules of the House did not permit me to say so myself, whether I had been the individual who had given Mr. Arnold the information that the papers stated I had afforded him; that, at all events, I might not be accused of more than my sins; I have quite enough as they are; that it should not be attached to my name that I had afforded the information that it appeared by the paper I had afforded, for I was certain I was not entitled to it, and therefore I did not wish to labour under such an imputation. That was my object in calling, and no other. We certainly chatted about the subject, but our conversation was so trifling that I quite forget the words that passed at the time. Whatever conversation we had was spoken in the hearing of four or five persons on the verandah.

185. Did the witness state to me that he entered into communication with Dr. Hamilton, in reference to this pecuniary transaction, at the request of Mr. Holroyd, in consequence of his suggesting to Mr. Holroyd that Dr. Hamilton could do what was necessary in the case? I told you, in speaking over the matter, that Mr. Holroyd asked me if I could accomplish the matter for him, and I spoke to him of Dr. Hamilton doing so; and Dr. Hamilton at a subsequent time, I think—or immediately before, a very short time between the two—requested me to ask Mr. Holroyd if his name might be put in the Commission of the Peace.

186. Did not the witness inform me distinctly that the conversation between himself and Dr. Hamilton, in reference to the discounting of this bill and the appointment to the magistracy, took place together? No, not as a condition, certainly not that.

187. Did the witness, or did he not, state to me that he communicated with Mr. Holroyd in reference to the appointment of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace and the discounting of this bill at the same time? No, not at one and the same time, certainly not.

188. Did the witness, or did he not, say that he believed Mr. Holroyd had not thought of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace before he suggested it to him—and that he supposed from his manner that it was a new suggestion? Yes, I have said so. I think Mr. Holroyd never heard of it before I spoke to him.

189. Did the witness not state, when he placed himself in communication with Dr. Hamilton, that he believed that was the first money transaction between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton? Yes, I believe it was.

190. *By Mr. Allen (through Mr. Speaker)*: Was it a bill or was it cash, in the first instance, that Dr. Hamilton lent Mr. Holroyd? I never saw either promissory note or cash; I had nothing to do with it; I referred Dr. Hamilton to Mr. Holroyd.

191. *By Mr. W. Forster (through Mr. Speaker)*: Are we to understand that, in requesting Dr. Hamilton to afford certain pecuniary accommodation to Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Lenehan felt himself under some obligation to Dr. Hamilton for so doing? I did feel that Dr. Hamilton had at the time acted as a friend of mine in doing so.

192. Did Mr. Lenehan feel that any sort of obligation was conferred by Mr. Hamilton on Mr. Holroyd in affording the accommodation? I must say I think it was a friendly act towards Mr. Holroyd.

Mr. Andrew Lenehan.

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- Mr. Andrew Lenehan. 193. Does Mr. Lenehan think Mr. Holroyd could not easily have procured the same accommodation elsewhere? No doubt he could.
194. In fifty places? No doubt.
- 21 Oct., 1864. 195. *By Mr. Driver (through Mr. Speaker)*: I should like to know from Mr. Lenehan, if he had any opportunity of knowing of his own knowledge whether Mr. Holroyd could have procured this accommodation from fifty places, as he states? I have very little doubt that he could, but I do not know myself. He is a very respectable man; and a man of his position could, I should think, get it from a hundred places.
196. You know nothing further than that? No.
197. Have you had any conversation with respect to the statement of Mr. Arnold, the Honorable Member for the Paterson, last evening? Yes, after I left —
198. Before leaving the House? Yes, some of the Members spoke to me in the passage, in the ante-room.
199. Do you remember being asked a question in my presence? I do not; I remember seeing you, but I do not remember any question being put in particular.
200. Do you remember the nature of the question put to you? I do not. If one question was put there were a hundred, therefore I cannot distinguish the question you are alluding to.
201. Does the witness remember being asked "Is this a true bill?" I remember that word.
202. Does the witness recollect his reply? No, I really do not; I suppose I made a hundred replies.
203. Does the witness think he would recollect his reply if I repeated it to him? Probably I should.
204. Does Mr. Lenehan recollect saying, in answer to a question, that it appeared devilish like it, but he did not know where Mr. Arnold obtained his facts? I admit the latter, but really the old gentleman's name I do not remember mentioning at all.
205. Does Mr. Lenehan remember whether he said so or not? I do; I said, I think, "It looks very like it," but I am afraid I did not forget myself so far as to say the other.
206. Mr. Lenehan will not undertake to say he did not say the other—was Mr. Lenehan asked "Are the facts correct?" I have no recollection of that being put.
207. Will Mr. Lenehan be good enough to state whether he recollects making any reply? I do not recollect the question having been put.
208. *By Mr. Dalgleish (through Mr. Speaker)*: I would ask the witness if Mr. Holroyd mentioned the name of any particular person who should be asked to advance the money required by him? No, he did not particularize any person at any time.
209. Did I understand him rightly to state that "Dr. Hamilton called upon me, and in the course of conversation, asked me to introduce him to Mr. Holroyd, to see if he would place him in the Commission of the Peace"? No, Mr. Hamilton never said, "introduce me"; he asked me if I would be good enough to recommend him to Mr. Holroyd, that his name might be placed there.
210. Then the word was not "introduce"? No.
211. Has the witness stated to any one that, in his opinion, this money which was advanced, or the bill which was given to Mr. Holroyd, was the means of Dr. Hamilton being placed on the Commission of the Peace? I said it looked very like it—that is what I said, or some words to that effect.
212. *By Mr. Leary (through Mr. Speaker)*: Can the witness recollect whether the conversation of Dr. Hamilton and the witness, as to the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace, was prior—a week prior—to the conversation relative to the loan? I think the request made by me at the instance of Dr. Hamilton was a few days before the loan was asked.
213. Has the witness had frequent interviews with Dr. Hamilton since that period up to the present time? No.
214. How many times has the witness seen Dr. Hamilton since then? About four, five, or six times; at the most, not more than six times.
215. During these interviews, have any of the conversations turned on this question of the loan, or the recommendation to the Commission? Once after I saw Dr. Hamilton, he told me he had fulfilled my wishes.
216. As to the loan? As to the loan. There was no other conversation as to the appointment—none whatever.
217. Did Dr. Hamilton ever tell the witness that Mr. Holroyd had promised to appoint him a Justice of the Peace? No.
218. Did the witness ever ask Dr. Hamilton the nature of any conversation with Mr. Holroyd when advancing the money? Certainly not.
219. Did the witness ask Dr. Hamilton any question relative to the conversation between Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd about his success as to his appointment to the magistracy? No, I have not spoken to Dr. Hamilton for four, five, or six months. I have not seen him—certainly not since his appointment.
220. *By Mr. Milford (through Mr. Speaker)*: I should wish to ask the witness if he knows, directly or indirectly, if the accommodation afforded by Dr. Hamilton had anything to do with his appointment to the Commission of the Peace, as far as he knows? So far as I know, certainly not.
221. *By Mr. Egan (through Mr. Speaker)*: I think, according to the witness' statement, there was a promissory note coming due from Mr. Holroyd to the witness—is that the case? Yes.
222. Did the witness say that Mr. Holroyd called upon him in reference to that promissory note? Yes.

223. Did the witness tell him that he could render him no further assistance with reference to that promissory note? Yes. Mr. Andrew
Lonehan.
224. Did he say to Mr. Holroyd that he knew any one who was likely to do so? No, he asked me. 21 Oct., 1864.
225. Did he tell him yes or no? I said I would think about it.
226. Did he after that see Dr. Hamilton? Yes.
227. Did he ask if he could assist to pay this promissory note on account of Mr. Holroyd? No; I asked him if he could lend Mr. Holroyd a couple of hundred pounds.
228. What did he say to that? He said he thought he could do it.
229. Did he say anything to the witness at that time or at any time previous, that he would like to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I cannot say on that occasion—it is quite impossible I can recollect that. It certainly was not on that occasion, but it was some short time previous or subsequent, but I cannot say which.
230. After this conversation, had you any communication with Mr. Holroyd as to whether he had found any person prepared to furnish this amount? No.
231. Has the witness ever seen Mr. Holroyd, to inform him, as he originally requested him, that he had found a person who was willing to accommodate him? No, it was not necessary. I told Dr. Hamilton, as he was willing to do it, to go up and see Mr. Holroyd about it.
232. Did Dr. Hamilton tell the witness he had seen Mr. Holroyd? Yes.
233. Was the conversation between the witness and Mr. Holroyd in reference to that advance for the purpose of paying this bill which bore his indorsement? I did not wait on Dr. Hamilton—Dr. Hamilton came to me.
234. Did the witness see and speak to him? I did.
235. The bill was Mr. Holroyd's? Yes.
236. Does the witness know whether the money was ever advanced? No.
237. It bore the witness' indorsement? No, the bill that was falling due bore my indorsement.
238. It was for that the witness required the loan? Yes.
239. Does he know whether that bill was ever met? I presume it was.
240. He never got notice of it? Never.
241. Did he say anything to Mr. Holroyd in reference to Dr. Hamilton being placed in the Commission of the Peace? Yes, I did—that Dr. Hamilton wished to be there.
242. What was his answer? Whose?
243. Mr. Holroyd's? That he would try and effect it if he could.
244. Did he say anything about a new Commission? Yes, when the new Commission came out.
245. *By Mr. Redman (through Mr. Speaker):* Did the witness see Mr. Holroyd more than once in reference to Dr. Hamilton's appointment? No, once only.
246. When witness told Dr. Hamilton to go and see Mr. Holroyd personally, had Mr. Holroyd then or before asked witness if he knew who could give him the desired accommodation? Not at that time. I could not tell you whether it was before or after—not at that time.
247. Did witness say, in answer to Mr. Arnold, that the time he made the overture to Dr. Hamilton as to the loan, was a month after witness spoke to Mr. Holroyd on Dr. Hamilton's behalf? I did not speak confidently as to the time; if I said a month, I may have been right; but I think it was wrong. I think it was a shorter time than a month, certainly it was not in excess of the time. It was within a week or two of the time I made the request that I asked Dr. Hamilton to afford the accommodation—within a week or two, that is the nearest I can go to it.
248. How long after the witness spoke to Mr. Holroyd did he speak to Dr. Hamilton? A few days—the next time I saw him. I did not see Dr. Hamilton on purpose. Dr. Hamilton called upon me; and seeing him, it occurred to me that he was a very likely person to afford the accommodation required.
249. Within what period did Dr. Hamilton, after he had afforded the accommodation, inform witness that he had so accommodated Mr. Holroyd? About a month or two.
250. Has not witness already said to-night it was a week? It might have been a week—it might have been a fortnight—it might have been a month: a year has elapsed. Some time after, I met him by accident; he said he had fulfilled my wishes.
251. Is witness certain whether it was a week, or whether it was, as he now says, one or two months? I am uncertain.
252. *By Mr. Walker (through Mr. Speaker):* When the witness recommended Dr. Hamilton to Mr. Holroyd to be placed in the Commission of the Peace, did he think him a fit and proper person to be placed in that position? I did certainly, and I would not have done so on any account if I had not believed him a properly qualified person for being placed there.
253. Had the monetary transactions between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton any connection whatever with the recommendation the witness gave in placing Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace? I had no monetary transactions with Dr. Hamilton in connection with Mr. Holroyd. I simply asked him, if he had a couple of hundred pounds to spare, could he afford accommodation to Mr. Holroyd —
254. The witness does not comprehend the question: it is whether there was any connection between the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace and the monetary accommodation? No.
255. The witness stated, in reply to Mr. Dalglish's question, that he had said to some persons that "it looked like it"—does witness adhere to that statement now? I said, in reply to some remarks made outside this House, "It looks like it"—some inuendoes—and I say so now.

- Mr. Andrew Lenchan.
21 Oct., 1864.
256. Does the witness now really believe that the putting Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace had anything to do with that monetary transaction? No.
257. *By Mr. Macpherson (through Mr. Speaker)*: Has the witness any reason to believe that the loan to Mr. Holroyd, directly or indirectly, influenced his recommendation that Dr. Hamilton should be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I can have no reason to know what object the Executive or Mr. Holroyd had in placing Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace. It is impossible to divine the grounds on which he was placed there, except my recommendation; not that I take any credit for any power of mine.
258. In using the expression "It looks like it," did the witness mean to infer that such was his own opinion, or that such might be the opinion of others? I meant it might be the opinion of others, from the remarks made.
259. *By Mr. D. Buchanan (through Mr. Speaker)*: Am I correct in believing, that while the witness spoke of Dr. Hamilton as eligible for the Commission of the Peace, to Mr. Holroyd, that Mr. Holroyd said he would see about it on the re-issue of the new Commission? Yes.
260. Does the witness recollect if at that time Mr. Holroyd had received pecuniary obligations from Dr. Hamilton? I think not at that time.
261. Is it within the knowledge of the witness, that before Dr. Hamilton received an appointment to the Commission of the Peace, the Minister for Works was under heavy obligations in a pecuniary sense? It is not within my own knowledge, more than what I have said what has been told me.
262. Was it after he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace that these bill transactions took place? I never had any transaction with Dr. Hamilton from that moment to this.
263. The witness has of course admitted that there were transactions of a pecuniary nature, by bill, between the Minister for Works and Dr. Hamilton—I want to know from the witness if these obligations took place before or after he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace? Certainly it must have been before; the Commission of the Peace took place many months after that.
264. *By Mr. Lucas (through Mr. Speaker)*: Can the witness say where the conversation took place between him and Dr. Hamilton, in reference to placing Dr. Hamilton on the Commission of the Peace? At my place of business—in my own office.
265. I wish to know whether the witness can remember now whether this conversation took place before or after the conversation with reference to the accommodation? The request for the accommodation was afterwards, to the best of my recollection.
266. Did it occur to the witness, when he saw Dr. Hamilton enter his factory—in consequence of the conversation that took place in reference to his being placed in the Commission of the Peace—that he was a likely person to afford the accommodation required by the Secretary for Works.—Did Mr. Lenchan apply to Dr. Hamilton for this accommodation in consequence of a previous conversation with Dr. Hamilton? No.
267. The bill drawn by the Minister of Works in the witness' favour has been taken up? All bills that were in my favour have been taken up.
268. Does the witness know by whom? No; I presume by the maker.
269. Did any Member of this House ask the witness to leave this chamber, after the charge was made by the Honorable Member for the Paterson? No.
270. I wish to know from the witness, whether he thinks—if Mr. Holroyd, the Minister for Works, could have got this accommodation from fifty persons in Sydney—there was any necessity for asking him if he knew any person who could accommodate him? Simply because the obligation was made in my favour that required to be renewed. I suppose that was why Mr. Holroyd named it to me.

George Henry Hamilton, Esq., M.D., examined:—

- G. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.D.
21 Oct., 1864.
1. *By Mr. Arnold*: Are you a surgeon? I am a doctor of medicine and legally qualified practitioner of New South Wales and Europe.
2. Are you otherwise engaged in business? No, in no other way but in my profession.
3. As a what? As a general practitioner.
4. Do you keep an apothecary's shop? I keep a surgery.
5. Do you in your surgery sell over the counter, medicines to the general public? My assistants may do so.
6. Where is your place of business? My residence is 56, William-street, corner of William and Palmer Streets.
7. Is that your place of business? That is my place of residence, or, in other words, where I practise my profession for the present.
8. Are drugs sold in your shop by your assistants—the shop at the corner you have spoken of, does it belong to you? The surgery which I have already mentioned belongs to me, and is situated at 56, William-street, the corner of William and Palmer Streets, and the contents belong to me; my medicines are there made up from my prescriptions, and sent out by me.
9. Is nothing sold except what is made up from your prescriptions? To any person who comes and asks my advice.
10. Is anything sold beside what you prescribe? Yes.
11. What else? Many things.
12. Drugs of all kinds? The general routine of medicines that are required.

13. Is perfumery sold? Perfumery also.
14. Is your name outside above the shop? My name is not outside; my name is on a brass plate on my private door.
15. Your place of business would not generally be described as a druggist's shop? I do not think it would by those who know right from wrong; it would be considered an open surgery.
16. How long have you been in this Colony? I have been in this Colony something like twenty-three years, as nearly as my memory carries me at present; if you will allow me to correct what I have said, between here and Victoria.
17. Did you hold any appointment under the Government there? Yes, I held an appointment in Victoria—an appointment sanctioned by Lord Glenelg, who was then Chief Secretary of State, during the administration of the late Sir George Gipps.
18. What was the nature of your appointment? Medical Attendant to the Aborigines.
19. When did you give up the appointment? I think it was in 1839 or 1840; at the latter part of 1839 or 1840.
20. In 1839 or 1840 you gave it up? As nearly as I can recollect.
21. When were you appointed? Some nine or twelve months previously.
22. Have you held any other appointment under Government or in the Public Service? None to his knowledge; I have never solicited or asked an appointment.
23. Were you never Postmaster to any place in this Colony? You now bring to my recollection, if that can be considered an appointment, that I did hold charge of an appointment, if that can be so considered.
24. By whose authority did you hold it? I believe the appointment was by the late Mr. Raymond.
25. How long did you hold that appointment? That I do not recollect.
26. Where was it at? It was at Wollongong.
27. Did you resign that appointment? I did.
28. What led to your resignation of it? Because I went into other business.
29. Were there any complaints on the part of the Government—of course I speak of Mr. Raymond as representing that particular department of the Government—did the Government ever call upon you to explain in regard to any complaint that was made of any transaction which you were engaged with in connection with the Post Office?—
- Mr. Wilson objected to the question. The witness withdrew. Discussion ensued. Witness again called in. Examination resumed.*
30. Did you resign the appointment of Postmaster at Wollongong in consequence of any complaint that was made in regard to your conduct in that office, or in consequence of any action taken by Government?—
- Mr. Redman objected to the question. The witness withdrew. Discussion ensued. Examination resumed.*
- The Short-hand Writer read the foregoing question.*
- Witness:* If the Honorable the Speaker will compel me to do so, or request me to do so, I shall do it; but I do not feel called upon to answer any such question here.
- The Speaker* stated that the witness might use his own discretion.
- Witness:* Then I decline to answer the question.
31. *By Mr. Arnold:* How long have you known Mr. Holroyd? By memory—I now speak from memory—some years—some number of years.
32. Have you known him ever since you have been in the Colony? Ever since I have been in the country?
33. Yes? I have not.
34. Can you state within some few years—say ten years or five years? I have known him, exceeding five years, as Mr. Holroyd the barrister.
35. I mean as a friend—are you on friendly terms with Mr. Holroyd? The same as I am with any other individual or member of the community, nothing more.
36. Are you on visiting terms with Mr. Holroyd? I have not seen or spoken to Mr. Holroyd for seven, eight, or nine weeks, or communicated with him by letter—
37. That is not an answer to my question: I asked you whether you are on visiting terms with Mr. Holroyd? I have never visited Mr. Holroyd at his public or private residence in my life.
38. Has Mr. Holroyd visited you? Yes, he has been a guest at my house for some years past.
39. Have you been concerned with Mr. Holroyd in any bill transactions? I really do not know that I am justified in giving expression— If the Honorable the Speaker thinks it desirable that I should —
- The Speaker* said he thought it desirable that the witness should answer the question.
- I have had some monetary transactions with Mr. Holroyd.
40. When did these transactions commence? That I cannot recollect.
41. Can you tell, within a year, when the first monetary transaction between yourself and Mr. Holroyd took place? I think it exceeds two years.
42. What was that transaction? I believe that was a request to give him a loan of money—to give him a sum of money.
43. Where were you resident at that time? I believe, in Sydney; when I say two years, I may mention perhaps, that in the strict term of the word, the first monetary transaction I had, exceeded two years.
44. What was the first then? I think something connected with legal proceedings in his professional capacity.
45. You mean the payment of his professional fee? I mean in his professional capacity.

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- G. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.D.
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46. The payment of a professional fee is not the sort of monetary transaction I am alluding to; I am alluding to the accommodation transaction, either in the advance of cash, or in the loan of your name? Yes, I believe I have since then advanced cash.
47. Will you state what the first occasion was upon which you either advanced any cash to Mr. Holroyd or lent him your name to a bill? That I cannot recollect.
48. How long ago is it? It is within twenty months.
49. What was the first transaction—the advance of cash, or loan of a bill? I believe I gave him a cheque for a certain sum of money that I can't recall to my recollection without having my bank book here.
50. Have you any recollection of the amount? I believe it was bordering on £200.
51. What was about the date? That I cannot recollect.
52. The first accommodation you afforded to Mr. Holroyd was the loan of cash bordering on £200, paid by cheque? No, I did not say so.
53. Will you say what it was? I said the first monetary transaction I had with Mr. Holroyd was exceeding two years ago—something connected with his professional capacity.
54. I am not speaking of that: I asked the nature of the first accommodation transaction? I have explained that.
55. I am speaking of the accommodation transaction; the payment of a fee is not an accommodation transaction? I believe it was, in the strict term of the word.
56. Do I understand you to say that you look upon the payment of a fee as an accommodation transaction? I distinctly tell you now, as I did before, that I do so.
57. What was the next transaction? I have already told you what it was.
58. What was it? I need not repeat it. He had £200 nearly—it might have been something less.
59. By cheque?—Upon what Bank was it drawn? I believe upon the Commercial Bank.
60. Were you resident at that time in Sydney? I believe I was, in George-street North.
61. What was the consideration for which you made this advance? I hardly understand—what was the consideration? The consideration was merely an obligation conferred by me upon him—to him—without any consideration whatsoever, other than his paper in return for it.
62. You received a promissory note in consideration? I received a promissory note in consideration, which note was taken up at maturity and paid.
63. Can you tell me what you did with the note—did you pass it to your bank account? I can't tell that; I believe I retained it for some considerable time.
64. Did you pay it to your bank account? I cannot tell you; I believe I retained it for a considerable time.
65. Did you pay it to your bank account? That I cannot recollect; I know I did not discount it in my bank.
66. Do you remember where it was payable? No, I do not recollect where it was payable. My impression is, it was made payable—my impression is—I speak from memory—at the Bank of Australasia.
67. Would your bank book shew this transaction? Probably it might. It is a matter which never gave me a moment's consideration from that time to the present moment.
68. Has there been any continuing transaction between yourself and Mr. Holroyd ever since? There may have been other transactions between Mr. Holroyd and me.
69. Can you give me about the date of this second transaction to which you allude—that is, the advance of about two hundred pounds? From my memory I might, but I am not supposed to be bound by memory to actual dates; it is within twenty months.
70. Since January, 1863, then? Yes.
71. Do you remember when Mr. Holroyd became Minister for Public Works? I do not.
72. Were you in Sydney at that time? I was. When I say that, I say I recollect the present Ministry coming into office, and I believe he was one.
73. Recollecting when the present Ministry came into office, can you say whether at that time there were any monetary transactions between yourself and Mr. Holroyd existing—that is to say, in October last year? There may have been, but I really cannot recall to my recollection at the present moment; there may have been. As I said before, it is a matter that never entered into my mind from that to this; but there may have been.
74. Have you, before coming to this House to-day, informed yourself of the nature of the transaction existing between yourself and Mr. Holroyd? I most solemnly declare that I never, directly or indirectly, knew anything connected with the charges or matters that brought me to this House, before I received the summons that came to me this morning.
75. After receiving the summons, I presume you became acquainted with the charge upon which you were about to be examined? Immediately upon receiving the summons—I had been from my house all night on professional business—the paper was put into my hands by my daughter, and I had not time to read it. Indeed I had not had it above five minutes when one of the messengers of this House brought the summons. That is all the information I had. I never saw Mr. Holroyd or any person for him, either directly or indirectly, for the last eight or nine weeks.
76. That is not an answer to my question: my question was, whether, knowing what the charge against Mr. Holroyd is, in regard to which this examination is taking place, you have referred to any documents in the course of to-day, to state what these transactions are? I have not. I have no documents to refresh my memory in the matter.
77. Would your bank book shew the nature of any monetary transaction between you and Mr. Holroyd? That I do not know. I have no doubt my bank book would shew the date of the second cheque, and I think of the first also I gave to Mr. Holroyd.
78. Can you remember whether, between the transaction you have alluded to of the advance of the two hundred pounds, and October last, there was any intervening transaction? I believe not.
- 79.

79. Was the first amount paid off when the bill became due? As far as I myself was concerned, it was.

80. Can you fix the date of the next transaction? No, I cannot.

81. Do you remember Mr. Lenehan on any occasion speaking to you about advancing money to Mr. Holroyd? No. I have spoken to Mr. Lenehan frequently—I am sorry to say too frequently, for I have been a considerable loser. I am sorry to say that I am a loser at the present moment something like £180 by Mr. Lenehan.

82. That is not what I asked you: I asked whether Mr. Lenehan had ever spoken to you with reference to the advance of money or pecuniary accommodation to Mr. Holroyd? Never to my recollection; he has repeatedly asked me on more than one occasion if I would advance certain sums of money, not to one, but to Members of the late Ministry.

83. That was not what I asked you: this matter is not involved in the charge, the late Ministry not having put you in the Commission of the Peace. What I am asking you now is, whether Mr. Lenehan ever spoke to you about advancing money to Mr. Holroyd? Not to my recollection.

84. Has Mr. Holroyd on any occasion, since he has been in office, spoken to you about advancing money? Advancing money—I can hardly understand—

85. Since Mr. Holroyd has been Minister of Public Works, has he ever spoken to you about advancing money, or giving him the accommodation of your name? I have already said that I do not know whether he was in office at the time; but I say that he did, and that I acceded to his request.

86. When? I cannot give the date.

87. That is the second you have spoken of by cheque? Yes, I believe the second.

88. I mean between October and the present time? No, I believe not.

89. Have you never been connected with Mr. Holroyd since October of last year in bill transactions—have you never indorsed a bill of Mr. Holroyd's? I have never indorsed a bill of Mr. Holroyd's since October last.

90. Have you never received a bill from Mr. Holroyd since October of last year—have you ever had a bill of Mr. Holroyd's? I believe I had, which was paid; I speak also from memory—I had, which was paid.

91. What was the amount of the bill? I think it was £140.

92. By whom was it given to you? It was given to me by Mr. Holroyd.

93. When? I have already said I could not give positive dates, but I believe within the period you have already named; it must have been within that period.

94. Between October and the present time—cannot you fix it nearer than that? I might if it would answer any particular end of yours, but really I cannot positively assert; I cannot recall to my recollection—I think it is within that time.

95. Has that promissory note been paid? Yes, at least so far as I am individually concerned, I am satisfied that it has been paid.

96. Would it appear to the credit of your bank account? I do not pass all my funds to my bank account; I do not pass one half my funds to my bank account.

97. Have you any means of fixing the date upon which this bill for £140 was given to you by Mr. Holroyd? I really have not. I have told you before, that I believed it was within the period of time already stated—between October and the present time.

98. Is the bill to which you allude current at the present moment? I believe it is in my possession among my papers.

99. The bill for £140? I believe so—the bill for £140.

100. And satisfied? And I have no claim upon Mr. Holroyd for it.

101. Then, if there is any other bill current for £140, it must be a different affair altogether? I should be very happy if I had a couple or more, or some of yours as well.

102. For what was that bill given? For a valuable consideration.

103. Of what nature? Cash lent.

104. In what way? Cash lent.

105. In what way was it given—by cash or cheque? I believe it was cash—I believe there were cheques in the amount. It was cash in the strict term of the word. There may have been cash, there may have been orders, there may have been notes.

106. Where did the transaction take place? At my house.

107. Can you produce the bill? I think I could, I will not be certain; but I shall do my utmost to lay my hands upon it—I have a very large number of bills—I will do my utmost to lay my hand upon it, if it will facilitate your inquiry at all.

108. Is that your only transaction with Mr. Holroyd? Yes, that is the only transaction I have had with Mr. Holroyd.

109. Since? In my life.

110. Not in your life, for you have already said there were two before? I include these—these are the only transactions I ever had with Mr. Holroyd, either directly or indirectly, in monetary matters.

111. Was this cash paid by you to Mr. Holroyd at the time he gave you the bill? I believe the cash was paid, and the bill was sent a day or two afterwards by letter; it may be three days—it may be four—but from my memory I know it was a very short time after.

112. Was the cash paid in your own house? I believe it was.

113. Where was the bill paid? The bill for the proceeds of the cash —

114. The bill for which the cash was given, representing the cash—has it arrived at maturity up to this time? That bill has arrived at maturity and been paid.

115. Where was it paid? It was paid at my house, by a letter of Mr. Holroyd.

116. In what way? There was part cash and part a renewal of the bill.

117. What was the amount of the bill given in renewal? It was, I think, a little in excess of half.

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118. A little in excess of £70? A little in excess of half the amount originally given.
119. What was the original amount? £140.
120. Then the renewed bill was for a little more than £70? Somewhere about that.
121. Have you that bill at the present moment? Yes, I believe I have.
122. Do you feel sure it is a very small amount? I am very positive I have.
123. Did you ever advance to Mr. Holroyd, since October last, a sum of about £200 in cash? No, never.
124. Did you ever indorse a promissory note of Mr. Holroyd for about £200? No, I did not.
125. You have never —? I have not since October.
126. Have you never indorsed any promissory note for Mr. Holroyd for about £200? I even say that I do not know that I ever indorsed a promissory note of Mr. Holroyd for £200. I do not believe from memory I ever indorsed a promissory note for any sum of money.
127. Do I understand you to say, whatever accommodation you have afforded Mr. Holroyd has been in cash, or cheques representing cash? Yes, for a consideration.
128. I am speaking of the kind of consideration? Cheques—cash or notes.
129. Have you never lent Mr. Holroyd in any way your name to a bill? I do not believe I have ever, as I said before, put my name to a bill for Mr. Holroyd; I know he has not asked me, and it is not probable I should attempt to do so without his asking me.
130. If any bill in favour of Mr. Holroyd bearing your indorsement is current, is it a forgery? No, if it has my name it is not a forgery.
131. If your name has been written on any bill drawn by Mr. Holroyd, between October of last year and the present time, is it a forgery or is it not? I do not think I am in duty bound to answer that question. If you present a bill to me with my name upon it, I will tell you on my oath whether it is my name or not. If I accede to it and say it is my bill, it is not a forgery; if I say it is not, and it bears my name, it is a forgery.
132. I have been informed there is a bill of that sort current? I should be happy to see it.
133. You still say you have not indorsed any bill? I say Mr. Holroyd never asked me to indorse a bill, and I believe I have never indorsed it. I may here perhaps be permitted to explain the matter, so as to throw a little more light and more satisfaction to yourself. I am in the habit of indorsing bills that are given to me, not for the purpose of discount, but sometimes letting them lie in the bank for collection. I do not consider that, in the term of the word, that is indorsing a bill.
134. When I ask you whether you have indorsed a bill for Mr. Holroyd, I mean have you written your name on the back of a bill of his between October and the present time? I have written my name on the back of a bill, indeed on every bill I write my name as a distinguishing mark when I place it in the bank—not for the purpose of discount, but of collection.
135. Have you done this on a bill of Mr. Holroyd's? I have already tried to explain that I may have done so. I have been in the habit of doing so for a year. I have had nine, ten, or eleven bills on the bank so marked.
136. I am not speaking of your bills generally, but of bills of Mr. Holroyd? I may have done so for the purpose of distinguishing them.
137. I am confining myself to a particular period between October of last year and the present time; and I ask whether during that time you have placed your name on the back of any bill drawn by Mr. Holroyd, for your own purpose or any other? Not at the wish of Mr. Holroyd—not at his request.
138. On what bills have you done so, whether at his request or not? I cannot tell—I may have done so on nearly all the bills I have passed.
139. Can you enumerate all those bills? What I understand by indorsing the bills is, that if I want money for the bill I write my name on the back, and if that bill is worth anything the bank consider whether they will discount it or not. It was not for that purpose I wrote my name on this bill—I wrote it as a distinguishing mark that it was my bill.
140. Will you enumerate the bills of Mr. Holroyd upon which you have written your name, during the period to which I have alluded, since October last year? No, I could not possibly enumerate the bills. You have asked me already to remember the bills.
141. How many were there? I believe you have made it appear that there were three, and I presume that your statement is correct.
142. I am not making anything appear excepting from your evidence: I ask how many bills there were? You have already told me there were three.
143. Will you now tell me how many bills there were of Mr. Holroyd's upon which you have put your name since October last? I cannot possibly tell—my memory will not serve me.
144. Between October of last year and the present time? I really cannot.
145. Were there three? There may have been.
146. Were there more? There may have been six; I really cannot recollect; there may have been a great deal less.
147. Has any bill of Mr. Holroyd's, upon which you have written your name, passed out of your possession? Not to my knowledge.
148. Do you still think that in October of last year there was any existing promissory note of Mr. Holroyd's in your possession, and any existing pecuniary engagement between you? There may have been, but I believe they had all been retired.
149. I ask you whether at that time —? There may have been, but if there were they had been retired, and I have nothing to do with them now.
150. Do you keep memoranda of transactions of this kind—bill transactions? No, I do not.
151. Have you any books of any kind that will shew this transaction? No, not with Mr. Holroyd.

152. Have you books that will shew these transactions with other persons? No. I had, before coming to Sydney, books that would shew my transactions, but I have not kept them, for the purpose of going back to my practice; I have abandoned keeping books since I came to Sydney.

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153. I do not ask you whether you kept books yourself, but whether you had books? I have a great number of books. 21 Oct., 1864.

154. I mean books of account? I have books of account.

155. Which will shew your monetary transactions? They will shew my income and expenditure.

156. Will any of your books shew your bill transactions? I believe not.

157. Have you any books that will shew your advances of money? I am not a mercantile trader in the strict term of the word—I do not find it necessary to do so.

158. Have you no means of informing yourself accurately, as to what these transactions were between October of last year and the present time? My memory; and I think I have tolerably well explained—All the few transactions I have had with Mr. Holroyd did not require a large amount of skill in keeping.

159. I am not asking as to skill in keeping: I am asking you, whether you can inform the House from memory? I have tried to explain—to shew my meaning as plainly as I possibly can; if I cannot satisfy you I am only sorry for it. I say so few of my transactions have been with Mr. Holroyd, that I did not think it necessary to keep a set of books to shew these transactions.

160. If so, cannot you tell the number? I have already told you, and you say the number is three, and for the sake of meeting your views, I accede with them. There may be three, there may be four.

Mr. Speaker: The witness must not accede to what the Honorable Member says, for the sake of meeting his views, but must confine himself to answering the question of his own knowledge.

The Witness: With due respect, I believe I have answered the question as far as I possibly can.

Mr. Speaker: Will the Honorable Member repeat the question?

161. *By Mr. Arnold:* Can you recollect how many promissory notes you have received from Mr. Holroyd since October of last year? The whole of the promissory notes I have received from him, from my first acquaintance with him, I believe have not exceeded three or four.

162. Will you enumerate the advances which you have made to Mr. Holroyd in consideration of these bills, since October of last year, as nearly as you can? No, I cannot.

163. Can you not remember the particulars of any advance? I have already stated that for one bill of £140, a portion was paid off, I think it exceeded one half; the previous £200 or bordering on £200 was paid at maturity.

164. That was a previous period? The monetary transaction before that was a matter touching his professional calling.

165. Then do I understand you to say, that you do not recollect any other transaction with Mr. Holroyd since October of last year, except in respect of this bill of £140 and its renewal in part? Not to my knowledge.

166. Do you still fail to recollect Mr. Lenehan, upon any occasion, speaking to you about the advance to Mr. Holroyd? I distinctly recollect that on any occasion in my memory he never touched the subject. If you will permit me I will explain further, now that you have brought the matter more closely to my recollection. When he was a creditor of mine he offered me certain bills belonging to Members of the late Ministry.

167. When he was a creditor? Yes.

168. Do you mean a creditor or debtor? A debtor; he then offered me a great number of bills; among them some of the Members of the late Government, which I declined to accept. He never asked me with regard to Mr. Holroyd's.

169. He never offered you Mr. Holroyd's bill? Yes; when I say Minister, you will understand me not Ministers alone, but Members of this House.

170. Did you decline them all? I did decline them, because —

171. I do not want the reason. Did you ever express to any one a desire to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I have.

172. To whom? To Mr. Plunkett, I believe, the late Attorney General—I may term him so—the Honorable John Hubert Plunkett.

173. To Mr. Plunkett—to any one else? Yes, and also to the Honorable the Minister for Works.

174. When did you speak to Mr. Plunkett on the subject? It may have been three years ago, but since then —

175. Three years ago? Less; I spoke to him on more occasions than one.

176. Where were you resident at that time? I was residing at that time—at one of the times, I was residing at Wollongong, and at another time in Kiama, and at another time in Sydney.

177. Was Mr. Plunkett at that time Attorney General? No, he was not.

178. Was the nature of your conversation such as to shew Mr. Plunkett your desire to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? The nature of my conversation?

179. You had some conversation about being placed in the Commission of the Peace? I was anxious to do so.

180. You told Mr. Plunkett so? I spoke to him on the subject.

181. Did Mr. Plunkett give you any assurance that he would exercise his influence in your favour? I think on one occasion, as far as my memory carries me, he told me he had a direct feeling against placing medical men in the Commission of the Peace.

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182. You received no promise of support from Mr. Plunkett? I said in answer to that, that there was no rule without an exception to it; and I thought I had good grounds for having that rule extended to me. In other words, I then explained that I was giving up my practice, that I was building upon some of my properties in those districts, and that I was only going to make my practice subservient to the expenses of my establishment—I was not going to confine myself to my practice.

183. That was not my question exactly: I asked whether Mr. Plunkett promised to support your application? I believe, on the last occasion when I spoke to Mr. Plunkett—I may also mention further, that when I was making application to the Minister for Works—

184. I am not asking you with reference to your application to the Minister for Works: I ask you whether Mr. Plunkett promised to support your application? I will explain that, if you will allow me to explain. Mr. Holroyd said, I shall be happy to give—

185. I am not asking what Mr. Holroyd said—? I wish to give you, in a straightforward candid manner, how the matter took place. If you do not wish it, I will not state it. I at first asked Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Holroyd said he had some doubts as to the propriety of having medical men placed on the Commission. He said “You know Mr. Plunkett; ask him if he is favourable; any assistance I can render you I shall be happy to give, you know that Hamilton.” I asked Mr. Plunkett; and he told me he had a direct feeling against having medical men in the Commission of the Peace, and I now reiterate what I said,—that there was no rule without an exception, and explained the reason that I was anxious to be placed there. He then said, “I shall not oppose your nomination,” or whatever the term is.

186. Mr. Plunkett said? Mr. Plunkett said—

187. He would not oppose your nomination to the Magistracy? I believe he did not.

188. When was that? I believe that occurred on the last occasion I had an interview with him.

189. In what year? I believe some short time previous to the issuing of the new Commission of the Peace.

190. During the present year? During the present year; and I have some reason to believe that he voted for me.

191. Did you ever express to Mr. Holroyd any desire to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I have already said I did on more occasions than one. On one occasion, previous to his being a Minister at all, when he was a guest at my house, I believe I explained the reason I wished to be in the Commission, which was simply this:—I had some property which was originally in the possession of Colonel Britain, which he possessed from Mr. Plunkett, and a large number of very rough obstinate kind of people had been living about my property, and I was constantly in hot water with them; and I thought as I was now leaving my profession and going to live there, it might be a great protection to me to be a Magistrate. That was one of the reasons.

192. When was this? The last interview I had with Mr. Plunkett?

193. I am speaking now about Mr. Holroyd? I have not spoken to Mr. Holroyd with regard to the Commission of the Peace—

194. When did you first speak to Mr. Holroyd about the Commission of the Peace? It must be exceeding two years.

195. Did Mr. Holroyd take any step towards placing you in the Commission of the Peace at that time? He had no power at the time to do so. He said, if he came into power, nothing would give him greater pleasure than to do so.

196. When Mr. Holroyd did come into power, did you again speak to him about placing you in the Commission of the Peace? I did.

197. Did you speak to Mr. Lenehan on the subject? Never, never other than this:—I believe I was in his warehouse, getting some packing-cases for my furniture, for the purpose of going into the country, and he threw out some insinuations—whatever they were I cannot call to my recollection—and, in answer to that, I said, “Have you any interest in that quarter?” He said he did not believe he had, but he knew some people who might have interest, and the matter there ended.

198. What did you mean by “in that quarter”? I give you the words he said; I do not know what the meaning is.

199. When you said to Mr. Lenehan, “Have you any interest in that quarter?”—to what quarter did you allude? I suppose I meant the Ministry.

200. Which Ministry? The Ministry of the day.

201. Did you ever ask Mr. Lenehan to mention you to any Ministry? Not to my recollection—never in my life.

202. Did you apply yourself to any Ministry? I did, to Mr. Holroyd when he was a Minister.

203. Where did the interview take place? I believe the first interview took place in his office at King-street.

204. When was that? I do not recollect.

205. Did you go and ask Mr. Holroyd to place you in the Commission of the Peace? I spoke to him two years previously.

206. I mean since he was Minister? I am not certain that he was Minister at the time I refer to; it was when he was holding his private office in King-street.

207. I am speaking of since he has been a Minister—can you recollect, at any time since he has been a Minister, having applied to Mr. Holroyd to place you in the Commission of the Peace? I think the conversation I referred to is since he was Minister, when he referred me to Mr. Plunkett.

208. Did Mr. Holroyd promise to use his influence towards getting you placed in the Commission of the Peace? The impression on my mind is, that, if I am indebted to any person, it is to Mr. Plunkett.

209. You are not aware that Mr. Holroyd did influence your appointment? I do not know that he ever influenced my appointment, either directly or indirectly. He might probably have used his influence, but he never told me he had done so, and I never asked him. The first knowledge I had of it was the issue of the paper containing the names of Magistrates. I never received a note from Mr. Holroyd stating the fact, or from any other Member of the Ministry, till I received an official document from the Colonial Secretary's Office. But I may mention further, that I have serious intentions, and have written a letter to resign my appointment, in consequence of remaining a short time in Sydney. My object being, at the time I sought to be placed upon the Commission, to reside in Illawarra.

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210. Among the savages on your property? I have not so designated them; there are some highly respectable persons there.

211. You said they were rather a rough lot? I said one class. I may try to explain what was the class I referred to. At that time there was a large number of prison population sent down there, and I have unfortunately suffered from them, for my slip panels were always tumbling down, and I have been in hot water for ten years, and I did think it would be a protection to me, to a certain extent, to have the name of a Magistrate.

212. Have you, upon all occasions upon which you have advanced money to Mr. Holroyd, received his promissory note at the time of the advance; that is to say, at the time or within a day or so? I have in every instance; as I said before, I believe on one occasion there may have intervened three days or four days. I believe that ought be accounted for by its becoming due on Friday. He was absent on Saturday, Sunday, and on Monday afternoon, and Tuesday morning I received the note.

213. At the present moment, is there any promissory note in existence bearing the joint names of yourself and Mr. Holroyd, except the note for £70? There may be.

214. Current, I mean to say? There may be.

215. Can you say whether there is? There may be more, and I hope I shall have more with such a name.

216. When you were appointed to the Commission of the Peace, was it any matter of surprise to you when you found you were in the *Gazette* on the Commission? Nothing more than it would appear to any other ordinary individual—nothing would surprise me to occur in this country.

217. Did you expect that your name would appear? I had a belief that it might appear upon the Commission, but I was not positive it would do so. I could not take upon me to say what the Ministers of the Crown might do. I had not that powerful influence upon them, I am sorry to say.

218. Are you able to inform us of the particulars of those bills, which you say may be current at the present moment, bearing the joint names of yourself and Mr. Holroyd? Am I aware of their existence?

219. Are you able to give us any particulars? No, I am not. There may be bills with my name upon them—I do not believe there are. If there is a bill with my name in existence, in favour of Mr. Holroyd, it is not with my knowledge.

220. How long have you lived in your present residence in Sydney? That I cannot call to my recollection—it is within twelve months.

221. Are you intending to leave? It is my intention to leave.

222. When? As soon as my convenience is met. I am at the present moment negotiating for leaving Sydney; I have been negotiating for the last three months. So soon as that is completed I leave Sydney—not for the purpose of practising.

223. *By Mr. Driver (through the Speaker)*: I desire to ask the witness if he recollects distinctly the first bill transaction he had with Mr. Holroyd? The first transaction was, as I have already said, a cheque which I gave him for a sum bordering on £200.

224. The question is, does the witness recollect that distinctly? I distinctly recollect that being the first, other than the one which I considered a monetary transaction with regard to his professional services.

225. I would ask if the witness recollects whether that amount was repaid to himself? That amount was paid directly to myself.

226. Does the witness recollect when? At maturity, if my memory carries me right. The bill was drawn at four months after date.

227. I wish to know, if at the time the advance was made to Mr. Holroyd, the witness received a promissory note or bill? At the time when the advance was made by me to Mr. Holroyd, I received his promissory note, but I will not positively say it was on the same evening; if it was not the same evening, it was the following day before 6 o'clock.

228. Does the witness recollect under what circumstances the advance was made, and what, if anything, was stated by Mr. Holroyd at the time? Merely as a matter of favour for me to give him the sum, the amount of the bill, something bordering on £200—nothing on earth but as an obligation from me to him; there has never been anything else in any transaction I have ever had with Mr. Holroyd; never has anything, but the desire to confer a favour on my part, induced me to give him one single obligation.

229. I wish to know who commenced the conversation? Mr. Holroyd commenced the conversation.

230. In what manner? I do not recollect the exact words that were used, but I believe, as nearly as my memory carries me, it was asking me to confer a favour upon him, by giving him a sum of money equal to what I have already stated.

231. I wish to know whether Mr. Holroyd requested, in the first instance, the advance of this money, or whether the witness made an offer to lend the money? I never made him an overture since I have known him: he asked me, as I have already said, and I gave it to him from friendship that had existed before.

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232. Is the witness quite certain as to his last statement? I am quite positive on the point. I repeat again, that nothing emanated from Mr. Holroyd, either directly or indirectly—either from himself or second or third parties—to induce me to give him money, other than I have already stated.
233. I wish to know, the witness being so clear in his recollection, whether he cannot now give us any idea as to the time—as to the date? I said that it was, I think, within two years. The first transaction was in Kiama, and I have been absent from Kiama, I think, some twenty months. It was within two years, in round numbers, as near as my memory carries me.
234. I wish to know how the first bill was paid, and at what time? I have already stated it was paid at maturity.
235. Was the bill presented for payment at the time in the usual manner, at the bank, or did the witness wait on Mr. Holroyd and request him to pay it? I do not recollect the particulars of that; all that I can recollect is simply this,—that when the bill came to maturity, I heard nothing further of it afterwards, and took it for granted it had been paid.
236. I wish to know, sir, whether Mr. Hamilton called upon Mr. Holroyd for payment of that bill? I never did.
237. I wish to know whether witness ever called on Mr. Holroyd, at any time, for payment of that or any other bill? I had no occasion to do so.
238. I wish to know whether the witness did or not? I say I had no occasion to do so. The bills I received from Mr. Holroyd I have explained over and over again to the other Honorable Member, whose name I have not the pleasure of knowing. I presume they were paid—I never heard anything more of them, with the exception of the one for £140.
239. I wish to know whether the witness is quite certain he never called on Mr. Holroyd for payment of that or any other bill? I never did.
240. I wish to know if the witness at any time ever stated to Mr. Holroyd that he required the money for this bill, to enable him to carry out certain building arrangements at Wollongong? I do not recollect anything of the sort ever taking place; it may have been the case.
241. How does the witness reconcile the two statements—He stated just now, in answer to a question, that he never at any time called upon Mr. Holroyd for payment of a bill, and now, in answer to the last question, he states that he may have mentioned something about some building at Wollongong? I have not said anything of the sort, Mr. Speaker; I trust you understand the answer I gave Mr. Driver. What I say is, that I never had occasion to call on Mr. Holroyd for payment of any of the bills until I had the one for £140, which I believe was divided, and I received a little in excess of the half, and received a renewal.
242. I wish to know whether witness at any time, in answer to any one of my questions before the last answer, said anything about the half of the £140 bill? With due respect, I have answered that already to, I believe, the Honorable Member who commenced my examination. I did say on a previous occasion, that the £140 bill was paid by Mr. Holroyd in part, and that I received a little sum in excess of the half, with a renewal of the remainder.
243. I wish to know if the witness has, at any time, to a third party, complained of the non-payment of the bills given to him by Mr. Holroyd? Never, never in my life.
244. To any person? To any person in the community, neither directly nor indirectly.
245. Does the witness know a druggist at Balmain? I do know a druggist at Balmain.
246. Whose place of business is in Sydney, but who resides in Balmain? I may know more than one, two, or three—give me the name.
247. Does the witness know Dr. Elliott? I know Mr. Elliott, of Balmain.
248. Did the witness at any time state to Dr. Elliott that he held two dishonored bills of Mr. Holroyd's? I never did.
249. Did the witness at any time ever shew to Dr. Elliott two bills of Mr. Holroyd's? Not to my recollection; I do not know why I should.
250. I wish to know whether the witness will persist in his statement that he never shewed two dishonored bills of Mr. Holroyd's to Dr. Elliott? Not to my knowledge; I never did.
251. Is it not a circumstance that would be likely to be recollected by the witness? I should think it would.
252. Has the witness had any business transactions with Dr. Elliott within the last six months? I always have business transactions with Mr. Elliott.
253. Has the witness conversed with him frequently? I may, in ordinary course, going in and coming out, have spoken to him, but not on any matter connected with bills, nor in any way connected with monetary transactions.
254. I wish to know whether the witness still states he never produced two dishonored bills of Mr. Holroyd's to Dr. Elliott? I never did; I was not in possession of them.
255. Did the witness ever say to Dr. Elliott that he had two dishonored bills? Probably I may have done so; I have no doubt I may have done so; but I have no recollection of it, nor can I understand why I should do so.
256. What two bills does the witness recollect speaking to Dr. Elliott about? I have no recollection of speaking to Mr. Elliott about any bills of any other person than myself.
257. I wish to know whether I misunderstood the witness in stating he did speak to Dr. Elliott about two bills? I have said I may have done so, but I do not know that I ever did so with regard to bills of Mr. Holroyd's. I have had to do with Mr. Elliott in business matters with bills, and have to the present day.
258. *By Mr. Macpherson (through the Speaker)*: Did Mr. Lenchan, at any time between October last and the present time, ask the witness to advance money or indorse bills for Mr. Holroyd? Never.

259. Did Mr. Lenchan, at any time between October last and the present time, ask the witness to lend him money or to back his bills—I mean Mr. Lenchan's? He did.

260. What were the names of the Members of the late Ministry on whose bills Mr. Lenchan asked the witness to advance money?

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Question objected to. Witness withdrew. Witness recalled and examination resumed.

261. I wish to put a question to the witness, whether he was induced to lend money to Mr. Holroyd by the hope that he would aid him (the witness) in his wish to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? No, never.

262. Has the witness been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Holroyd for any length of time, and if so, how long? For a number of years.

263. Was the witness induced to advance money to Mr. Holroyd simply by feelings of friendship for him? I had no other object than friendship.

264. *By Mr. D. Buchanan (through the Speaker):* Did the witness make his application to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace to Mr. Holroyd when he held office as Minister for Works? Long before it.

265. Was the witness aware that long before that, Mr. Holroyd was an opponent of the Government then in power? No.

266. Did the witness expect Mr. Holroyd would apply to the Government of which Mr. Cowper was the head, to have him appointed to the Commission of the Peace? I am not aware.

267. Did the witness apply to Mr. Holroyd, in the expectation that Mr. Holroyd would apply to the Government of which Mr. Cowper was the head, to have him appointed to the Commission of the Peace? I may answer that in the only way in which I think I can. At the time I solicited Mr. Holroyd's interest, I may say I was not aware of any existing feeling between him and the late Ministry, nor did I know that he had any influence; but I merely put it to him, and said, "Would your influence have any weight in having me placed in the Commission of the Peace?" He said, "No, I have no weight; but if I should, I will do anything in my power for you."

268. Did the witness understand that expression to refer to any future time when the political party Mr. Holroyd acted with came into power? No, I did not.

269. Then at the time the witness applied to Mr. Holroyd to solicit the office of the Commission of the Peace for him, he expected him to apply to Mr. Cowper's Government for the position? I do not think I asked Mr. Holroyd to place my name on the Commission. It was merely a matter of ordinary conversation while he was a guest at my house, during the time of the sitting of the District Courts.

270. When the honorable gentleman who at present holds the position of Minister for Works occupied that office, did the witness then apply to be appointed? When I last knew that my name had been placed on the list, Mr. Holroyd told me there were other names which he was going to propose, and he would put my name on with them.

271. Was the witness aware of Mr. Holroyd's position as a Minister of the Crown at that time? I believe I was aware that Mr. Holroyd was the Minister for Works.

272. Had the witness before that conferred any pecuniary obligations on Mr. Holroyd? Yes, I have already stated I had done so.

273. Has the witness conferred any pecuniary obligations since the appointment? Not to my knowledge.

274. Were these pecuniary obligations conferred immediately before the appointment to the Commission of the Peace? A long time previous.

275. Did the witness make application for the position of Justice of the Peace after he knew Mr. Holroyd held the position of Minister for Works? I believe I understood that my name was to be placed with others as a fit person to be a Magistrate, during the time he was Minister for Works.

276. Had the witness previously conferred pecuniary obligations on the Minister for Works? I do not know they were obligations; they were obligations in one sense of the word; but as I have said, three, four, or five times, my obligations on the Minister for Works have extended over a period of two years.

277. Were they loans of money? Yes, in the strict sense of the word they were loans of money.

278. Had this application for the Commission of the Peace been in witness' mind a short time previous to the conferring of these pecuniary obligations? No.

279. How long? I do not think it ever gave me one moment's consideration, other than knowing that the new Commission was to issue soon. I believe I asked the Minister for Works was it likely my name would be accepted, and his reply was as I have already stated,—that he had not the power of making Magistrates, or had only one voice, but he would recommend me, as I have already said, to see Mr. Plunkett, and I have done so.

280. Will the witness say how long a time elapsed between the issue of the new Commission and the conferring of these pecuniary obligations? He has not had any pecuniary obligations conferred upon him from me—I believe certainly not since the Commission of the Peace was issued.

281. Will the witness state how long a time elapsed between the conferring of pecuniary obligations on the Minister for Works and the issue of the new Commission of the Peace? I should think some considerable number of months.

282. Three? More than four.

283. Is the witness aware that it was in contemplation of this Government, ever since they came into office, to issue a new Commission? I was not aware previous to its coming before the public, until, as I have already said, on one casual meeting with Mr. Holroyd, he told me it was likely there would be a new Commission issued soon.

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284. Is the witness not aware that the present Government stated, before they took office, that when they did take office, the revival of the Commission of the Peace would be a principal duty with them? No.

285. *By Mr. Garrett (through the Speaker)*: I desire to ask the witness whether he received interest for the advances he made to Mr. Holroyd? I have received interest.

286. At the time when Mr. Holroyd advised the witness to apply to Mr. Plunkett to recommend him to be placed in the Commission of the Peace, was there any existing pecuniary obligation from the witness to Mr. Holroyd? I believe not.

287. How long was that before the new Commission of the Peace was issued? I do not recollect.

288. In the debate, it has been stated by Mr. Holroyd, that the witness possesses an estate at Wollongong: I desire to ascertain from the witness the extent of that estate? I possess two estates at Wollongong, one in Cumberland, and one at Lake Macquarie. The two estates are separate and distinct; one at Illawarra cost me, in round numbers, something like £1,600 in money, and contains forty acres of land, within two miles of Wollongong; of the other I cannot recollect the cost exactly, but it contains fifty acres of cleared, cultivated and improved land. The land in the county of Cumberland contains seventy-three acres.

289. It was also stated, that the witness applied to Mr. Holroyd to return the loans advanced to him, as he wanted the money for the purpose of building a mansion on this estate. Now I would like to know from the witness the character of this structure—the character of this mansion? With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, if you require me to give an answer to this question, I shall do so for your satisfaction, but I do not feel that I am bound to do so for Mr. Garrett's.

290. *The Speaker*: Have you any objection to answer the question? I have an objection, Mr. Speaker.

291. *Mr. Garrett*: I would ask the witness whether, since he was appointed a Magistrate, he has performed magisterial duties in Sydney? I have.

292. *By Mr. Morris (through the Speaker)*: I would ask the witness whether it is not the case, that he has been on such intimate terms with Mr. Holroyd, that that gentleman has conducted cases before the District Court at Kiama for him without charging him? He has.

293. Are these the pecuniary transactions to which the witness alluded when he said he had had pecuniary transactions with the Honorable Minister for Works two years ago and more? Those were the first transactions.

294. I would ask the witness whether it is not the case, that the first time that he made a cash advance to the Minister for Works was in January last? I do not recollect; I believe not.

295. Will the witness state distinctly whether the current rate of interest was not added to the bill that was given for the cash advance? That I cannot recall to my recollection; I believe I received the interest by cheque on that transaction you speak of; I do not think it was added to the bill.

296. At any rate, interest has been paid? Yes, I have received it.

297. I wish to ask the witness whether, while he granted this favour to the Minister for Works, he did not treat it as a mercantile transaction? Purely.

298. And was paid accordingly? I received interest I believe in excess of the ordinary rate that I had expected to get.

299. I would also require the witness to say whether the accommodation which he has given to Mr. Lenehan was previous to his insolvency or since? It was previous to his insolvency, about from ten to eleven weeks. I do not know that he is insolvent, in the strict sense the word; but it was before I, as a creditor, was called upon to sign the deed or bond; it was some time before that when I had given him this money.

300. I would like the witness also to say whether he ever shewed any dishonored bills whatever to Mr. Elliott—any person's dishonored bills? I never have. I may have shewn Mr. Elliott bills; he has my bills; I have had transactions with him for a number of years, but I never in my recollection shewed him any dishonored bills; I had none.

301. Have any of the bills witness has taken from other persons ever been dishonored? They have.

302. Then I wish to ask the witness whether he might not, in his conversation with Mr. Elliott about business matters, have mentioned that fact? If at all, I believe it was that.

303. *By Mr. Redman (through the Speaker)*: What amount at the present time does Mr. Holroyd owe the witness? Not one farthing.

304. Did the witness accommodate Mr. Holroyd in consequence of any promise made to him by Mr. Holroyd, or by any one else? No.

305. Any promise to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? None whatever, neither directly nor indirectly.

306. Was the witness influenced by the mere probability of such appointment, or solely by his undoubting faith in Mr. Holroyd's integrity and ability to repay the loan? It was only on the ground that Mr. Holroyd was amply in a position to refund the money, or to pay the bills at maturity, without any other consideration whatever.

307. At the time the witness refused bills of Members of the late Ministry, was he a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace? I was not.

308. Had he spoken to Mr. Plunkett at that time? I had not.

309. How long ago was that, when these bills were offered to the witness? It was some time previous to or about the time of Mr. Lenehan's assignment.

310. *By Mr. Rotton (through the Speaker)*: Is the witness aware that Mr. Lenehan has stated here to-day, that he did himself early in the present year ask the witness to accommodate

modate Mr. Holroyd, either by the loan of money or by his name to a bill? I am not aware of any statement Mr. Lenehan made in this House to-day nor at any previous time for the last nine weeks.

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Hamilton,
Esq., M.D.

311. If Mr. Lenehan did make such a statement here to-day, is that statement true or untrue? It is quite untrue if he did make such a statement.

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312. If Mr. Lenehan also stated that witness had asked him to intercede with Mr. Holroyd to get him (the witness) placed in the Commission of the Peace, is that also untrue? It is quite untrue as the other.

313. Both are equally untrue? Yes.

The Honorable Arthur Todd Holroyd, Secretary for Public Works, examined in his place:—

1. *By Mr. Arnold:* How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Hamilton? I have known him by name for many years; I have known him intimately nearly four years.

The Hon.
A. T. Holroyd.

2. When did the first conversation take place between yourself and Mr. Hamilton as to his being placed in the Commission of the Peace? I think, as far as I can recollect, it was somewhere about nearly three years ago—between two and three years ago—when I was on a visit to him at Kiama, I think. I think I was either out riding with him or in his carriage, and the conversation turned upon the Commission of the Peace. He asked me if there was any probability of his getting in; I told him there was an objection always on the part of Government to place medical men in actual practice on the Commission, unless in case of actual necessity; and that I had never applied to the Minister that was then in power to put any gentleman in the Commission of the Peace, and should be very reluctant therefore to apply for him; but if at any future time there happened to be a change of Government I might be able to manage it for him, provided he had given up practice, which he then talked of relinquishing.

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3. Were you at that time a Member of the House? I think I was—yes. I was—it was three years ago last April that I was elected, and it was since that.

4. Did you at that time promise Mr. Hamilton that you would exercise any influence in the matter, to procure his appointment? I did, provided there was a change of Government, and he had relinquished practice. I told him candidly—I said I would not apply to Mr. Cowper, as I would not ask a favour from him.

5. But you would under another Government, if he relinquished practice? If he relinquished practice, and settled as a country gentleman, as he then had some intention of doing.

6. Was that application repeated? On, I should think, two or three occasions afterwards.

7. Previous to your acceptance of office? I think once previous to my acceptance of office it was repeated.

8. Since your acceptance of office has the application been repeated again? Yes.

9. On more than one occasion? I think only on one occasion. He called my attention to what I had told him a year before, and also made me acquainted with the fact that he had spoken to Mr. Plunkett. I think that must be about sixteen or seventeen months ago—three or four months before I came into office. I may tell the Honorable Member that I used to visit Kiama, three times and sometimes four times a year, to attend at the District Courts; and, in consequence of there being no hotel accommodation for some time there, I happened to be on one occasion Dr. Hamilton's guest, and he always insisted upon my coming there afterwards.

10. Then you stayed at his house? Yes, until he left Kiama.

11. What was the size of his house at Kiama? The first one was a very comfortable cottage, and he then moved into a larger one, where there were, I think I may say, two spare bedrooms.

12. Was his house on the road going to Wollongong? His house was on the main street, opposite Waratah House, now a boarding house.

13. What was the size of that house—how many rooms? Upon my life I never counted them; I never went into the back kitchen nor into the servant's bed-room, nor can I say indeed whether the servant had a bed-room or slept in the kitchen.

14. Was the attention of the Honorable Member more directed to the servant's bed-room than to the size of the house? It was not directed to the servant's bed-room nor to the size of the house—it was directed to the accommodation I very handsomely received.

15. Cannot the Honorable Member tell how many rooms there were in the house—were there six rooms? I cannot tell you.

16. Were there three rooms? There were five or six rooms at least. The second house was much larger.

17. From the time the Honorable Member became acquainted with Dr. Hamilton, did he receive continually at intervals these applications for his political influence in procuring his nomination to the Commission of the Peace? I have told the Honorable Member he spoke to me first, as near as I can recollect—for I have no memorandum—between two and three years ago—nearer three than two—and on one occasion subsequently, before he left Kiama, he alluded to the subject again. The third time was very shortly after I accepted office—I should say in the latter part of the month of October or the beginning of November—and he has never spoken to me about it since.

18. When did the first transaction take place between Dr. Hamilton and yourself of a pecuniary kind? You mean in reference to this bill?

19. Any pecuniary transaction—when was the first advance made? Some time very early in the present year—the first or second week in January.

- The Hon. A.T. Holroyd. 20. Have you any document to shew when it was made? I can give you information about the whole of it—I can give you the dates.
- 21 Oct., 1864. 21. What was the date of the first advance? It will require a little explanation, if you will allow me to give it in my own way. There was a promissory note, dated 17th September, 1863, for £191 12s. 6d., in which I was jointly interested with Mr. Lenchan.
22. At what date? Four months. Mr. Lenchan made his assignment in November following. As I was a creditor of Mr. Lenchan's estate, and as I had to take up the whole of that bill, though only liable, in the way of consideration, for half of it, I applied to Dr. Hamilton—not through Mr. Lenchan—for I will tell the Honorable Member I did not know at that time that Mr. Lenchan and Dr. Hamilton were acquainted—and Dr. Hamilton gave me, I forget whether it was one or two cheques, for somewhere about £190. I gave him for that, two promissory notes bearing date 19th January, the one for £98 13s. 6d., at three months; and the other for £98 14s., at four months—making a total of £197 7s. 6d. I do not think these notes were given him on the day that he advanced me the money. I think it was some days afterwards I gave or sent them to him, and the difference between £191 12s. 6d. and £197 7s. 6d. was a rough calculation I made of the interest at the time. At the time I applied to him, I said, if he had the money and did not require it, I should be glad if he would lend it to me, but I must look upon it as a mercantile transaction, and must pay him the current rate of interest for it. After that, Dr. Hamilton brought me these notes the day —
23. At what rate did the Honorable Member calculate the interest? I am sure I forget now; I made the interest out under £6—some £5 odd. I forget what I calculated it at. Then after that, Dr. Hamilton called and left these notes with me, and said he had never used them, but that he was going to build, or that he wanted—at least so I understood him—that he was continuing building at Kiama, and wanted some additional funds, and would I give him a fresh note for them? They were then running. This was about the 24th of February; so the two notes for £98 13s. 6d. and £98 14s. were cancelled, and I gave him a fresh note, adding a little more interest, on the 24th February, for £200 7s. 6d.; but whether I then calculated the interest right or not—I think he told me afterwards there was some little difference, and whatever the difference was I sent him a cheque for it. That was a bill at four months.
24. Where did you give this bill to Dr. Hamilton—the second one? Well, I think at his house, or he called upon me and I sent it to him. He called upon me and asked me to draw another one out, and I gave it to him.
25. The bill for £200 7s. 6d. was at what date? Four months—due on the 27th June.
26. What became of that bill? I retired that bill, and gave another for £140, paying the difference with a cheque.
27. To whom did you pay the cheque and the £140 bill—to Dr. Hamilton? I am not sure to whom I paid the cheque; all I know is, I did pay it and I got the note.
28. Did you give any other promissory note, about that time, for £200 7s. 6d., to any one else? No, I did not.
29. What outstanding obligations are there between yourself and Dr. Hamilton at the present moment? Merely that £140 bill just now coming due. Dr. Hamilton made mistake about that note, as you heard. He has kept no record of it, and I have; and he has made a mistake about the dates.
30. Has Dr. Hamilton a note at the present moment for £140, of yours? I do not know, I gave it to him; I think it was to him I gave it. I think it right to mention, in reference to these notes, that though Mr. Lenchan has stated most positively about that conversation in reference to Dr. Hamilton being put on the Commission of the Peace, and he mentioned it to me a few days ago, I was astonished when you mentioned it, for I have been taxing my memory ever since, and I cannot recall it. I think the improbability of it is very much in my favour, for it is not likely that, if I were carrying on a negotiation with Dr. Hamilton of that nature, I should do it through a third party.
31. Between the date of your coming into office and the present time, did you never discount a bill, bearing Dr. Hamilton's indorsement, for £200 7s. 6d., with any person in this town? I never did.
32. You never did? No; that bill for £200 7s. 6d. I handed over to Dr. Hamilton.
33. Did you never discount a bill, with any party in the town, for £140, other than Dr. Hamilton—any bill bearing his indorsement? Only the renewal of the original bill, with the sum less paid off.
34. Did you ever negotiate a bill for £140 with any other person in the town than Dr. Hamilton? No, I did not negotiate it; I got Dr. Hamilton's indorsement.
35. What did you do with it? I retired the £200 7s. 6d. bill, and paid the difference.
36. Did you pay the cheque for the difference to Dr. Hamilton himself? I am not quite sure whether I paid it to Dr. Hamilton; all I know is I retired the bill for £200 7s. 6d.
37. When the bill for £200 7s. 6d. became due, in whose hands was it? I believe it was in the English and Scottish Bank at the time.
38. Whose property was it? I suppose the Bank's.
39. Was it the property of Dr. Hamilton? I do not know. I did not know where it was till three or four days before it was due.
40. Did you pay the bill at the Bank? No, I did not; I do not think I ought to be catechised as to how I paid it. I say I did pay it, and I never saw the bill after I handed it to Dr. Hamilton until I retired it, when it became due.
41. And of that bill you received the proceeds before you gave it? I received it a month or six weeks before I gave it; I received it when I gave the other two bills for £98 each. I received it by one or two cheques. Dr. Hamilton was going to Kiama, and I think he sent me two cheques, one on one day, and the evening he was going away another.

42. Then you were under no obligation to Dr. Hamilton until the commencement of January, in pecuniary matters? No, and I should not have been had it not been for that matter of the first bill. The Hon. A. T. Holroyd.

43. Was it before or after you received this accommodation from Dr. Hamilton, that you first promised him your influence in getting him appointed to the Commission of the Peace? I never promised him my influence at all. As I told you, some two or three years ago he spoke to me about it; he repeated it sixteen or seventeen months ago, after he had bought a property at the Fig-tree, where he said he was going to build and to live there. I said, "Well, if there is a change of Government, in all probability I will do something for you." The next time he mentioned it was before Mr. Lenehan's assignment, in the latter part of October or beginning of November, and he never spoke to me about it afterwards. It was done casually then; he did not make a formal matter of it; he came to see me about some little matter of no consequence, and in the course of conversation he said, as there was likely to be a new Commission of the Peace, and as he was making preparations to go to the Fig-tree to live, he should like to be in the Commission. At the same time, I told him again he had better see Mr. Plunkett, as I had told him sixteen or seventeen months ago; I said "Mr. Plunkett has known your family many years, while I have only known you four."

44. Do you remember how many names you submitted for the Commission of the Peace? I do not remember exactly.

45. Was there any other besides Dr. Hamilton? I decline to answer that question. It is a question which has nothing to do with the matter between Dr. Hamilton and myself. I submitted very few names.

46. Will the Honorable Member state whether he submitted the name of any other person who had afforded him pecuniary accommodation? No.

47. The name of no other person who had given him his name to a bill transaction? No. But I do not see what any question of that kind has to do with the matter between Dr. Hamilton and myself, and therefore I tell the Honorable Member I will not answer any further questions with reference to it. I am here to answer this charge, and I will answer every question clearly and candidly respecting it (*witness reading*)—"The charge I make is—the Secretary for Public Works procured the nomination of Dr. Hamilton to the New Commission of the Peace in consideration of a pecuniary accommodation." That is the charge, and I will not travel out of the four corners of that.

48. Did the Honorable Member submit the name of Dr. Hamilton for the Commission of the Peace? I did.

49. How does the Honorable Member account for his statement yesterday, that he had felt a delicacy and difficulty in doing so, and had procured some other —? I did not say anything of the kind; I said I felt some delicacy, and recommended him to go to Mr. Plunkett. When the names were submitted, I did read his name off with a few others I had on my list, and I am happy to say Mr. Plunkett was present.

50. Did you not state yesterday, that you got Dr. Hamilton's name submitted by one of your colleagues instead of yourself? No, I did not; and I believe this is *verbatim* what I did say (*reading*)—"He (*Mr. Holroyd*) had such delicacy in submitting Dr. Hamilton's name to the Commission that he suggested it should be submitted by one of his colleagues."

51. Was his name submitted by one of your colleagues? This was my suggestion before the Commission issued—in about the latter part of October or November. I suggested that to Dr. Hamilton. I do not think I ever spoke to them about it.

52. That was previous to the advance? Two or three months previous to this advance—I do not call it an advance.

53. After the advance, had you made up your mind to submit it yourself? There were several applications made to me to submit names to the Cabinet, and I entered them in a book. There were about seven or eight of them, or a dozen perhaps, and it so happens his name was at the top of the list. That was going on till the time of the issue of the New Commission.

54. Then, on the first occasion Dr. Hamilton applied, you suggested he had better obtain the nomination of some of your colleagues? No, I suggested he should see Mr. Plunkett, as an old friend of his; and I said I thought the recommendation of Mr. Plunkett would come with greater weight than one from me; but as I was reading my list, I read off the name of Dr. Hamilton.

55. What was the date of the first consideration of the Commission? Do you mean in the Cabinet?

56. Yes? I do not recollect when the Commission was issued; it would be about a fortnight or three weeks before that. There was an interval of nearly six or seven months between my speaking to Dr. Hamilton on the subject and my submitting his name.

57. Can the Honorable Member fix the time within a week? In July the Commission was issued, and I think it first began to be considered in the Cabinet a fortnight or three weeks before that.

58. What was the date of the renewal of this bill? The date of the renewal of the bill was in June.

59. Will the Honorable Member state what were the reasons which induced him to submit Dr. Hamilton's name—what were the peculiar qualifications he found in Dr. Hamilton, to overcome in his mind the objections which he stated existed to him on account of his being a medical man, and on account of his keeping a shop? He told me, in several interviews, that he was making preparations to go and live at the Fig-tree, that he had nearly finished his house—I was past there, and I think I saw it in course of construction—and he told me he had disposed of one business and bought another at a very excellent price for the purchaser, and as soon as he got rid of that he would go and live at the Fig-tree —

- The Hon. A.T. Holroyd.
21 Oct., 1864.
60. The mansion the Honorable Member spoke of yesterday? It is a nice little cottage, and a very pretty farm, reckoned one of the best in Illawarra. I know it was always a favourite place of his; he had been trying a long while to get it, and it is a very pretty little spot. I know he was out of town repeatedly, going up there, about the work that was going on; and when he said he intended to retire from practice, I thought it was a great thing to get a gentleman situated just there, and who could give up his time or leisure to it. I thought then and still think him quite qualified for the magistracy.
61. Did you hear Dr. Hamilton's statement that the first loan of money made by him to you was an amount of about £200, which occurred some twenty months ago? He made a mistake as to the date. There was never any other amount of £200 than the £200 7s. 6d.
62. How was that amount paid—how was the cash paid? For the two £98 bills?
63. How was the first advance paid? I think it was in his cheque—I think there were two cheques he gave me; they were both honored I know—I really cannot tell you the exact amounts of the cheques.
64. You feel quite sure it was in January of this year? Yes, it was after Mr. Lenehan's assignment.
65. And no advance had taken place previous to that? Not at all.
66. Did you know the previous history of Dr. Hamilton in Wollongong and Kiama? I do not know what you mean by his previous history; I have known him as a medical man there for many years, and intimately for the last three or four years. I never heard anything against him until he was put into the Commission of the Peace.
67. Did you ever know he was the keeper of the Post Office at one time? Well, I do not recollect that I ever heard of that until after he was in the Commission of the Peace.
68. Who told you then? It was not Dr. Hamilton, and it was not Mr. Lenehan—but I decline to tell you who it was.
69. That was after he was appointed? Yes, some weeks.
70. When you submitted the name of Dr. Hamilton to your colleagues, or to the Cabinet, or to the Executive Council, did you inform them of the relations that existed between yourself and Dr. Hamilton? I object to answer that question. I do not see why I should tell you the secrets of the Cabinet. I am quite sure you would not have told me them if you had been in power, nor would I have ventured to ask such a question.
71. Was his name discussed? I object to answer any questions about what was done at these meetings—only upon principle, however. You know it is with closed doors, and the business of the Colony is done there privately and confidentially.
72. *By Mr. Morris (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the Honorable Member if he told Mr. Lenehan that he had taken up the bill for which they were both jointly liable? I did; I think I proved for half of it under his estate.
73. I wish also to ask the Honorable Member if it is not likely he mentioned to Mr. Lenehan having had business transactions with him—that Dr. Hamilton had made an advance to him to enable him to take up that bill? I do not recollect whether I told Mr. Lenehan, but I proved in his estate for a moiety of that bill, and the proof was not disputed, as his name was on the back of it, and I got a dividend of four shillings in the pound.
74. I would ask the Honorable Member if he ever dishonored any of the bills he gave to Dr. Hamilton? Never; I never had a dishonored bill in Dr. Hamilton's hands during the few little transactions I have had with him.
75. I would ask if the only pecuniary transaction, in the proper sense of the word, arose out of this loan of £191? I have never had any other transaction with Dr. Hamilton than that and the renewal.
76. Did the Honorable Member give the £140 bill to Dr. Hamilton which is due on Tuesday next? Well, I gave it to him to get his indorsement, and I retired the other bill afterwards.
77. Did the Honorable Member get it discounted? I decline to say what I did with it. I obtained it, and I took up the other bill and paid the difference.
78. I would also desire to ask the Honorable Member if he gave professional assistance to Dr. Hamilton in cases at Kiama, and never charged him for it? I may tell the Honorable Member that, since I have been at the Bar, having been in the medical profession for eleven years, none of the Sydney doctors ever charge me anything for professional services, and on that account, whenever I am engaged professionally for a medical gentleman I never take a fee from him. I was retained in a case of Dr. Hamilton's—a very important case to him—where a man had broken his leg and afterwards had it amputated, and subsequently died of lock-jaw, and Dr. Hamilton sued the executor or father of this young man for his bill. The case lasted two or three days, during which time I was Dr. Hamilton's guest, and we eventually got a verdict, and the attorney sent me the fee allowed by the Court. In another case the fees were not paid, the Supreme Court having overruled the decision of the Judge who tried the case. On that principle I have always acted in this Colony—giving my services gratuitously to medical men.
79. Then if the Honorable Member should happen to have required any cash advance, Dr. Hamilton would have been one of those persons to whom he would naturally have applied? We were very intimate, and I knew he had the command of money, and did not object to get a fair interest for it.
80. *By Mr. Macpherson (through the Speaker)*: I would ask if the honorable gentleman has any objection to state to the House, upon his honour, that he was influenced, in his recommendation of Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace, by no other feeling than a sense of his fitness for that office? I think I stated so just now. My only object was that which I have stated,—that as Dr. Hamilton was going to reside upon his estate, it would be an advantage to have him upon the Commission of the Peace, as in all cases where
you

you can get properly qualified country gentlemen, who do not practise as medical men, to act in that capacity; I conceived and still believe him fully qualified for the duties. The only three occasions that I recollect his having spoken to me about his coming into the Commission of the Peace were all prior to the end of November last, shortly after I accepted office; and no other object but that, I most solemnly declare, prompted me in recommending his name.

The Hon.
A.T. Holroyd.

21 Oct., 1864.

81. *By Mr. Terry (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask if Mr. Lenehan ever mentioned the name of Dr. Hamilton as a fit person to be placed in the Commission of the Peace? I say again, I have been taxing my memory ever since it was stated here last night, and I cannot recollect a single instance in which Mr. Lenehan mentioned it to me, and my belief is most strong that he never did; in fact, I did not know until after Dr. Hamilton came to reside in Sydney, that he was ever acquainted with Mr. Lenehan, and the three times that the subject was mooted, about his being placed in the Commission of the Peace, were all before this transaction about the promissory note.

82. Having heard the evidence of Mr. Lenehan on that point, will the honorable gentleman undertake to say Mr. Lenehan never recommended Dr. Hamilton? I have not the slightest recollection of it; I believe Mr. Lenehan is in error—I do not say wilfully—but that he is labouring under some mistake about it.

83. *By Mr. Hart (through the Honorable the Speaker)*: Does the Honorable Member recollect, after the issue of the new Commission of the Peace, Mr. Lenehan calling upon him and making any observations with reference to Dr. Hamilton's appointment? I do, and that was within the last ten days.

84. Will the Honorable Member be good enough to state what took place? Well, I think Mr. Lenehan's expression was something of this kind—"I am sorry I recommended Dr. Hamilton to the Commission of the Peace"; and I was surprised at it, for I did not recollect that he had done so. I said "What do you mean?" and he said "I am sorry I recommended Dr. Hamilton for the Commission of the Peace, as I have heard something about him in connection with the Post Office at Wollongong." From what I recollect, that was what was conveyed to me by his statement.

85. Did the Honorable Member then state to Mr. Lenehan that he had no recollection of Mr. Lenehan's having made the recommendation? I do not think I did, because it was spoken of in such a fugitive manner; for he mentioned it and then spoke of some other matters immediately afterwards, and then it escaped my recollection. But I can tell the Honorable Member, the recommendation of Mr. Lenehan, if it was made, was made long after three distinct occasions when Dr. Hamilton himself spoke to me about his being put in the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. William Hanson called in and examined:—

1. *By Mr. Arnold*: Do you remember a communication being made to you by Mr. Lenehan, in regard to certain transactions between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton? Yes.

Mr.
W. Hanson.

2. How long since was that? Last Sunday.

3. Will you state what took place on that occasion? Mr. Lenehan was passing my house on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, and I said "Good morning" to him, and he said "Good morning" to me, and I asked him into the house; he came in and sat down with me—I was quite alone—and the first observation he made was, "There is a new Commission of the Peace issued again yesterday." I said "Yes;" and I stated to him that I considered the appointment of Mr. Dangar one of the most corrupt things I ever heard or saw in my life, for a Government to do; and Mr. Lenehan assented to my observation, that it was a corrupt thing to appoint Mr. Dangar just on the eve of the opening of Parliament. I then stated that the appointment of Mr. Dangar no one could object to at any other period; but that, the *Gazette* being issued as a supplement on Saturday, it did appear monstrous that this bait should be thrown out as it appeared to me to gain his vote. I then stated that it was not so bad as the appointment of Dr. Hamilton. "No," Mr. Lenehan says, "I know why he was appointed." I said, "Do you?" "Yes," he said, "I do; the fact is, I have been a very good-natured man; and I have been in the habit of accommodating Mr. Holroyd at various times with money, and when I could do so no longer, I went and informed Mr. Holroyd that I could not continue the accommodation; he then asked if I could recommend any one who would do so." Mr. Lenehan said he thought he could; he thought that Dr. Hamilton, who, he knew, had got some few hundreds of pounds, would accommodate him; upon which Mr. Holroyd desired him to see Mr. Hamilton on the subject. He said he saw Mr. Hamilton on the subject, and Mr. Hamilton said "Well, upon what terms?" Mr. Lenehan observed, that he had always found Mr. Holroyd very correct in his monetary engagements with him, that he had never any reason to complain of the way in which he had been treated by him, and that he was a good mark. "But" said Mr. Hamilton, "I want to be put in the Commission of the Peace." "Oh!" Lenehan says, "I know nothing of that, I can have nothing to do about the Commission of the Peace." Upon which Mr. Hamilton said "Well, as you have asked me to accommodate Mr. Holroyd, will you have any objection, when you see Mr. Holroyd, to state that I will accommodate him; and just in casual conversation let him know my desire to be put in the Commission of the Peace?" He subsequently saw Mr. Holroyd, and communicated this circumstance to him; but at the same time assured Mr. Holroyd that, of course, with regard to his being appointed to the Commission of the Peace, he had had nothing to do with that, and that Dr. Hamilton would accommodate him with

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with the money—that was as far as he was concerned. Then, he said, subsequently to that, and when he saw his name in the Commission of the Peace, he had discovered—Mr. Lenehan stated this—he had discovered that Dr. Hamilton had been charged with some offence, the nature of which did not transpire, but that the documents were in the Crown Law Office; that he knew to be a fact, and he felt it his bounden duty to wait upon Mr. Holroyd, and to state to Mr. Holroyd his regret that he had recommended a gentleman to the Commission of the Peace who had been charged with some offence, the nature of which could be seen at the Crown Law Office. Mr. Holroyd observed, that that was a matter for the Attorney General to decide upon; and there the conversation dropped. I have now stated everything that occurred between me and Mr. Lenehan last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

4. When Mr. Lenehan was relating what took place between himself and Dr. Hamilton, did he say to you that, after he had made this proposal to Dr. Hamilton to accommodate Mr. Holroyd, and had received from Dr. Hamilton the expression of his wish to be placed in the Commission of the Peace, he said to Dr. Hamilton, "You had better see Mr. Holroyd yourself"? He did.

5. Did he say he afterwards saw Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Hamilton told him he had made up his mind to accommodate Mr. Holroyd, and that Mr. Holroyd had made up his mind to accommodate him? He did.

6. That there was to be the mutual accommodation—that the money was to be advanced, and the recommendation was to be made? Yes.

7. *By Mr. Martin*: When did this conversation take place with Mr. Lenehan? On Sunday morning.

8. Were these matters told you by Mr. Lenehan in confidence? Not at all, not in any way.

9. Are you aware that Mr. Lenehan has so stated to this House? I am not aware of that.

10. Whether he has so stated or not, the fact is he did not communicate with you in confidence in this matter? Decidedly not.

11. Might I trouble you to repeat what Mr. Lenehan told you, in reference to the promise to recommend Dr. Hamilton for the Commission of the Peace? Perhaps the short-hand writer would read it.

12. I prefer that you would give it—you seem to have a very ready memory? I may make a mistake in a word or two.

13. I wish to test your memory? Shall I go through the whole process again?

14. No, I prefer that you would not begin at the beginning? It is impossible unless I go through the whole.

15. Will you be good enough to state that part of the conversation, which you say took place between you and Mr. Lenehan, that relates to the promise to put Dr. Hamilton in the Commission of the Peace? Very well. I said the appointment of Mr. Dangar was nothing to compare to the monstrous appointment of Dr. Hamilton—"Oh!" he says, "I know why Dr. Hamilton was appointed." That is the part you want. "I have been in the habit of giving Mr. Holroyd accommodation; when I could do so no longer I called upon him and acquainted him with it; he then asked me if I could recommend any one who would accommodate him; I said I thought I could, I believed Dr. Hamilton would do so; Mr. Holroyd then said, 'Will you see him upon the subject?'" He did see Mr. Hamilton on the subject; Mr. Hamilton asked him what would be the terms, and Mr. Lenehan stated that Mr. Holroyd had always acted very honorably in his money transactions, that he was a good mark, and that no doubt he would do what was right. "But," he says "I want to be put in the Commission of the Peace." "Oh! I know nothing about that," Mr. Lenehan says, "I have nothing to do with that." "But," Dr. Hamilton said, "Will you be good enough, when you see Mr. Holroyd, to state my conversation to you now?" "Very well," Mr. Lenehan says. Mr. Lenehan did see Mr. Holroyd, did state to him the conversation that took place; and, after he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, Mr. Lenehan discovered this charge against Dr. Hamilton, and felt it his duty to go to Mr. Holroyd and acquaint him with the circumstance, but Mr. Holroyd told him that was a matter for the Attorney General to decide, and not for him. That, I believe, is the substance of what I said before.

16. It is nearly word for word—but you did not tell us the second time about the documents being in the Crown Law Office—you omitted to mention that? Did I?

17. May I ask if you took a note of this conversation, immediately after it occurred? Not a word, not at all; I never jotted down a word; I never thought on the subject, until I came into the House now, as to what I should say. It was only last Sunday, recollect, and I should have a very bad memory not to recollect what took place in my own house.

18. Do you remember everything that takes place in your own house? I can remember what takes place in my own room. I may tell you this little circumstance. I said to Mr. Lenehan, "How is it you are not at church?" "Well, the fact is," he said, "I do my church at 7 o'clock in the morning—it is much more agreeable."

19. Do you conceive that that statement has any material bearing upon the matter in question? No, only you talked about my memory, and I mentioned it to shew the extent of my memory.

20. Did you state to any Member of this House, before you were called here this evening, the evidence you could give in reference to this conversation? Yes, I think probably I may have done so. No, not this conversation; I have never stated to any one this conversation. I have stated to Members of the House—in fact, the very day after the new Commission was issued, the circumstance connected with Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Holroyd was talked of everywhere.

21. I am not talking of what took place the day after the issue of the new Commission—what I am asking you now is, whether you communicated to any Member of this House the evidence you could give in reference to this conversation on Sunday last? Yes, I did.

22. To whom? To Mr. Arnold.

23.

23. When? The day before yesterday. I believe Mr. Arnold and I had not spoken for more than eighteen months, until he came to Sydney this time. We never recognized each other. Mr.
W. Hanson.
24. Was it this matter that reconciled the difference between you? No, it was no reconciliation—not the slightest. 21 Oct., 1864.
25. Did you feel that both could meet on common ground on such a question? No, it made not the slightest difference in our feelings.
26. Then why do you refer to this former difference and reconciliation? Because you asked me if I had spoken to any Member of this House.
27. You will observe, I did not ask about your not having spoken to Mr. Arnold for eighteen months—in what way do you conceive that circumstance to be material to your statement? Because you asked me if I had communicated this conversation to any Member of this House, and it was the impression on my mind that you thought I had told it to some Member with whom I was in the habit of meeting. Now, it happened to be by pure accident. The subject was mentioned by Mr. Arnold, and when this dropped out, Mr. Arnold said, “You are not game to allow me to make use of the matter”——
28. And what did you say? Certainly, I was perfectly game. I said, I felt it my duty, as a colonist and a citizen, to do so.
29. I believe you know nothing of this matter of your own knowledge? No.
30. Your information is derived entirely from your friend, Mr. Lenehan? Yes, entirely.
31. Had you any conversation with any Member of the House this evening, before you came to the Bar, about the evidence you could give? No.
32. Were you not in consultation with Mr. Arnold? I met Mr. Arnold at the bar, where I took some soda water.
33. What bar? The bar of the Refreshment Room here.
34. What conversation had you with him? I had no conversation with him; there was no time to have any conversation; I did not go into any room with him; there were two or three gentlemen standing round.
35. Have you anywhere in writing an account of your conversation with Mr. Lenehan? Not the slightest; not a particle.
36. *By Mr. Garrett (through the Speaker)*: I desire to ask the witness whether he has any knowledge, other than that he has already communicated to the House, of the transactions with regard to bills, between Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton? No.
37. *By Mr. Macpherson (through the Speaker)*: I wish to inquire of Mr. Hanson, whether he did not say a little while ago, that he had made some notes of this conversation with Mr. Lenehan? No.
38. You did not say so? No.
39. *By Mr. Driver (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness, if I understood him correctly to say he had heard, immediately after the issue of the new Commission, something with reference to the transactions of Mr. Holroyd and Dr. Hamilton? I did hear something of them.
40. The question is whether you have stated so? I did.
41. Has the witness any objection to state, or can he prove to the House, anything with reference to these transactions? I have an objection, because I have not permission from the gentleman who told me to make use of it. I heard it the day after the Commission was issued, but I have not his permission to go into the matter.
42. *By Mr. Martin*: Did you obtain Mr. Lenehan’s permission to disclose the conversation with him on the subject? Mr. Lenehan did not state this to me in confidence. I would not break the confidence of Mr. Lenehan or any other man; if it had been given me in confidence, I would not have stated it at all.
43. *By Mr. Driver (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness, if the other information he alludes to was given in confidence? It was, decidedly.
44. *By Mr. Buchanan (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness, if I am correct in understanding that Mr. Lenehan told him he had recommended Dr. Hamilton to the Minister for Works, as a fit person to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace? He did not state that he recommended him as a fit person. My statement just now was this,—that Mr. Lenehan was to communicate to Mr. Holroyd that the money would be granted, and was to state also that Dr. Hamilton wished to be put in the Commission of the Peace, but not that Mr. Lenehan recommended him as a fit and proper person—nothing of that sort.
45. He merely mentioned him as wishing to be placed on the Commission? That is all.
46. I wish to ask the witness if he is aware that that is denied by the Minister for Public Works? No, I am not aware.
47. Did I understand the witness to say that, after having recommended or mentioned Dr. Hamilton as a fit person, Mr. Lenehan heard of something prejudicial to his character, and proceeded to the Minister for Works to express his regret at having mentioned him as a fit person for the Commission of the Peace? Certainly.
48. *By Mr. Harpur (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask whether the communication the witness has spoken of, and which he declines to disclose, he considers confidential? Yes.
49. I wish to ask whether the confidence was only so far as respects the name of the person giving it, and not the substance of the information? Both as to name and substance—I cannot separate the one from the other.
50. I wish to ask whether, if that information were calculated to do grievous wrong to a member of the community, it ought to be made use of without the name of the author being given up? I decline, Mr. Speaker, to give any information on the subject in any way.
51. *The Speaker*: I understand the question the Honorable Member wishes to put is this—Whether in disclosing the substance of the information ——? I have not disclosed it, sir.

- Mr. W. Hanson.
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52. In disclosing the substance of the information, without disclosing the name of the author, would you have committed a breach of confidence? I should.
53. *By Mr. Harpur (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness whether Mr. Lenehan called upon him by appointment or invitation? No, he did not.
54. I wish to ask whether Mr. Lenehan entered witness' house without being invited? I invited him in.
55. Where did the witness see Mr. Lenehan first? In the middle of the road, exactly opposite my window, which was open wide, and I was reading at the window.
56. I wish to ask whether the witness invited Mr. Lenehan in to take a glass of wine? I did not invite him in to take a glass of wine, but I have no objection to say that he took a drop of brandy.
57. I wish to ask whether the conversation which has been told us did not take place over the brandy? Certainly.
58. I wish to ask the witness whether he considers that when Mr. Lenehan was imparting this information to him, Mr. Lenehan thought he would make use of it in the way he has done? I cannot answer for what Mr. Lenehan thinks on the subject.
59. *By Mr. Milford (through the Speaker)*: I should like to ask the witness if he knows upon what terms Mr. Lenehan and Dr. Hamilton are and were on Sunday morning—intimate terms or otherwise? I do not know anything about that.
60. *By Mr. Morris (through the Speaker)*: I desire to ask the witness whether, with regard to these matters of which he refuses to state the particulars to the House, he has said to persons that he knows matters discreditable to the Minister for Works? I decline to answer the question, unless I have the power of going into the matter fully. I decline to answer the question.
61. *The Speaker*: The question is, whether you have stated to certain persons that the transactions to which you have alluded, the details of which you have declined to give to the House, were of a character discreditable to Mr. Holroyd? I decline to answer the question in reference to what came to my knowledge the day after the issuing of the new Commission. I decline to go into it at all.
62. I think you misunderstand the question. The question is, whether you have stated to any person that the transactions to which you have alluded to-night, the details of which you have declined to give to the House, were of a character discreditable to Mr. Holroyd? The details are very much the same as those I have related with regard to Mr. Lenehan's conversation.
63. Will you state whether you have stated to any person that these transactions were of a nature discreditable to Mr. Holroyd? I dare say I have stated so, but I could not name the individuals. I think it is highly probable—no doubt of it.
64. *By Mr. Morris (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness whether I understood him rightly to say he saw Mr. Lenehan, on the occasion of the conversation he has related, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning? Yes.
65. Did Mr. Lenehan ask at that unusual hour for brandy, or did the witness himself offer it? With the usual hospitality, I asked Mr. Lenehan if he would take anything, and he said "Yes," and I joined him.
66. *By Mr. Leary (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask the witness what he considers a private conversation—whether, in this conversation between himself and Mr. Lenehan on Sunday last, any remark was made by Mr. Lenehan to the witness that he could make use of such conversation? No.
67. In the other instance alluded to, did the party whose name the witness declines to disclose, request that the information should not be disclosed? Decidedly.
68. Does the witness consider that when an individual converses with him about the character of a third party, that is a confidential conversation? It is a conversation in private.
69. Does the witness consider that divulging that conversation without the permission of the second party is a breach of confidence? This is a public matter.
70. Will the witness state that the second conversation did not relate to an equally public matter? In that conversation I was pledged not to state what I knew. I should be very happy to state it if I had permission. I should be very happy if the gentleman would give me permission to state it to you now. There was a distinct understanding. But on the other occasion there was no understanding whatever—it was a public matter of considerable importance, and I would not accept a conversation of this sort as strictly private.
71. If Mr. Lenehan stated that in the conversation he had with Mr. Holroyd, when he recommended Dr. Hamilton for appointment as a Magistrate, there was no reference whatever made to any money transaction,—would that have been inconsistent with any part of the conversation with witness? It would not be in accordance with his conversation at my house.
72. Would the witness state, then, that the evidence of Mr. Lenehan on this point was incorrect? No, he might have been incorrect with me.
73. *By Mr. J. Buchanan (through the Speaker)*: I would like to ask the witness if he ever told any one the information that came to him from the party whose name he declines to mention, and the substance of which he refuses to give this House to-night? Yes.
74. I would like to ask, if he has told of it, how he can reconcile that with his ideas of what is due to confidence? I never mentioned the name of the individual to any one in my conversation.
75. But you mentioned the substance? Certainly.
76. I should like to ask the witness if he mentioned that to the Honorable Member for the Paterson? I did not.

77. I should like also to ask the witness, whether the conversation in which he did mention this matter was at the Victoria Club? I am not a member of the Victoria Club.

Mr.
W. Hanson.

78. I did not ask that. I say I should like to know whether this private conversation was mentioned at the Victoria Club? Well, it is possible I may have stated it, but not in reference to the first particulars which took place the day after the issuing of the Commission. Since Sunday I have mentioned it to many persons, and several times at the Victoria Club, but not before Sunday. It is only since Sunday I have mentioned the thing. Since then I have done so at the Victoria Club, no doubt.

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79. *By Mr. Walker (through the Speaker)*: I wish to ask if I understood the witness correctly, when he said just now that this first conversation was received privately, both as regards substance and name? Yes.

80. Then, since the witness received privately this first information, both as to substance and the name of the informant, how does he reconcile that with the fact that he communicated that information to several parties? Because I never used it except privately—not publicly, but strictly in a private manner and not in a public one.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NIXON *v.* GOODCHAP AND OLIVER.

(CLAIM OF MR. J. H. NIXON AGAINST MESSRS. C. A. GOODCHAP AND F. L. OLIVER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1 December, 1863, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Letters and Documents connected with the Letter of Mr. John Henry Nixon, as addressed to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to his claim against Mr. Charles Augustus Goodchap, a Clerk in the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Francis Lemesle Oliver, a Clerk in the Department of Lands; together with copies of the Letters and Explanations given by the Lands and Works Departments, and the said Clerks, in reference to the said Letter; and also, copies of any Report from the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, in reference to either of the said Clerks, in connection with their Insolvent Estates.”

(Mr. Dangar.)

SCHEDULE.

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NIXON v. GOODCHAP AND OLIVER.

No. 1.

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Francis Lemesle
Oliver, Depart-
ment of Lands.
Charles Au-
gustus Good-
chap, Depart-
ment of Works.

I respectfully pray to lay before your Excellency a statement of facts in connection with the gentlemen named in the margin hereof, now holding situations in the service of your Excellency's Government.

In the month of March, 1860, I leased to those gentlemen a house at Ashfield, neatly furnished, garden stocked. I also supplied them with garden and stable implements, a good horse, a new dog-cart, saddle and gig harness, subject to the express agreement that they should pay me £10 per month for the first six years, and during the remaining term of six months the sum of £5 per month; and that I should at the expiration of that term convey the property above mentioned to them for their own use and benefit, for ever, subject only to the costs of conveyance. Shortly after entering into possession, they from time to time borrowed moneys from me. In the space of six months Oliver received various sums which, with interest, amounted to £90, for which I took his bill, payable by small monthly instalments. I also took a like security from Goodchap, who at the time owed me £100. I was induced to lend them the moneys upon the express arrangement between us that the moneys which I had advanced should be paid by them in liquidation of the debts of their other creditors, so as to constitute me (at their own earnest wish) their only creditor, to which arrangement, relying on their good faith, I agreed. This agreement they failed in fulfilling, as I have not up to this time received from them any moneys except a few pounds by way of interest on my advances. Finding I had been so duped, I took proceedings against them in November, 1860, and patiently waited from that period to the 26th April in the following year, 1861, before I took further steps. I then issued an execution, which was returned *nulla bona*. Finding I could obtain nothing under proceedings in the Supreme Court, I sued upon the judgment obtained in that Court in the District Court, and obtained a verdict, at which time Oliver held a situation in the Oriental Corporation Bank, Pitt-street, in this city. The Manager of that establishment having heard of Oliver's pecuniary difficulties, called upon him either to resign or pay his debts; the former course he adopted, and in September, 1861, he sequestrated his estate.

On the 2nd day of May, 1861, Goodchap, a lodger, and for many years an associate of Oliver's, sequestrated his estate. Liabilities sworn to be £300. The debts proved amounted as per inventory annexed, marked A. The assets were valueless. The day previous to his sequestration he received his monthly salary, amounting to £25. No notice whatever is taken by him, or mention made in his schedule, of this sum. On or about the 7th day of September, 1861, Oliver became insolvent, disclosing liabilities and assets as will appear by annexed schedule marked B. I proved my claim for £153 14s. 7d., which was allowed, but up to this time I have not received any part of the amounts due to me by either of the insolvents; and as to Oliver, all hope of recovering from him voluntarily a single shilling is gone, he having obtained his certificate, which is a bar and discharge from all debts. At the very time he obtained his certificate he was employed under Government at a salary of £150 per annum, without almost any incumbrance, and with a prospect of an early advance of salary. From the month of September, 1860, to this time, I have been put to great costs in prosecuting my suit against those insolvents, who have been living and trading jointly and severally together for years past by means of spurious accommodation promissory notes, as will appear by the documents marked C. Prior to the confirmation of his certificate, Oliver stated to me that he would resign his situation rather than pay me. I made an affidavit to that effect, which was used in support of my application calling upon the insolvent to pay, under the 100th section of the Act, a portion of his salary towards the payment of his debts. This affidavit was read out in open Court by my counsel, and no attempt was made by insolvent's counsel to deny or contradict it.

I beg respectfully to add, that Oliver received his Government appointment previously to his obtaining his certificate, and an order was made by the Judge sitting in Insolvency that he should pay me out of his salary £4 per month in liquidation of his debt to me. This order was subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court, owing, as I believe, to the leading and material facts of the case not having been prominently brought under the notice of their Honors the Judges.

My fences and gates were partially taken down and destroyed. Some of them were placed on land rented by them adjoining that of mine. My new fences were replaced by old brushwood of all widths, lengths, and sizes, formerly the remains of a road side hut. For the purpose of giving further annoyance, these gentlemen put odd old palings against the front part of my house, so that in fact no person could either get in or out of the door or windows of that part of the house. These facts are well known at Ashfield. The paling dividing fence already referred to is to be seen to this hour; where stood but a short time before, a new six-roomed cottage, and garden tastefully laid out, and which

which had only been built about two years. I did not get possession of it until they had succeeded in turning that nice cottage into a perfect ruin, and the garden into a wilderness, four months after the insolvency of Goodchap; and after Oliver's insolvency neither of them paid the rent or any part thereof, although Goodchap, without any incumbrance, was and still is in receipt of £25 per month the whole of the time, less the small amount he occasionally pays the Assignee of his said estate, when he thinks proper. That Oliver was receiving nearly as high a salary the greater portion of the time, and neither of them paid anything towards the £40 due to me for rent, although in receipt of nearly £50 per month. My horse was reduced to a mere skeleton, and my furniture broken and destroyed. I was compelled to pull down my house. I calculate my loss, and the costs I have been put to in endeavouring to obtain justice, very little under £500.

If the dishonest practices of these parties be tolerated, the same may be pursued and repeated by others holding similar and responsible situations in the Public Service, and thereby bring into contempt an occupation which should be looked upon as honorable and respectable.

I should not have ventured to bring any private affairs under the notice of your Excellency, had I not been led to believe, from the high reputation your Excellency has maintained, that you would endeavour, as far as practicable, to make those persons in the service over which your Excellency presides, act honestly.

I have been informed that your Excellency's predecessor, Sir William Denison, made an order that no person employed under the Government should avail themselves of the benefit of any Insolvent Act in force in this Colony, without first obtaining the sanction of the Government; and that would only be granted upon the undertaking to pay a certain portion of their salaries monthly until payment of their debts had been made in full.

I therefore respectfully request that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to look into the matter of Oliver, otherwise it will hold out a premium for dishonesty, and become an inducement to young men to become recklessly extravagant, thoughtless, and unmindful of paying any debts they may contract; and it would also be unfair to those who are paying their debts by monthly instalments, more particularly when they have and know others in the same service are allowed to pass free without paying anything at all. Trusting that your Excellency will be pleased to see justice done to me, who has been so great a loser, and thereby shew those persons in the Public Service such unprincipled conduct as that of contracting debts without the intention of paying them, will not be tolerated by Her Majesty's Government,—

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

28, Elizabeth-street North.

A.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES AUGUSTUS GOODCHAP.

CREDITORS.	WHAT FOR.	AMOUNT PROVED.	
		£ s. d.	
Fredk. Cane*	Money lent	105 16 2	Judgment of District Court, upon p. n. of the one and indorsed by the other.
W. P. Moffatt	"	14 2 6	
Hy. Cohen	"	27 3 4	
— Carew	"	9 9 2	
John Campbell	"	76 18 0	Supreme.
Alex. Nesbitt	"	15 0 0	
Arthur Wickham	"	27 0 0	
John Burton	"	9 0 0	
J. H. Nixon	Two months rent	20 0 0	
Adolphus Blau	Watch and chain	8 10 0	
		312 19 2	Amount and particulars of debts proved.
Exton	Clothes	9 10 0	} Not proved.
Mountcastle	Hats	0 14 0	

* This debt is mine—J. H. Nixon.

No available assets in this estate. The Insolvent described and swore his assets to consist of wearing apparel and books, as follows	£25 0 0
A transfer of a portion of a debt due to Mr. Goodchap, of London, by the Insolvent Estate of Chas. Daniel O'Connell, and which was never proved in this estate, being a verbal promise made by the father to this Insolvent if ever recovered, and worth nil	50 0 0
	£75 0 0

A special meeting has been called in this estate, and a debt proved therein upon one of the accommodation bills of each of those two for £17, a balance, this 8th day of September, upon which an examination will, I believe, take place.

B.

B.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FRANCIS LEMESLE OLIVER.

CREDITORS,	WHAT FOR.	AMOUNT PROVED.			
		£	s.	d.	
J. H. Nixon	Cash lent	120	0	0	
Francis Giles	Drapery	8	0	0	
Henry Harpur & Co.	Wine	5	0	0	
Sage, Miller & Co.	Do.	3	7	6	
Henry Machen	Do.	9	0	0	
Rowley & Co.	Law	8	6	8	
Smith & Curtis	Clothes	5	7	0	
— Rolfe	Boots	4	0	0	
J. Hanks' Estate	Groceries	6	2	0	
Dr. Welsh	Medical	9	0	0	
Dr. Bennett	Attendance	4	8	0	
J. H. Nixon	Rent	20	0	0	
Henry Cohen	Money lent	11	10	0	
— Carew	Do.	8	0	0	
Henry Cohen	Do.	25	0	0	} Liability as indorser of bill drawn by } C.A. Goodchap in favour of Insolvent.
W. P. Moffatt .. ..	.....	13	0	0	
		260	1	2	

Assets £5, consisting of wearing apparel.

C.

Indorsed by— CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, SPENCER ASHLIN.	No. 183.	<i>Due 6 December.</i>
	£25 Os. Od.	3 September, 1858.
	SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.	
	<i>Three Months after date, I promise to pay Mr. Charles Augustus Goodchap, or Order, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds sterling, value received.</i>	
	FRAS. L. OLIVER.	
	Payable at THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.	
Indorsed by— CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, SPENCER ASHLIN.	No. 184.	<i>Due 6 January.</i>
	£25 Os. Od.	3 September, 1858.
	SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.	
	<i>Four Months after date, I promise to pay Mr. Charles Augustus Goodchap, or Order, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds sterling, value received.</i>	
	FRAS. L. OLIVER.	
	Payable at THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.	

11 September, 1862.

COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

According to this statement, if the facts cannot be disproved, the parties complained of seem to have acted dishonorably. For the credit of the Public Service in which they are engaged, an inquiry into the circumstances ought to be instituted; of course past insolvency, when not occasioned by gross negligence or by that reckless disregard of consequences which borders upon if it does not amount to fraud, cannot be held to bar a man from employment in the Public Service. But this statement directly charges the parties with proceedings which bear a close resemblance to fraud—the obtaining possession of a house and of some money, with the apparently deliberate intention not to pay for the one or refund the other. If a satisfactory explanation cannot be given, the parties are clearly not fit persons nor proper persons to be retained in the Government employment.

J. Y.

No. 2.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 September, 1862.*

SIR,

As Mr. F. A. Oliver, one of the gentlemen named in the accompanying Memorial from Mr. J. H. Nixon, is employed in a department under the Secretary for Lands, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to lay the same before Mr. Robertson, and subsequently forward it to the Secretary for Public Works, in reference to Mr. C. A. Goodchap, who is employed in his department.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

Mr. Oliver will explain.—23rd.

No. 3.

MR. OLIVER'S EXPLANATION.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 September, 1862.*

SIR,

In reply to the charge preferred against me in the Memorial of J. H. Nixon, I beg to state that I held a situation in the Oriental Bank up to the month of June, 1861, previous to which date I occupied a cottage at Ashfield, conjointly with Mr. Goodchap, on the terms specified in the Memorial. I had expended a good deal of money in improvements, and I believe should have been able to fulfil all my engagements. Nixon had obtained a judgment against me in the Supreme Court in the previous November, for the sum of £90, which was then payable at the rate of £10 per month, and the payments having fallen into arrear, the whole became due according to agreement. I procured his forbearance, by payment to him of interest at a usurious rate; but in April, 1861, he stated that he would give me no more time, and, in spite of my repeated entreaties, insisted on advertising my property for sale by the Sheriff. This was done maliciously, as he was aware that I possessed no effects, and the consequence was that I was called upon by the Manager of the Bank to explain my position. I had no alternative but, in accordance with the rules of the Corporation, to resign my situation, without provision of any kind, and at a moment's notice. I endeavoured to obtain employment without success, and, in September, I was driven to seek the protection of the Insolvent Court. Mr. Nixon endeavoured in every way to delay the proceedings in that Court, and opposed my certificate being granted, and accused me of every offence of which the Insolvent law takes cognizance; but the Chief Commissioner overruled every one of his objections, and granted my certificate, without delay, in December last. Mr. Nixon then filed an appeal, which appeal was heard in June last before the three Judges, and refused; Mr. Nixon having to pay all costs; His Honor the Chief Justice animadverting strongly on the conduct of Mr. Nixon. The Judges had the whole of the evidence taken in the Insolvent Court before them, and therefore, Mr. Nixon's assertion that they would not have granted my certificate had the whole facts of the case been placed before them, is altogether untrue. The effect of the order of the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, that I should pay £4 per month out of my salary, was that if the Judges refused my certificate, I should then pay it, but not otherwise, for which purpose he delayed the first payment one month to enable the appeal to be heard.

As to the damage alleged to have been done to his house, I can only say that he sued me in the District Court for the damages in question; and, although I was not in a position to employ professional assistance, the Judge decided, after a careful sifting of the evidence, that the only damage done was the removal of a wooden partition; and as I admitted in my evidence that I had removed this partition, he gave a verdict of £10. The removal was, in my opinion, an improvement, as it threw two small rooms into one. The tongued and grooved boards of which the partition was composed were carefully preserved, and left on the premises, and could have been replaced at a very small expense. I have only further to say on this point, that the premises were in a much better state when I left than they were when I entered on possession, I having built a pig-sty, a fowl-house, erected a vinery, and planted banana and other trees, and employed a man to look after the garden.

As regards the fence complained of, I had nothing to do with it. The facts are these:—The cottage in question was built quite on the edge of an adjoining allotment, which belonged to a friend of mine, and who gave me permission to make use of the land. On my being compelled to leave the house, I gave up possession of the allotment in question to the right owner, who sent for Mr. Nixon for the purpose of offering him the land on lease, but on receiving only an impertinent reply, gave orders for the erection of the fence in question. I annex a certificate from the owner confirming my statement in this respect. It will therefore be seen that Mr. Nixon suffered not from any act of mine, but from his own want of civility, as well as from his folly in building where he did.

I

I deny most emphatically that the furniture was either destroyed or broken. I delivered it all over, in accordance with an inventory, to a person appointed by Nixon to receive the same, and obtained his receipt; not an article was missing or broken.

As to the non-payment of rent, I may state that the cottage in question, with the appurtenances, was worth about £40 per annum. The real facts are, that we purchased the place for £650, which was to be paid off at the rate of £120 per annum, in monthly instalments of £10 each. We were in the premises sixteen months, and Mr. Nixon received the sum of £120, and then the cottage was given back to him, and we resigned all interest in it; so it will be seen that, for a place worth £40 per annum, he received £120 in sixteen months, and I cannot see how he was injured, but on the contrary, that he was a considerable gainer by the transaction.

And now with reference to my money transactions with this man. With a disingenuousness which is equal to his positive misstatements, he has altogether ignored the fact that I have been in his hands for the last seven years, and he speaks of this transaction as if it were a new one, and that it was the first time I had the misfortune to have any dealings with him. This man has been the cause of all the troubles and misfortunes I have had. The usurious interest I have had to pay him for seven years would cover, and has paid the debt I owe him three times over; and the Commissioner of Insolvency himself told Mr. Nixon that the evidence disclosed this fact, and that his proceedings had brought me as a natural consequence into the Court, and that his part in the transaction was by no means fair or proper.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that the charges made against me are made by an unscrupulous man, the value of whose assertions can only duly be estimated by an inquiry into his reputation, whose avowed calling is that of a usurer, and whose name may be found in the criminal records of the Colony; and my assertion altogether denying the truth of the charges can be all proved by the evidence taken in the case in the Insolvent and Supreme Courts. I may add, that should any further explanation on any point be required, I shall be but too happy to place myself in a just position by furnishing the same.

I have, &c.,
FRAS. L. OLIVER.

[Enclosure.]

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the land adjoining the cottage at Ashfield, belonging to Mr. Nixon, and occupied by Mr. Oliver previous to the 30th June, 1861, is my property; that I gave Mr. Oliver the use of it during his occupancy of Mr. Nixon's house. On his leaving the house in question, I went down and took possession of my land, and sent for Mr. Nixon to make arrangements for letting the same to him, but he returned only an impertinent answer; and I employed a man to erect a fence on the boundary of my allotment. Mr. Oliver had nothing whatever to do with it.

THOMAS BAKER.

Sydney, 31st September, 1862.

No. 4.

Minute on the Principal Under Secretary's Letter of the 18th September, 1862.

THE Chief Secretary will perhaps refer this matter for the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvency, with a view to having the opinion of that officer as to the honesty of Mr. Oliver.

JOHN R.
14 Oct.

Principal Under Secretary.
B.C., 14 Oct.—M.F.

The Attorney General will please to communicate with Mr. Macfarland.

C. C.
15 Oct.

Will the Chief Commissioner be so good as to report his opinion on these papers, especially with reference to the indorsement made by His Excellency on the Petition of Mr. Nixon?

JOHN F. HARGRAVE,
Attorney General.

B.C., 20 Oct., 1862.

No. 5.

In re Mr. Nixon's Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, respecting Messrs. Oliver and Goodchap.

Memo. as requested by the Attorney General from the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

22 October, 1862.

I have read Mr. Nixon's Memorial, the Minute of His Excellency thereon, Mr. Oliver's reply to that Memorial, and the other papers furnished to me therewith (and returned herewith).
The

The Memorial contains several misrepresentations, and is very uncandidly framed. I do not think it is deserving of further consideration than it has already received.

I am acquainted officially with the facts involved, having inquired into them very fully when Mr. Oliver applied for a certificate of conformity under the Insolvent Debtors Acts, and obtained it, notwithstanding Mr. Nixon's opposition, both before myself and before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Goodchap were not as prudent as they ought to have been when dealing with Mr. Nixon. They entered into a bargain, which was a foolish one in so far as they were concerned, and a very grasping one as regards Mr. Nixon's share in it. Oliver and Goodchap have been ruined in consequence. Nixon has drained them dry, and driven them to insolvency. He now asks the Government to dismiss them from the public employment. I trust the Government will do nothing of the kind. They have been severely punished already for their indiscretion; and I believe Nixon has been already paid all that was justly due to him, and something more.

ALFRED MACFARLAND.

Minute.—The explanation appears to me to be satisfactory. Mr. Goodchap being an officer of the Department of Works, the papers should be forwarded to the Secretary for Works.

JOHN R.
13 Nov.

I have perused the Chief Commissioner's report, and quite concur in His Honor's opinion of this case.

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

Principal Under Secretary,
B.C., 25 October, 1862.

No. 6.

J. H. NIXON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. 28, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 11 November, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded to His Excellency the Governor; a true and correct statement of the dishonesty practiced towards me by Messrs. Oliver and Goodchap, employés in the public service, which was replied to by His Excellency's Private Secretary in due course, and who informed me that the said statement was forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, with a recommendation that an inquiry into the allegation therein should be instituted.

After waiting over a month without hearing any more thereon, I addressed a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting to be informed how the matter stood. He, in reply, stated that the Minister for Lands and the Minister for Public Works, in whose departments these gentlemen are respectively employed, would communicate with me the decision of the Government in respect thereof.

I have, &c.,
J. H. NIXON.

No. 7.

Minute of Secretary for Lands on Report of Chief Commissioner of Insolvency.

The explanation appears to me to be satisfactory. Mr. Goodchap being an officer of the Department of Works, the papers should be forwarded to the Secretary for Works.

JOHN R.—13.

See decision of Secretary for Lands on the written report from the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court.

Forward now to the Under Secretary for Works.—M. F.
B.C., 14 Nov.

Submitted.—17/11/62.—J. R.

Mr. Goodchap, for explanation.—W. M. A.
17/11/62.

No. 8.

MR. GOODCHAP'S EXPLANATION.

THE charges brought against me by Mr. Nixon are false and malicious. I ask that the Secretary for Public Works will offer no objection to my seeking redress in the Supreme Court against this man, for a gross and intentional defamation of character.

I beg at the same time to enclose a letter from the Official Assignee of my Estate, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Nixon has been paid 20s. in the £ of the debt he proved against me. In explanation of the first paragraph of Mr. Sempill's letter, I beg to say that it is in reply to my request that, in view of the expenses that will be attached to prosecuting an action of the kind referred to, he would accept for a time, a smaller amount than I undertook to pay in liquidation of my debts; but whatever the decision of that point may be, I will not fail in finding the means of obtaining redress for these malicious charges, which are of so fearful a nature.

The conclusion that His Excellency draws from Mr. Nixon's Petition is, that I took Mr. Nixon's house and never paid him rent, and borrowed his money without refunding it, and in each case with a predetermined intention to act dishonestly. The facts are—That I paid Mr. Nixon the full rent that was due by me, viz., £140; and that for a debt incurred in 1854 of £50, and for extortionate interest thereon, I have paid him at least £500.

The questions will naturally arise,—What object has Mr. Nixon in view in sending in this Petition; and if paid in full, what reason is there for the malignity which he shews? This is the missing link which I can supply. It is in fulfilment of a vow made by him that he would leave no stone unturned to ruin me effectually, in consequence of my having given him in strong terms (when goaded to desperation, and with all patience lost) my opinion of his character. I am certain that if I allow this opportunity of punishing this man to escape, I shall only suffer a repetition of his conduct in some other shape. I therefore trust that no objection will be offered to my bringing an action, the evidence to be adduced at which will prove if the charges brought against me are false or not.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP.
19/11/62.

I see no objection to Mr. Goodchap's taking any steps he sees desirable in defence of his character; but the admission that he had paid £500 for a loan of £50 within seven years, seems to me to reflect very strongly on his prudence and providence.

W. M. A.
2/12/62.

I fully admit imprudence and improvidence,—but the question was, should I pay this man the rate of interest he demanded, or seek protection in the Insolvent Court? The former course I pursued for seven years, but was at last driven to adopt the latter.

No. 9.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. H. NIXON.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 26 November, 1862.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the complaints preferred by you against Messrs. Oliver and Goodchap, employes in the Public Service, I am directed to inform you that the explanation given by Mr. Oliver of the matter is considered by the Secretary for Lands satisfactory; and that so far as relates to Mr. Goodchap, the matter is in the hands of the Minister for Works.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 10.

J. H. NIXON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*28, Elizabeth-street North,
8 December, 1862.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Under Secretary for Lands, of the 26th ultimo, wherein he states that the explanation given by Mr. Oliver of the matter of my complaint is considered by you satisfactory.

As I am perfectly satisfied that Mr. Oliver cannot afford a satisfactory explanation consistent with truth, I have the honor to request that I may be favoured with a copy of his explanation, in order that I may point to you where the untruthfulness exists.

I have, &c.,
J. H. NIXON.

No. 11.

No. 11.

J. H. NIXON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

28, Elizabeth-street North,
31 December, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that my letter of the 8th December, applying for a copy of Mr. Oliver's answer to my charge preferred against him to His Excellency the Governor, still remains unanswered.

I have been already a long time kept out of my money, viz., £120, an amount admitted by the Judge of the Insolvent Court to be justly established, and not attempted to be denied by the insolvent to the Court.

May I request the favour of an early answer ?

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

No. 12.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I do myself the honor to inform your Excellency that I addressed a letter to you relative to the conduct of two employés in the Public Service, Messrs. Oliver and Goodchap, and on the same day I received a letter from the Private Secretary, F. Turville, Esq., informing me that your Excellency had, after a careful perusal of the communication, directed that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of the case.

After waiting several weeks without hearing any more on the subject, I addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 25th October, 1862, and was informed in reply, by the Under Secretary, that my communication had been forwarded to the Minister for Lands, and the Minister for Works, in whose departments these gentlemen are respectively employed, and they would communicate to me the decision of the Government on my representation.

Being still kept in ignorance of what was doing in the matter, on the 11th November, 1862, I applied by letter for information to the Minister for Lands, and on the 26th of same month, was informed that the explanation given by Mr. Oliver of the matter was considered satisfactory by the Secretary for Lands. As I was sure that, if the truth had been adhered to, no explanation could be satisfactory, I on the 8th and 31st of December asked for a copy of Mr. Oliver's explanation, which I regret to say has not up to the present date been furnished to me. What the cause of delay can be I am unaware, but it certainly looks as if there were a desire to withhold it. I do not believe your Excellency will deem any explanation satisfactory short of payment of his just debts; surely it could not be considered that passing through the Insolvent Court would be an honest way of discharging them, particularly as he has the means of paying them.

As regards Mr. Goodchap, who is employed under the Minister for Works, I have not been informed of the decision of the Government, though now four months have elapsed since I communicated with your Excellency. The only document I received respecting him, and that only a week since, was a writ of summons at his instance, claiming damages (£1,000) for what I have not the slightest idea, unless it be on account of my addressing your Excellency on the subject of his defalcations. The small instalments he used to pay to the Official Assignee of his estate he has discontinued, assigning as a reason, that he has commenced an action against me, and that he would not pay any more, as he wanted the money for that purpose—in other words, that he is going to law with me with my own money! I being his largest creditor, which he well knows to be the case, though it does not appear on his schedule in my name, as explained in my former communication to your Excellency. Besides what this gentleman owes me in his insolvent estate, he is indebted to me, under a Judgment of the District Court, the sum of £36, for rent and damages done to my house since his insolvency. This judgment was obtained in August, 1861, and still remains entirely unsatisfied, there being a return of *nulla bona* to the execution of it; yet this gentleman, without any incumbrance whatever, is allowed to enjoy his salary of £300 a year.

The action at law with which I am now threatened, I believe has commenced with the view of deterring me from prosecuting my endeavours to obtain justice from both of the above-named gentlemen, who are living together; and I beg to point out to your Excellency the hardship of such an action on me is, that inasmuch as there is really no cause of action, still I am bound to defend it, which will entail great expense in the shape of costs, which I will not be able to recover from Mr. Goodchap, who is at present in the Insolvent Court, and who no doubt would have recourse to the same protection for any further liability. Moreover, it will delay me from proceeding to England, as was my intention in the early part of this year, a circumstance I believe which is well known to these gentlemen.

In conclusion, I have only to add that, had your Excellency's instructions been carried out, and a proper inquiry instituted, I should have been prepared to go face to

face with these gentlemen, and establish my claims, which I could easily do with official records from the Insolvent, District, and other Courts; and I am still loath to believe that your Excellency will allow these gentlemen, or any employés in the Public Service, to contract debts and then discharge them in the Insolvent Court, as these gentlemen are doing.

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

28, *Elizabeth-street North*,
18 *January*, 1863.

22 *January*, 1863.

I have made full inquiry into the facts alleged by Mr. Nixon as regards Messrs. Goodchap and Oliver, and perused the papers, including opinions from the Judge of the Insolvent Court and the Official Assignee, and do not think it a case requiring further notice on my part.—J. Y.

22 *January*, 1863.

The undisputed testimony of the Judge of the Insolvent Court, and of the Official Assignee, shew that the facts stated by Mr. Nixon can be disproved, and that his accusation falls to the ground.—J. Y.

No. 13.

[No copy of this letter kept.]

No. 14.

J. H. NIXON to F. TURVILLE, ESQ.

Elizabeth-street North,
23 *January*, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, informing me that His Excellency has made full inquiry into the facts alleged by me as regards Messrs. Goodchap and Oliver, and perused the papers, including opinions from the Judge of the Insolvent Court and the Official Assignee, and does not think that the case requires further notice on his part.

I have the honor to request, that I may be allowed to take or be furnished with a copy of the opinions and papers above referred to.

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

23 *January*, 1863.

Refer Mr. Nixon to the Colonial Ministers. It must rest with them whether they will or not give the papers he asks for.—J. Y.

Communicate this to the Secretary for Lands.—J. Y.

23 *January*.

The papers in this case were returned yesterday to the Executive Council Office, with the Minute of Council with reference to the appointment of Mr. Oliver.

F. TURVILLE.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 15.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. H. NIXON.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 28 *January*, 1863.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting your application for a copy of Mr. Oliver's answer to the charge preferred against him by you to His Excellency the Governor, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Robertson does not consider it necessary that your request should be complied with.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 16.

No. 16.

J. H. NIXON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Elizabeth-street North,
Sydney, 13 March, 1863.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request that you will have the goodness to favour me with copies of Mr. Oliver's explanation of, and the Insolvent Commissioner's report on, my representation to His Excellency the Governor, of Mr. Oliver's conduct.

As it appears that the Government have been influenced by the report of the Insolvent Commissioner, and therefore decline to make Mr. Oliver satisfy my claim, or any part thereof, it is necessary that I should be enabled to shew, as I would be if I had these documents now asked for at hand, that the amount which I seek from Mr. Oliver has been, as stated by the Commissioner (to use his own words), *justly established*; and further, on reference to Oliver's deposition filed of record in the Insolvent Court, it will be seen that he not only admits my claim, but adds that he never paid me any portion of the money borrowed from me. How such matter agrees or is at variance with the explanation and the report, I cannot point out till I am favoured with the copies now asked for.

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

I cannot recommend that this request should be complied with. Mr. Nixon having exhausted all the means provided by the Courts of law to prosecute his claim on Mr. Oliver, who has obtained his certificate, his appeal to the Government is clearly on public grounds;—that is to say, to preserve the respectability of the Public Service, but of that probably Mr. Nixon is not the best judge. The Government having satisfied itself that Mr. Oliver has not been dishonest in the transaction, the inquiry should, I think, be carried no further.—M. F.—24 March.

No. 17.

J. H. NIXON to PRIVATE SECRETARY.

*Re Oliver.**28, Elizabeth-street North,
29 June, 1863.*

SIR,

It is with great reluctance I feel myself compelled to trouble you again on the subject of the papers in the above case I personally left with you at Government House for your perusal. You will please remember they are not official documents, not being addressed to any persons or office; therefore there can be no just grounds why they should be longer withheld. Trusting you will be pleased to save me further trouble in respect thereof, and you the unpleasantness of being again solicited, by causing them to be returned to me without further delay. I am quite willing that they should be copied and used.

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

The papers alluded to are, it is understood, in the Department of the Secretary for Lands, to which Mr. Nixon has been referred.

B.C., 2 July, 1863.

W.E.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 18.

J. H. NIXON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Re Oliver's Insolvency.**28, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
8 July, 1863.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you, that having received a communication from the Colonial Secretary's Office, stating that certain papers left by me with the Private Secretary for his perusal, have been forwarded through the said office to the office of the Minister for Lands,—I therefore request, as the documents were not intended to be

be officially used, nor directed to any particular person or place of business, but handed personally by me to the Private Secretary, that they will be returned to me as early as possible, being my private property.

I have, &c.,

J. H. NIXON.

All papers in the case were produced by me in the Supreme Court, and there detained.—9th.

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. H. NIXON.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14 July, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, applying for the return of certain papers relating to Mr. Oliver, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that all papers in the case were produced in the Supreme Court, and there detained.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT RESIDENT IN LONDON.
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1864.

No. 1.

COLONIAL SECRETARY to REPRESENTATIVE AGENT.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
21 January, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 21st of November last, No. 98, in which I transmitted to you a Commission, constituting and appointing you to the office of Representative Agent for New South Wales resident in London, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a notice published in the *Gazette* of that date, and to request that you will cause it to be inserted in the *London Gazette*. 20 Jan., 1863.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20 January, 1863.*

AGENT FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint
EDWARD HAMILTON, Esquire, of No. 5, Cannon-street, E.C.,
to be Agent for the Colony of New South Wales resident in London.

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 2.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[Letter to which the following is a reply, No. 62/98, dated Sydney, 21 Nov., 1862.
Enclosures therewith.—Official appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Representative Agent of New South Wales.]

*5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
26 January, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the letter and enclosures above specified. I beg that you will present my respects to His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Members of the Executive Council, and convey to them my full appreciation of the honorable office conferred upon me, and assure them of my earnest desire to discharge the duties of it to their satisfaction.

I have received and acknowledged a letter from the Colonial Treasurer, informing me of the amount voted by the Assembly to meet the expenses of the Agency, and authorizing me to draw my salary, and the allowance granted to defray incidental expenses, at the Oriental Bank in London.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON.

No. 3.

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

(No. 24.)

Downing-street,
26 February, 1863.

SIR,

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Edward Hamilton, notifying his appointment as Representative Agent resident in London, for New South Wales, together with a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Hamilton, by my desire, in reply.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
18 February, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the original, and a copy of my Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony, appointing me to act as Representative Agent of New South Wales.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the official letter accompanying the appointment, and a copy of another official letter, dated 22nd April, 1862, in which the object of my appointment, and the scope of my duties as Representative Agent, are fully explained.

I shall feel obliged if you will lay these papers before His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, with my respectful assurance that it is my earnest wish to discharge the duties of my office to His Grace's satisfaction.

I shall also feel obliged if you will return the original Deed of Appointment.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing-street.

Downing-street,
26 February, 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you forward an instrument signed by the Governor of New South Wales, appointing you to be Representative Agent resident in London for that Colony.

In returning this document to you, I am to state that your appointment has not been communicated to His Grace by Sir John Young, from whom it will no doubt be received in due time.

I am at the same time to observe, that the transaction of colonial affairs may no doubt be frequently facilitated by communication between this department and a gentleman possessed of the views of the Colonial Government; but you are doubtless aware that the Secretary of State cannot entertain any proposal, or consider any information to be officially communicated to him on the part of the Colonial Government, unless it is forwarded through the Governor.

I am, &c.,

Edward Hamilton, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 4.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
26 February, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing my commission and copies of your letter therewith, No. 62/98, dated 21st November, 1862, and of your letter of 22nd April, 1862; also a copy of his reply thereto, received this day.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON.

See enclosures
in despatch of
26th February,
1863, No. 24.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT RESIDENT IN LONDON.

3

No. 5.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
25 March, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to call your attention to the importance of having my appointment as Representative Agent of New South Wales, notified to the Secretary of State, by the Governor of the Colony.

I am informed that the Secretary of State makes no objection to such an appointment, but that he considers that it ought to be notified to him through the usual channel.

Your attention has already been called to this subject by my letter No. 14/63, dated 26 February, 1863, and the copy enclosed therewith of a reply I had received from the Under Secretary of State; and I have the honor of again adverting to it, because I have reason to believe that exceptions may be taken as to my authority, in any case in which, under your instructions, I may have to enter into negotiations with one of the Departments of the Imperial Government, unless it has been previously reported to the Colonial Office that I am instructed to act in reference to the particular case.

My impression is that the authorities at the Colonial Office will be only too glad to shift the responsibility of such negotiations to your Representative Agent, but they will not take upon themselves to say he has authority to represent the Colonial Government on any particular point, unless it has been duly notified to them.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON,
Representative Agent of New South Wales.

No. 6.

COLONIAL SECRETARY to REPRESENTATIVE AGENT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
21 May, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th March last, No. 20, suggesting that your appointment as Representative Agent of New South Wales should be notified by the Governor, to the Secretary of State, and to inform you that His Excellency has communicated to the Colonial Office, Downing-street, upon the subject.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

No. 7.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
20 April, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that my appointment as Representative Agent of New South Wales was published in the *London Gazette* of 17th April, 1863. The designation differs from the notice in the *New South Wales Gazette*, as in the latter I am styled as Agent only; but as in the official instrument of appointment, the title given to me is that of Representative Agent, I took upon myself to adopt it in the draft forwarded to the Editor of the *London Gazette* for insertion.

The Editor declined to insert the notice without the authority of the Colonial Office, and that was not obtained without some little difficulty.

Two copies of the *Gazette* of the 17th of April will be forwarded next month, *vid* Southampton.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON,
Representative Agent of New South Wales.

"Times," 18th April, 1863.

From the *London Gazette*, Friday, April 17.

The Governor of New South Wales, with the advice of His Executive Council, has appointed Edward Hamilton, Esq., of No. 32, Upper Brook-street, W., and No. 5, Cannon-street, E.C., to be the Representative Agent of that Colony, resident in London, from the 1st of January, 1863.

No. 8.

No. 8.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

5, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
26 April, 1864.

SIR,

Considering the relation in which I stand to the Colonial Government, I feel it to be due to you to inform you that I have been solicited by some of the leading liberals of Salisbury, to come forward as a candidate for the representation of that borough in the House of Commons, on the dissolution of Parliament, and that I have consented to do so. One of the present Members, Lieut.-General Buckley, has announced his intention of retiring on the dissolution of the present Parliament; and I have been accepted by his supporters with so much cordiality, that I see but little reason to doubt my ultimate success. It is very uncertain when the present Parliament will be dissolved; the dissolution may take place this year, and by many it is believed that it will, but under any circumstances it cannot be delayed beyond next session.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. HAMILTON,
Representative Agent of New South Wales.

No. 9.

COLONIAL SECRETARY to REPRESENTATIVE AGENT.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
21 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of April last, in which you intimate your intention of becoming a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Parliament at the next general election.

2. As this step appears to be incompatible with the strictly non-political character of the duties you have to perform as Colonial Agent, it seems proper to inform you, in order to avoid the misconceptions and inconveniences incident to the double position you propose to assume, that should you enter Parliament, arrangements will be made for relieving you from the duties of Colonial Agent.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

No. 10.

REPRESENTATIVE AGENT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

196, Gresham House,
Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,
26 August, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 21st of June, 1864, in reference to my intention (communicated to you in my letter of the 26th April last) of becoming a candidate for a seat in the Imperial Parliament at the next general election; and I regret to find that you consider that this step would be incompatible with the strictly non-political character of the duties I have to perform as Colonial Agent, and that you have arrived at the conclusion that it will be desirable to make new arrangements, in the event of my becoming a Member of the House of Commons.

In reply, I have the honor to observe that, until the receipt of this communication from you, I had no reason to suppose that I was either exempted or precluded from discharging, as Colonial Agent, duties of a political character.

On the contrary, both the letter of your predecessor, dated the 22nd of April, 1862, offering me the appointment, and the patent of office registered 21st of November, 1862, led me to infer that it was expressly intended that I should act as the political as well as the commercial Agent of the Colony. In both the officer is designated as a Representative Agent; and in the latter it is pointed out that the existing Commercial Agency would shortly terminate, and that henceforward commercial transactions would be comparatively small.

I am also justified in inferring that this was the view entertained by the Ministers by whom the office I hold was created; inasmuch as, shortly after my appointment, I received instructions from the Honorable Charles Cowper to enter into communication with Her Majesty's Government on two important questions, both being of a political rather than a commercial character, viz., the establishment of a Postal Service *via* Panama, on the basis of an equal contribution between this country and the Australian Colonies, and the concession of imperial privileges to gold coin struck at the Sydney Mint.

My

My object, in drawing your attention to these facts, is to shew that there was not, either in the terms of my appointment or in the character of the business I have had to transact, any reason why I should consider that my duties were to be confined to those of a strictly non-political character.

This, however, is not material; for whatever be the extent and nature of those duties, I should not, in the absence of express instructions from the Colonial Government, have felt myself precluded from entering Parliament. My own opinion would have been that, as the Representative Agent of the Colony, I could do but little without the influence which a seat in Parliament alone can give; and that, as an Agent confined to the transaction of commercial business, it would be a matter of indifference whether I was in Parliament or not. This was the view entertained by your predecessor in office; and I was continually urged to go into Parliament, as the only means of effectually promoting the interests of the Colony.

I have only further to add, that if the opinion you have formed on the subject had been communicated to me at an earlier date, it is very possible that I should have hesitated as to my course, but I have now entered into engagements which must be fulfilled, and I have no alternative but to place my resignation in your hands; and in so doing, I beg to assure you that the orders of your Government will continue to receive every attention till you find it convenient to make fresh arrangements.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. HAMILTON,
Representative Agent of New South Wales.

No. 11.

COLONIAL SECRETARY to REPRESENTATIVE AGENT.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
22 October, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the last mail, of your letter of the 26th August last, in which you tender the resignation of the office of Representative Agent for New South Wales, and to inform you that the same has been accepted; but the Government will be glad to avail itself of your offer to retain your present functions until the appointment of your successor shall have been duly notified.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 February, 1864, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return from the Central Police Court, of all Juvenile
 “ Offenders brought before the said Court for the last two
 “ years, specifying sex, age, offence charged, sentence, or
 “ whether admonished; whether able to read and write;
 “ names of Magistrates presiding; all cases of Juvenile
 “ Witnesses, during said period, whose testimony could not
 “ be taken on oath, owing to their ignorance of the obliga-
 “ tions of an oath, if there be any record of the same.”

(Mr. Sadleir.)

D. C. F. SCOTT, Esq., P.M. to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Central Police Office,
 Sydney, 24 August, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward, herewith, the Return with reference to Juvenile Offenders, asked for by your letter of the 16th February last.

This return is deficient in some of the particulars required. It does not include those juveniles who were brought before the Court on summons, as we have no record of the ages of defendants in such cases. It specifies the degree of education for only seventeen months of the two years, as, prior to August, 1862, it was not the practice to note these particulars. It does not give the cases in which the testimony of juvenile witnesses could not be given on oath, owing to their ignorance of the obligation of an oath, because we have no record of them. Otherwise the return is complete.

I have, &c.,

D. C. F. SCOTT, P.M.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

A RETURN of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders, of the age of Sixteen Years and under, apprehended by the Police, and brought before the Central Police Court, Sydney, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1892, inclusive.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
1	5 Jan.	Margaret Quinn	16	M.	F.	.....	Stealing fruit	Admonished and discharged..	D. C. F. Scott and Thomas Cook.
2	8 "	Joseph Starkie	15	M.	F.	.....	Stealing an opera-glass	Ditto	Ditto
3	8 "	Mary A. Nighringale	16	M.	F.	.....	Drunk and using obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	Ditto
4	9 "	John Mulholland	11	M.	F.	.....	Stealing money	One month gaol	D. O. F. Scott and Montague Levey.
5	9 "	Charles Camden	10	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
6	9 "	William Moore	9	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
7	11 "	Michael Norton	16	M.	F.	.....	Absconding from indentured service	Discharged	M. M. Cohen and Solomon Cohen.
8	14 "	Mary A. Harrison	16	F.	F.	.....	Disorderly conduct	Sent to Female Refuge	D. C. F. Scott.
9	14 "	Sarah Porter	15	F.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
10	14 "	Rosanna Devine	14	F.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
11	14 "	Mary A. Smith	16	F.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
12	16 "	Flora Morgan	16	M.	F.	.....	Drunk	Fined 10s., or twenty-four hours gaol	Ditto
13	16 "	George McKay	15	M.	F.	.....	Stealing fruit	Admonished and discharged..	D. C. F. Scott and David Peden.
14	21 "	George Willis	12	M.	F.	.....	Disorderly conduct..	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott
15	21 "	Ann Anthony	16	F.	F.	.....	Threatening language	Discharged	M. M. Cohen.
16	22 "	Edward O'Donnell	12	M.	F.	.....	Stealing fruit	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott.
17	22 "	William Rose	13	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	1 Feb.	Mary A. Harrison	16	F.	F.	.....	Protection	Ditto	Ditto
19	1 "	Rose Devine	14	F.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
20	8 "	Mary Maher	16	F.	F.	.....	Disorderly conduct..	Ditto	Ditto
21	8 "	Mary Fitzpatrick	16	F.	F.	.....	Drunkenness	One month gaol	Ditto
22	7 "	George Lowe	9	M.	F.	.....	Arson	Discharged	Ditto
23	16 "	James Cobburn	11	M.	F.	.....	Wilfully destroying a public document..	One month in gaol cells	Ditto
24	18 "	John Mulholland	14	M.	F.	.....	Suspicion of stealing money	Ditto	Ditto
25	18 "	Robert Appleton	14	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
26	18 "	John O'Brien	14	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	20 "	John Keays	14	M.	F.	.....	Stealing copper	Fined 20s., or three days refuge cells	Ditto
28	25 "	Nora McMahon	16	F.	F.	.....	Stealing bed-linen	Discharged	Ditto
29	26 "	George Smith	14	M.	F.	.....	Absconding from hired service	Ditto	Ditto
30	27 "	Margaret Pinkerton	16	F.	F.	.....	Accessory to theft	Six months hard labour	R. S. Ross and John E. Manning.
31	4 Mar.	Hugh Green	15	M.	F.	.....	Absconding from indentured service	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
32	5 "	Thomas Taber	13	M.	F.	.....	Bathing in view of Parramatta Road	Admonished and discharged..	E. A. Levey.
33	8 "	Sarah Lyons	14	F.	F.	.....	Uttering a fictitious pound note	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
34	10 "	Charles Darnes	9	M.	F.	.....	Stealing confectionery	Admonished	Ditto
35	11 "	George Turner	15	M.	F.	.....	Stealing a purse containing money	Admonished and discharged..	Ditto
36	11 "	James Kennedy	15	M.	F.	.....	Stealing a bottle of oil	Discharged	Ditto
37	11 "	George Turner	15	M.	F.	.....	Receiving stolen property	Admonished and discharged	Ditto
38	12 "	Robert Agnew	10	M.	F.	.....	Gambling	Discharged	Henry Armifage.
39	12 "	Frederick Smith	13	M.	F.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
40	15 "	Catherine Smith	16	F.	F.	.....	For protection	Sent to Bencvolent Asylum	D. C. F. Scott.
41	17 "	Ditto	16	F.	F.	.....	Ditto	Discharged	Ditto
42	18 "	William Kinsela	15	M.	F.	.....	Stealing leather	Fourteen days in gaol	Solomon Cohen.
43	20 "	Patrick Monaghan	14	M.	F.	.....	Obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	Charles Kemp.
44	20 "	Emma Smith	15	F.	F.	.....	Drunkenness	Discharged	Ditto
45	21 "	Alfred Willis	15	M.	F.	.....	Careless driving	Discharged	M. M. Cohen.
46	22 "	Louisa Smith	16	F.	F.	.....	Drunkenness	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott.
47	24 "	Daniel Hoins	16	M.	F.	.....	Breach of indentures	Ditto	R. S. Ross and M. M. Cohen.
48	25 "	Joseph Williams	10	M.	F.	.....	Stealing money	Dismissed	D. C. F. Scott.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
49	28 Mar.	Robert Stephens	13	M.	.....	Stealing money	Dismissed	John Lucas.
50	28 "	Thomas Fitzpatrick	11	M.	.....	Ditto	Discharged	Ditto.
51	28 "	William M'Queen	11	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
52	31 "	James Cahill	16	M.	.....	Disorderly in a public-house	Fined 20s., or forty-eight hours gaol	D. C. F. Scott and Thomas Sponco.
53	11 April	Elizabeth Cooper	16	F.	.....	Stealing a brooch	Withdrawn	John Williams.
54	12 "	Susan M'Levy	16	F.	.....	Assaulting a constable	Fined 60s., or fourteen days gaol	James Murphy.
55	16 "	Agnes Stone	12	F.	.....	Stealing money	Discharged	H. Armitage and E. J. Hill.
56	19 "	Joseph B. Lewis	16	M.	.....	For protection	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott.
57	19 "	Philip Walker	8	M.	.....	Stealing fruit	Ditto	Ditto.
58	24 "	Louisa Major	15	F.	.....	Cruelty to animals	Admonished and discharged	Thomas Cook.
59	28 "	Frederick Morally	12	M.	.....	Stealing silver plate	Discharged	J. Sutherland and T. Cook.
60	6 May	Elizabeth Bennet	16	F.	.....	Stealing watch-cases	Ditto	Ditto.
61	6 "	Ditto	16	F.	.....	Stealing	Ditto	Ditto.
62	7 "	William M'Quain	11	M.	.....	Riotous conduct	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours	D. C. F. Scott.
63	8 "	Catherine Smith	15	F.	.....	Stealing a tin box containing money	Two months gaol	Ditto.
64	9 "	James Mon	15	M.	.....	On suspicion of stealing a cash box containing money	Discharged	Ditto.
65	10 "	John Abbott	16	M.	.....	Stealing money	Committed to Quarter Sessions	T. Cullen and D. Peden.
66	12 "	Mary Foley	14	F.	.....	Ditto	Discharged	M. Asher and E. A. Levy.
67	13 "	Ditto	14	F.	.....	Riotous conduct	Discharged	Morris Asher.
68	13 "	Catherine Smith	16	F.	.....	Stealing money	Seven days gaol	J. Caldwell and J. Lyons.
69	16 "	Louisa Major	15	F.	.....	Absenting himself from his indentured service	Discharged	Ditto.
70	23 "	Douglas Langley	14½	M.	.....	Stealing lead	Discharged.	J. Murphy and W. Day.
71	24 May	James Read	10	M.	.....	Stabbing and wounding	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott.
72	24 "	Alexander Brown	11	M.	.....	Illegally on premises	Ditto	Ditto.
73	27 "	David Soyers	14	M.	.....	Ditto	Admonished and discharged	No record.
74	27 "	Alfred Smith	13	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
75	27 "	Henry Williams	14	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
76	27 "	Thomas Fenfrey	14	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
77	27 "	William Ward	14	M.	.....	Ditto	Three days reformatory cells	Rowan Ronald and J. H. Ross.
78	2 June.	Michael Moran	15	M.	.....	Gambling	Ditto	Ditto
79	2 "	William O'Brien	13	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
80	3 "	Catherine Smith	16	F.	.....	Obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
81	13 "	Robert Edward	14	M.	.....	Riotous conduct	Discharged	M. M. Cohen.
82	14 "	Catherine Smith	16	F.	.....	Stealing money	Two months to gaol	D. C. F. Scott and J. Caldwell.
83	14 "	George H. Brown	12	M.	.....	Riotous conduct	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
84	17 "	Mark M'Alister	12	M.	.....	For protection	Discharged	Rowan Ronald.
85	19 "	Elizabeth Sawyer	16	F.	.....	Riotous conduct	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	Andrew Lenchan and M. Levey.
86	19 "	Margaret Pinkerton	14	F.	.....	Ditto	Fined 10s., or three days gaol	Ditto
87	30 "	Ann Maria Locke	16	F.	.....	Ditto	Discharged	M. M. Cohen.

A RETURN of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders, of the Age of Sixteen Years and under, apprehended by the Police and brought before the Central Police Court, Sydney, from 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1862, inclusive.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
1	2 July	Henry Haro	16	M.	.....	Absconding from service	Discharged	John Caldwell.
2	9 "	Tyilia Eddington	8	.....	F.	Stealing a pot of jam	Father bound for child's good behaviour	Henry Armitage and John Caldwell.
3	9 "	John O'Brien	15	M.	.....	Suspicion of stealing eight pigeons	Committed to Quarter Sessions	Ditto
4	9 "	Ditto	15	M.	.....	Stealing two pigeons	Ditto	Ditto
5	14 "	Michael Skehen	14	M.	.....	Stealing fruit	Admonished and discharged	John Stewart and James H. Ross.
6	14 "	Charles Smith	10	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
7	14 "	William Teabuck	11	M.	.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
8	17 "	John Coulter	15	M.	.....	Stealing a watch	Discharged	John Caldwell and David Peden.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
9	19 July	Mary A. Delancy	16	..	F.	..	Accessory to stealing two sovereigns	No prosecutor ..	David Peden.
10	"	Elizabeth Moore	16	..	F.	..	Assault	Ditto	Ditto.
11	"	Mary Anne Jones	15	..	F.	..	Stealing a piece of cloth	Two months gaol	John Caldwell and James Oatley.
12	"	Elizabeth Moore	16	..	F.	..	Riotous behaviour ..	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
13	"	Louisa Noyes	15	..	F.	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14	"	George Robert McIntosh	11	M.	..	..	Stealing 3s. from a till	Imprisoned till rising of Court	David Peden and Henry Armitage.
15	5 Aug.	James Fuller	12	M.	..	..	Stealing two pigeons	Fined 10s., or seven days gaol	D. C. F. Scott and T. Cullen.
16	"	Mary A. Rowlogh	15	M.	..	..	Riotous behaviour ..	Fined 10s., or twenty-four hours gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
17	"	Robert Appleton	14	M.	..	Neither	Illegally on premises	Admonished and discharged	Ditto.
18	"	Henry Williams	13	M.	..	Read ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19	"	Thomas Kerfrey	14	M.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	"	Henry Beaumont	13	M.	..	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21	"	Mary Maher	16	M.	..	Neither	Using obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	James Oatley.
22	"	Thomas Mayhew	11	M.	..	Read and write	Wilfully breaking glass	Fined 1s., or confined till Court's rising	Ditto.
23	"	Peter Manahan	15	M.	..	..	Using obscene language	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
24	"	Alfred Donnelly	10	M.	..	..	Stealing a tin of raspberry	Ditto	James Oatley and John Williams.
25	"	Peter McDonnell	14	M.	..	..	Absconding from service	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott and A. McArthur.
26	1 Sept.	Mary Maher	16	M.	..	Read ..	Using obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	James Oatley.
27	"	Anne Jane Harrison	10	F.	..	Neither	Drunkness	Discharged	Ditto.
28	"	Charles Pennygad	15	M.	..	..	Carless driving	Remanded till 10th September	D. C. F. Scott.
29	"	Elizabeth Hill	10	F.	..	Read and write	Stealing a pair of boots	Admonished and discharged	George Smith.
30	"	Elizabeth Robinson	16	F.	..	..	Using obscene language	Discharged	Robert S. Ross and J. Kettle.
31	"	Thomas Corbett	16	M.	..	..	Apprentice absconding	Ditto	James Oatley.
32	"	Mary Maher	11	M.	..	Neither	Idle and disorderly	Seven days gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
33	"	William Robert Newell	11	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing £4 7s. 8d. ..	Admonished and discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
34	"	George McIntosh	10	M.	..	..	Stealing 5s. from a till	Father bound for child's good behaviour	James Oatley and B. Burdekin.
35	"	Helen Walsh	13	F.	..	Neither	Protection	Discharged	James Oatley.
36	"	James Burns	15	M.	..	Read ..	Riotous behaviour ..	Admonished and discharged	D. C. F. Scott and M. M. Cohen.
37	1 Oct.	John Barrett	12	M.	..	Neither	Stealing lay	Ditto	James Oatley.
38	"	John Thomas Cockwell	11	M.	..	Read and write	Larceny	Discharged	Ditto.
39	"	Francis Whitford	11	M.	..	Neither	Gambling	Ditto	Ditto and M. M. Cohen.
40	"	George Wilcox	12	M.	..	..	Assault	Ditto	Morris Asher and H. Armitage.
41	"	Jane Ogle	14	F.	..	..	Obtaining goods by false pretences	Fourteen days gaol	James Murphy and T. Cullen.
42	"	William R. Newell	11	M.	..	Read ..	Stealing a petticoat	Two months hard labour	J. Oatley and John Birrell.
43	"	Ditto	11	M.	..	..	Suspicion of stealing a pair of boots	Discharged	Ditto.
44	"	Mary Ann Corrigan	16	F.	..	..	Riotous behaviour ..	Ditto	John Birrell.
45	"	John Mallon	14	M.	..	Read ..	Absenting from service	Arranged	D. C. F. Scott.
46	"	Mary A. Hilliard	16	F.	..	Read and write	Using obscene language	20s., or seven days gaol	Ditto.
47	"	Sarah Porter	16	F.	..	..	Ditto	20s., or one month gaol	John Sutherland.
48	"	Charles Jones	12	M.	..	..	Using obscene language	10s., or seven days gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
49	"	James Burns	12	M.	..	Neither	Stealing dates	Seven days gaol	Ditto and M. M. Cohen.
50	"	John Barrett	11	M.	..	..	Stealing two fowls ..	Ditto	Ditto.
51	"	Louisa O'Neill	15	F.	..	Read and write	Using indecent language	Discharged	James Oatley and T. Cook.
52	"	Elizabeth Moore	16	F.	..	Read ..	Assault	26s. 6d., or twenty-four hours gaol ..	Ditto.
53	"	Andrew Stephen	9	M.	..	..	Stealing flowers	Discharged	James Oatley.
54	"	Harriet Smith	16	F.	..	..	Stealing £1 ..	Ditto	Ditto.
55	"	Edward Jones	16	M.	..	..	Using obscene language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	Ditto.
56	"	William Tierney	15	M.	..	..	Throwing stones	Discharged	Ditto.
57	5 Nov.	Edward Jones	10	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing a cocoa nut	Ditto	Ditto.
58	"	Tegg McFadden	16	F.	..	Neither	Drunk and riotous ..	Fined 40s., or seven days gaol	Ditto.
59	"	Louisa O'Neill	15	F.	..	Read and write	Using obscene language	Sent to Female Refuge	Ditto.
60	"	Mary Ann Elliott	16	F.	..	..	Ditto	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	Ditto.
61	"	Elizabeth Bland	14	F.	..	..	Stealing a sovereign	Discharged	M. M. Cohen and E. Shadforth.
62	"	Alfred Smith	13	M.	..	Read ..	Stealing confectionery	Admonished and discharged	James Oatley and D. C. F. Scott.
63	"	Thomas Fitzpatrick	13	M.	..	Neither	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Degree of Education.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
65	15 Nov	William Rowan	14	M.	Read	Bathing in view of a public road	Discharged	James Oatley.
66	15 "	Henry Bowman	12	M.	Neither	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
67	15 "	John Riley	10	M.	Read and write	Stealing jewellery	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott.
68	15 "	Henry Thoroughgood	11	M.	Neither	Accessory to stealing	Ditto	Ditto.
69	20 "	John Dunbar	10	M.	Neither	Protection	Remanded to Parramatta	James Oatley.
70	21 "	Henry Fullard	14	M.	Neither	Assaulting his mother	Admonished and discharged	D. C. F. Scott and Thos. Cook.
71	21 "	Frederick Wilson	12	M.	Neither	Protection	Sent to Randwick Asylum	James Oatley.
72	27 "	Robert Gorman	9	M.	Read and write	Stealing geese	Discharged	Ditto.
73	3 Dec.	Lavinia Reynolds	14	F.	Read and write	Suspicion of stealing fowls	Ditto	A. Lenehan and T. Cullen.
74	3 "	Ellen Fuller	9	F.	Read	Stealing empty bottles	Ditto	Andrew Lenehan.
75	5 "	Billy Jones	14	M.	Neither	Protection	Sent to Destitute Children's Asylum	J. Oatley and T. Cook.
76	8 "	Frederick Wilson	12	M.	Read	Using indecent language	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol	J. Caldwell and J. Stewart.
77	10 "	Mary A. Kowlich	16	F.	Neither	Protection	Discharged	James Oatley and J. Birrell.
78	11 "	Ellen Glover	9	F.	Read	Protection	Ditto	John Birrell.
79	16 "	Ann Millet	15	F.	Read	Exposing gold	Ditto	James Oatley.
80	18 "	Loydzer Beveidge	10	M.	Read and write	Stealing fruit from a garden	Ditto	James Oatley.
81	18 "	Edward D'Arcy	10	M.	Read	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
82	18 "	James Quirk	9	M.	Read	Throwing stones	Ditto	Ditto.
83	19 "	George Williams	15	M.	Read	Aggravated assault	Fined £10, or six months gaol	James H. Ross and J. Birrell.
84	19 "	Margaret Conroy	11	F.	Read	Receiving stolen property	Discharged	James H. Ross.
85	22 "	Elizabeth Mooney	14	F.	Read	Suspicion of stealing	Ditto	James Oatley and S. H. Pearce.
86	22 "	William Rowland	13	M.	Neither	Stealing a waistcoat	One month gaol	Ditto
87	22 "	Alfred Smith	13	M.	Neither	Stealing a pair of boots	Discharged	J. Oatley and T. Hogg.
88	27 "	Mary Jane Regan	9	F.	Read	Throwing stones	Ditto	James Oatley.
89	29 "	Henry Sweetman	12	M.	Neither	Protection	Ditto	Ditto.
90	29 "	Frederick Wilson	12	M.	Read	Stealing boots	One month gaol	J. Oatley and T. Hogg.
91	27 "	Ann Sullivan	14	F.	Read	Stealing six or seven sovereigns	Remanded for one week	James Oatley.
92	30 "	John Chapman	14	M.	Read and write			

A RETURN of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders, of the age of Sixteen Years and under, apprehended by the Police, and brought before the Central Police Court, Sydney, from 1st January to 30th June, 1863.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
1	5 Jan	Sarah Porter	16	M.	F.	Read	Riotous behaviour	Fined £2, or seven days in gaol	T. Spence.
2	5 "	James Holmes	12	M.	F.	Neither	Protection	Sent to Randwick Asylum	T. Spence, J. Birrell, and S. H. Pearce.
3	5 "	Catherine Gately	10	M.	F.	Read	Ditto	Sent to Benevolent Asylum	Ditto
4	5 "	Frederick Wilson	12	M.	F.	Read and write	Illegally on premises of Randwick School	Fourteen days in gaol	J. Birrell.
5	6 "	Annie Powell	13	F.	F.	Neither	Stealing a cheque for £5	Committed for trial to Quarter Sessions	D. Peden and J. H. Ross.
6	9 "	Mary Skelton	16	F.	F.	Neither	Assault	Fined £2, or one month in gaol	H. Armitage and J. Birrell.
7	10 "	Emma Lackey	14	M.	F.	Read and write	Willfully breaking glass	Discharged to Female Refuge	J. Oatley.
8	13 "	John Keef, alias Keys	16	M.	F.	Read and write	Throwing stones	Fined 10s., or three days gaol	J. Birrell.
9	15 "	Lucy Devine	15	F.	F.	Read and write	Using obscene language	Admonished and discharged	C. Kemp.
10	15 "	Catherine Brown	11	F.	F.	Read and write	Protection	Sent to Benevolent Asylum	Ditto.
11	21 "	Ann Moore	15	F.	F.	Read and write	Riotous behaviour	Fined £1, or seven days in gaol	J. Caldwell and D. Peden.
12	21 "	Eliza Moore	13	F.	F.	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13	22 "	Sarah Scott	16	F.	F.	Read and write	Stealing money	Discharged	J. Birrell.
14	22 "	Catherine Scott	14	F.	F.	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	29 "	Ellen Hayes	16	F.	F.	Read and write	Indecent behaviour	Ditto	Ditto.
16	29 "	Elizabeth Rutter	15	F.	F.	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17	29 "	John Keys	16	M.	F.	Read and write	Suspicion of stealing	Sent to Female Refuge	J. Birrell and M. Levey.
18	31 "	Emma Foxen	15	F.	F.	Read and write	Protection	Seven days solitary confinement	D. C. F. Scott and J. Oatley.
19	2 Feb.	William R. Newell	12	M.	F.	Read and write	Stealing jewellery	Discharged	D. Peden and S. H. Pearce.
20	6 "	John Carroll	16	M.	F.	Read and write	Abandoning from apprenticeship	Ditto	D. C. F. Scott and J. B. Smithers.
21	12 "	Mary Allen	15	F.	F.	Neither	Using obscene language	Discharged	T. Spence.
22	13 "	Richard Osgood	13	M.	F.	Read	Stealing money	Fourteen days in gaol	J. Caldwell and T. Cullen.
23	14 "	Daniel Simmons	16	M.	F.	Read	Gambling	Forty-eight hours in gaol	J. Oatley.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
24	17 Feb.	Edward Brown	13	M.	..	Neither	Illegally on premises	Admitted and discharged	T. Spence.
25	17	Thomas Stewart	13	M.	..	"	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26	20	Ann Jane Harrison	11	F.	..	"	Drunkness	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
27	20	Andrew Stephen	10	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing a silver snuff-box	One month in gaol	D. C. F. Scott and B. Burdekin.
28	23	Ann Moore	15	F.	..	Read and write	Idle and disorderly	Seven days in gaol	D. C. F. Scott and J. Stewart.
29	23	Eliza Moore	14	F.	..	Neither	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
30	25	Ellen Desmond	14	F.	..	Read and write	Protection	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott and J. Oatley.
31	5 March	Margaret Ann Marsden	14	F.	..	Read	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
32	5	Robert Ritchie	16	M.	..	Read and write	Breaking a window	Admitted and discharged	J. Birrell and J. B. Smithers.
33	3	Richard Cox	14	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing a box of sardines	Fourteen days in gaol	J. Birrell.
34	9	Rose Devine	16	F.	..	Neither	Stealing 13s. 6d.	Admitted and discharged	J. Oatley and J. H. Ross.
35	9	Sarah Fery	16	F.	..	Read and write	Accessory to same	Ditto	Ditto.
36	9	Honora Costelloe	16	F.	..	Read and write	Riotous behaviour	Remanded to Coroner's Court	J. Oatley.
37	14	Edward Wilson	14	M.	..	Read and write	Violent assault	Ditto	Ditto.
38	14	Charles Morgall	16	M.	..	Read	Stealing flour and bread, value 7d.	Given up to her father	D. C. F. Scott.
39	17	Mary Wiley	16	F.	..	Read	Stealing belt	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
40	18	Robert Walsh	16	M.	..	Read and write	Absenting from apprenticeship	By consent, to return to his master	D. C. F. Scott and J. Caldwell.
41	21	Michael Tobin	13	M.	..	Neither	Drunk and riotous	Fined 40s., or seven days gaol	D. C. F. Scott.
42	26	Rosy Devine	12	F.	..	Read and write	Stealing money	To find sureties for good behaviour	C. Kemp.
43	26	George Rowley	16	M.	..	Neither	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
44	26	Martin Hand	10	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing silk handkerchief	Two months in gaol	T. Spence.
45	31	David Simpson	14	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing pair of trousers and £3	Discharged	S. H. Pearce and John Stewart.
46	7 April	John Bourke	16	M.	..	"	Stealing purse and four £1 notes	Discharged	J. Oatley and D. Feten.
47	8	John Bourke	13	M.	..	Neither	Drunk and indecent behaviour	Ditto	E. S. Hill.
48	9	Mary Mather	12	F.	..	Read and write	Stealing 10d.	Fined 40s., or seven days in gaol	T. Spence.
49	9	James Burns	16	M.	..	Read and write	Gambling	One month in gaol	C. Kemp and M. Levey.
50	10	Charles Dowling	16	M.	..	"	Stealing knife and pipe	Discharged	T. Spence.
51	11	Frederick Smith	16	M.	..	"	Riotous behaviour	One month in gaol	T. Spence and J. Oatley.
52	13	James Jones	16	M.	..	Read and write	Riotous behaviour	Discharged	G. Hill and J. Oatley.
53	15	Harriet Smith	14	F.	..	"	Obscene language	Fined 20s., or 48 hours gaol	Morris Asher.
54	20	Ernest Fleming	15	M.	..	"	Stealing lead	Discharged	M. M. Cohen and Solomon Cohen.
55	20	James Collins	14	M.	..	Neither	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
56	21	John Bourke	15	M.	..	Read and write	Suspicion of stealing £20 & two nuggets	Committed for trial to Quarter Sessions	C. Kemp.
57	4 May	Sarah King	16	F.	..	Read and write	Stealing confectionery	Discharged	M. M. Cohen and M. Alexander.
58	4	Edward Bolton	12	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing a pipe	To be confined until rising of Court	Ditto.
59	13	George King	15	M.	..	Read	Ascending from service	Remanded to Penrith.	T. Spence, J. Caldwell, and J. Oatley.
60	14	William Dentford	14	M.	..	Read and write	Ascending from service	Fourteen days solitary confinement	C. Kemp and M. Levey.
61	16	Catherine Goulden	16	F.	..	Neither	Protection	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
62	16	George Williams	13	M.	..	Read	Stealing brass	Ditto	Ditto.
63	16	Henry Fuller	12	M.	..	Read	Stealing lead	Fined 1s., or twenty-four hours gaol	D. C. F. Scott and J. Oatley.
64	20	Thomas Daly	13	M.	..	Neither	Stealing 24 lbs. of lead	Fourteen days in gaol	D. C. F. Scott and T. Cook.
65	21	Henry Williams	16	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
66	22	George Williams	13	M.	..	Read	Stealing lead and water jug	Ditto	Ditto.
67	22	Stephen Fullard	14	M.	..	Read	Protection	Discharged	Ditto.
68	22	Joseph Bragg	14	M.	..	Neither	Stealing 1s.	Ditto	Ditto.
69	29	Sarah Keens	16	F.	..	"	Ditto	Discharged	Ditto.
70	29	Theresa Brown	14	F.	..	"	Indecent language	Fined 20s., or seven days in gaol	M. M. Cohen and T. Cook.
71	1 June	Rosy Devine	16	F.	..	"	Stealing money	Discharged	J. Murphy and D. Peden.
72	3	Charles Jones	14	M.	..	Read and write	Throwing stones	Ditto	T. Spence.
73	3	Joseph Fitzsimmons	10	M.	..	"	Being absent from indented service	Withdrawn	C. Kemp.
74	4	John Carroll	16	M.	..	"	Assault	Discharged	T. Spence and R. Ronald.
75	12	Charles Thompson	16	M.	..	"	Stealing a sovereign	Ditto	Andrew Lenehan.
76	15	William Whelan	16	M.	..	Neither	Stealing 4d.	Ditto	J. Murphy.
77	22	Michael McMahon	10	M.	..	Read and write	Indecent language	Fined 20s., or three days in gaol	G. Hill and S. Lyons.
78	25	Elizabeth Collins	16	F.	..	"	Being absent from indented service	Discharged	D. C. F. Scott.
79	26	Stephen Fullard	16	M.	..	"			

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

A RETURN of Male and Female Juvenile Offenders, of the age of Sixteen Years and under, apprehended by the Police, and brought before the Central Police Court, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1863, inclusive.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
1	6 July..	Samuel Simmons	15	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing ..	Discharged ..	J. Oatley and J. Murphy.
2	9 ..	Robert Agnew	12	M.	..	Neither ..	Ditto ..	Imprisoned to rising of Court ..	C. Kemp and J. Birrell.
3	13 ..	Stephen Fullard ..	14	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto ..	Seven days gaol ..	T. Spence and R. Ronald.
4	13 ..	Thomas Agnew ..	12	M.	..	Neither ..	Protection ..	Discharged ..	Ditto
5	15 ..	Edward Mealer ..	15	M.	..	..	Throwing stones ..	Fined 20s., or three days gaol ..	T. Spence.
6	15 ..	Harriet Carey ..	16	F.	..	Read and write	Drunk and riotous ..	Discharged and admonished ..	Captain Scott.
7	15 ..	James Taylor ..	13	M.	..	Neither ..	Attempting to commit a robbery ..	Discharged ..	T. Spence and Captain Scott.
8	22 ..	Henry Maddocks ..	9	M.	..	..	Stealing ..	Admonished ..	J. Caldwell and M. Chapman.
9	24 ..	Frederick Smith..	13	M.	..	..	Ditto ..	Admonished and discharged ..	Captain Scott.
10	28 ..	Sarah Fay ..	16	F.	..	Read ..	Ditto ..	Committed to Quarter Sessions ..	J. Murphy.
11	4 Aug..	Elizabeth Bennett	16	F.	..	Neither ..	Riotous ..	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol ..	Captain Scott and W. Day.
12	10 ..	Theresa Robinson	15	F.	..	Read ..	Suspicion of stealing ..	Discharged ..	W. Day and J. Murphy.
13	14 ..	Elizabeth Coffee..	16	F.	..	Neither ..	Stealing poor-box, Sacred Heart Church ..	Six months gaol ..	T. Spence and M. Levey.
14	15 ..	Margaret Pilkinton	16	F.	..	..	Drunk and using obscene language ..	Fined 20s., or forty-eight hours gaol ..	Ditto
15	20 ..	Thomas Raehford	16	M.	..	..	Stealing ..	Fourteen days gaol (hard labour) additional ..	G. Hill.
16	20 ..	Ditto	16	M.	..	..	Ditto ..	Discharged ..	Captain Scott and T. Hogg.
17	21 ..	William Teabuch	14	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	D. Peden and J. Murphy.
18	21 ..	James Taylor ..	14	M.	..	Neither ..	Ditto ..	Forty-eight hours gaol ..	J. Oatley and G. Hill.
19	21 ..	Michael Harwood	15	M.	..	..	Ditto ..	Three months gaol ..	H. Armitage and J. Caldwell.
20	27 ..	Frederick Smith..	14	M.	..	..	Gambling ..	Discharged ..	J. Caldwell.
21	27 ..	Joseph Bragg ..	14	M.	..	..	Stealing ..	Ditto ..	J. Oatley and G. Hill.
22	31 ..	James Moore ..	13	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto ..	Bound to good behaviour for six months ..	G. Thornton and J. Oatley.
23	31 ..	Margaret Wetherall	11	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto
24	31 ..	Elizabeth Harkey ..	11	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Discharged ..	Ditto
25	31 ..	Sarah Keane ..	16	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Discharged ..	T. Spence.
26	31 ..	Mary Jane Camden	14	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Fined 20s., or seven days gaol ..	Captain Scott and G. Hill.
27	5 Sept..	Michael Callaghan	13	M.	..	Read ..	Damaging property ..	Discharged and admonished ..	Ditto
28	5 ..	James Taylor ..	14	M.	..	Neither ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	J. Oatley.
29	7 ..	Michael Furlong..	12	M.	..	Read ..	Stealing ..	Bound to good behaviour for six months ..	G. Hill.
30	7 ..	Thomas Holcup ..	14	M.	..	..	Ditto ..	Fined 20s., or one month gaol ..	Ditto
31	7 ..	Stephen Fullard ..	14	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto
32	9 ..	Mary Anne Elliott	16	F.	..	..	Drunk ..	Discharged ..	T. Spence.
33	10 ..	Charles Robinson	14	M.	..	Neither ..	Riotous ..	Ditto and admonished ..	Ditto
34	10 ..	Robert Smart ..	14	M.	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Captain Scott.
35	10 ..	Ellen Hayes ..	16	F.	..	..	Idle and disorderly ..	Ditto ..	Captain Scott.
36	10 ..	Nova Costello ..	16	F.	..	Neither ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Captain Scott and M. Levey.
37	10 ..	John Carroll ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Suspicion of stealing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto
38	10 ..	George Smith ..	12	M.	..	Neither ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	J. Murphy and S. H. Pearce.
39	14 ..	Theresa Robinson	16	F.	..	Read and write	Idle and disorderly ..	One month gaol, hard labour ..	Ditto
40	14 ..	Ellen Hayes ..	16	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto
41	14 ..	William Fogerty ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Gambling ..	Discharged ..	Captain Scott.
42	14 ..	Martin Mooney ..	15	M.	..	..	Riotous ..	Ditto ..	Captain Scott and J. Oatley.
43	14 ..	John Rogers ..	16	M.	..	..	Rescuing a prisoner from custody ..	Fined 20s., or three days gaol ..	Captain Scott and D. Peden.
44	15 ..	James Campbell..	16	M.	..	Neither ..	Stealing ..	Discharged ..	Captain Scott and T. Cook.
45	18 ..	Sarah Keane ..	16	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto and admonished ..	J. Oatley.
46	21 ..	Elizabeth Lennard	14	F.	..	Read and write	Bathing in harbour ..	Ditto ..	Captain Scott.
47	21 ..	Sophia Martin ..	16	F.	..	..	Drunk ..	One month gaol ..	J. Oatley and J. Kettle.
48	21 ..	Adelaide Maxwell	14	F.	..	..	Stealing ..	Fourteen days gaol (concurrent) ..	Ditto
49	21 ..	Ditto	14	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Discharged ..	G. Hill.
50	21 ..	Ditto	14	F.	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
51	21 ..	Edward King ..	13	M.	..	..	Illegally on premises ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WITNESSES.

No.	Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.		Degree of Education. Read or Write.	Offence.	How disposed of.	Presiding Magistrates.
				Male.	Female.				
52	21 Sept.	Michael Costello.	13	M.	..	Read and write	Illegally on premises	Discharged	G. Hill.
53	22 "	Mary Ann Jones..	16	F.	..	"	Riotous ..	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol	T. Hogg.
54	23 "	Sarah King ..	16	F.	..	"	Assault ..	Discharged	M. Chapman.
55	25 "	James Moore ..	15	M.	..	"	Stealing ..	Ditto admonished	Captain Scott.
56	25 "	Mary A. Pilkinton	16	F.	..	Neither	Fighting ..	Ditto	T. Spence.
57	26 "	William Kiley ..	12	M.	..	"	Stealing ..	Fined 10s., or seven days gaol	T. Spence and B. Burdekin.
58	26 "	John Callaghan ..	9	M.	..	"	Protection ..	Sent to Benevolent Asylum..	Captain Scott.
59	28 "	William Walton ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing ..	One month gaol	J. Oatley and S. H. Pearce.
60	30 "	Charles Benton ..	14	M.	..	Read ..	Ditto	Admonished and discharged	Captain Scott and J. Caldwell.
61	9 Oct.	Michael Rose ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Drunk and incapable	Discharged	Captain Scott.
62	20 "	John Fitzgerald ..	16	M.	..	Read ..	Willfully damaging a building	Ditto	J. Oatley and G. Hill.
63	21 "	Catherine Scott ..	15	F.	..	Neither	Assault ..	One month gaol	Captain Scott and M. Asher.
64	23 "	Grace Maddocks..	16	F.	..	"	Stealing money and wearing apparel	Discharged	Captain Scott and T. Spence.
65	26 "	Michael McMahon	11	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing money ..	Committed to Quarter Sessions	Captain Scott.
66	27 "	William Walton ..	16	M.	..	Neither	Stealing a diamond pin	Six weeks to gaol	Messrs. Ross and M. M. Cohen.
67	2 Nov.	Mary J. McLaughlin	14	F.	..	Read ..	Breaking and entering a dwelling	Committed to Criminal Court	Captain Scott.
68	6 "	Joseph Steel ..	11	M.	..	Read ..	Fighting ..	Fined 10s., or three days gaol	Ditto.
69	6 "	Patrick Finigan ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	D. Peden.
70	6 "	Thomas King ..	16	M.	..	Read ..	Stealing £48 17s. 9d.	No prosecutor ..	S. H. Pearce.
71	7 "	Annie Coffey ..	13	F.	..	Read and write	Discharging fire-arms in the Domain	Admonished and discharged	Captain Scott and W. Day.
72	9 "	Charles Thompson	15	M.	..	"	Protection, supposed to be of unsound mind	Discharged	Captain Scott.
73	10 "	Thomas M'Fadden	11	M.	..	Neither	Throwing stones ..	Admonished and discharged	T. Spence.
74	10 "	Sarah Fay ..	16	F.	..	Read ..	Riotous ..	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol	Captain Scott.
75	12 "	Sarah Keen ..	16	F.	..	Neither	Escaping from custody	Discharged	Captain Scott.
76	12 "	Anthony Martin..	16	M.	..	"	Stealing two geese..	Fined 20s., or seven days	Captain Scott, D. Peden, and T. Spence.
77	13 "	William Smith ..	14	M.	..	"	Stealing gold watch and chain	Committed to Quarter Sessions	Captain Scott.
78	13 "	Mary Ann (an Aboriginal)	15	F.	..	"	Stealing a loaf of bread	Three months gaol	Captain Scott.
79	16 "	Joseph Bragg ..	14	M.	..	Read and write	Obscene language ..	Admonished and discharged	R. S. Ross and J. Oatley.
80	16 "	John Brown ..	14	M.	..	Read ..	Throwing stones ..	Ditto	R. S. Ross.
81	18 "	George Brewin ..	15	M.	..	Read ..	Indecent language ..	Ditto	T. Spence.
82	18 "	Ditto	15	M.	..	"	Illegally on premises	Ditto	Ditto.
83	24 "	Henry Hickson ..	10	M.	..	Neither	Fighting ..	Fined 20s., or three days gaol	Captain Scott.
84	26 "	Thomas Kelly ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Exposing her person	Ditto	M. Levey.
85	26 "	John Strickson ..	16	M.	..	Neither	Assault and attempt to rob	Ditto	Ditto.
86	27 "	Mary Jane Campbell	15	F.	..	Read and write	Ditto	Admonished and discharged	Captain Scott.
87	3 Dec.	Henry Williams ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto	Discharged	Ditto.
88	3 "	James Camden ..	16	M.	..	Neither	Stealing ..	Committed to Quarter Sessions	J. Oatley and P. L. C. Shephard.
89	3 "	Jeremiah O'Brien	16	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing ducks ..	To pay 5s., or forty-eight hours gaol	T. Spence.
90	3 "	Samuel Bussel ..	16	M.	..	Neither	Riotous ducks ..	Admonished and discharged	Captain Scott.
91	7 "	Daniel Desmond..	13	M.	..	Read and write	Stealing ducks ..	No prosecutor; discharged	Captain Scott and M. Levey.
92	8 "	Eliza McCawley ..	16	F.	..	"	Stealing ducks ..	Arranged privately	Captain Scott.
93	9 "	John Carroll ..	14	M.	..	Read and write	Absent from apprenticeship	Admonished and discharged	Ditto.
94	10 "	Patrick M'Clusky	14	M.	..	Read and write	Fighting ..	Discharged	R. S. Ross.
95	10 "	Thomas O'Brien..	15	M.	..	Neither	Stealing ..	Ditto	Captain Scott and J. Sutherland.
96	10 "	Sarah A. Woods ..	15	F.	..	Read and write	Protection ..	One month gaol	Captain Scott.
97	10 "	John Knox ..	13	M.	..	Neither	Stealing money ..	Fined 10s., or three days gaol	Captain Scott.
98	19 "	John Fauls ..	9	M.	..	Read ..	Drunk and riotous ..	Discharged	J. B. Smithers and J. Birrell.
99	21 "	Patrick Fitzpatrick	13	M.	..	Neither	Stealing a gold pin	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours gaol	Captain Scott.
100	24 "	Jane Lynem ..	9	F.	..	Read and write	Riotous ..	Discharged	T. Spence and M. Levey.
101	28 "	Edward M'Gowan	14	M.	..	Neither	Being concerned in a robbery	Ditto	Ditto.
102	31 "	James Taylor ..	16	M.	..	Read and write	Ditto	Ditto	T. Spence.
103	31 "	William Teabuch ..	16	M.	..	"	Drunk ..	Ditto	T. Spence.
104	31 "	John Willis ..	15	M.	..	"	"	Ditto	T. Spence.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(RETURNS UNDER THE 103RD CLAUSE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1864.

RETURNS under the 103rd Section of the District Courts Act of 1858.

METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.	LIVERPOOL.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	CAMDEN.
WOLLONGONG.	PICTON.
PARRAMATTA.	KIAMA.
WINDSOR.	NOWRA.
EDEN.	MORUYA.
PENRITH.	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BERRIMA.	COOMA.
GOULBURN.	BRAIDWOOD.
YASS.	YOUNG.
QUEANBEYAN.	

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

WAGGA WAGGA.	ALBURY.
GUNDAGAI.	DENLIQUIN.
TUMUT.	HAY.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ORANGE.	MUDGEE.
FORBES.	SOFALA.
DUBBO.	BATHURST.
WELLINGTON.	HARTLEY.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

NEWCASTLE.	MUSWELLBROOK.
DUNGOB.	SCONE.
EAST MAITLAND.	MURRURUNDI.
WEST MAITLAND.	WOLLOMBI.
SINGLETON.	PATERSON.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TENTERFIELD.	WINGHAM.
GRAFTON.	TAMWORTH.
WEST KEMPSEY.	ARMIDALE.
PORT MACQUARIE.	GLEN INNES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number of SUITS commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at Sydney, and other 1864,

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS.	THE COSTS OF THE SUITS.	DATE, PLACE, AND DURATION OF SITTINGS.				
		DATE.	PLACE.	Duration.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Goods sold 3,518	3,352 Cases, sum sued for not exceeding £5 523 15 0	1863.				
Work and labour 1,021	1,307 Cases, sum sued for not exceeding £10 367 11 10	March ..	Sydney ..	18	91	..
Bills of exchange, } cheques, and p. notes } 593	779 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed by plaintiff 316 9 4	April	Ditto ..	12	42	..
Money paid, money recd. 139		May	Ditto ..	17	71	30
Rent 224		June	Ditto ..	13	57	..
Money lent 145	182 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed by plaintiff 187 13 9	July	Ditto ..	15	71	15
Breach of contract 44		August ..	Ditto ..	13	56	15
Board and lodging 108		September	Ditto ..	14	67	40
Trover and detinue 64	319 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him .. 1,226 19 4	October ..	Ditto ..	16	85	45
Judgment, on a 38		November	Ditto ..	14	47	45
Trespass to realty 11		December.	Ditto ..	13	51	40
Damage to realty 7	42 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him 179 2 6	1864.				
Damage to personalty .. 11		February.	Ditto ..	15	63	..
Slander 28		Total		160	709	50
Negligence 51		Equal to 118 days of 6 hours a day.				
Assault 9	44 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, counsel and attorney employed by him 514 19 0					
Use and occupation 27						
Hire of horses and cattle 6						
Hire of goods 52						
Interest..... 8	27 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, counsel and attorney employed by him 247 9 1					
Sewerage rates 6						
Wharfage..... 5						
Lighterage 3	71 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him.. 522 5 4					
Demurrage 3						
Freight 3						
Insurance 2						
Livery 2	10 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him 67 12 4					
Deceit 2						
Malicious prosecution .. 5						
Illegal distress 4	23 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and counsel and attorney employed by him 425 7 2					
Replevin 2						
Agistment 14						
Guarantee 5						
Covenant 6	20 Cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and counsel and attorney employed by him.... 344 12 0					
Bite of a dog 4						
Breach of warranty 4						
Breach of promise of } marriage } 2						
6,176	6,176 £4,923 16 8					

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete Return of the

OF 1858.—(Section 103.)

particulars required by the said Act, from the 1st day of March, 1863, to the 29th day of February, inclusive.

THE NUMBER OF SUITS COMMENCED.			RESULT.		Number of Cases left in arrear postponed by request of parties.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried without Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.			
6,176	2,585	3,590	3,196	394	1	26	3,564
Amount sued for.	Rethearing upon Cases of Judgment by default in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of Motions for New Trials.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.
£ s. d. 62,267 6 10	35	11	3	1 Improper admission of evidence. 1 Misdirection. 1 Absence of Defendant's witnesses on first trial.	4 2 affirmed. 2 reversed.	42	10

particulars required by the said Act, so far as we are able to set forth the same.

Dated at Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, 1864.

ALEX. C. MAXWELL, }
GEO. S. YARNTON, } Registrars.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By July.		Tried. Without July.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	77	37	36	34	2																		
Premissory Notes	14	14	14	13	1																		
Rent	7	2	5	3	2																		
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1	1																		
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Trover	1	1	1	1	1																		
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	1																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	3	3	3	3																		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	1	1																		
Sales of Live Stock	2	2	2	2	2																		
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Causes of Action not specified above	2	1	2	1	1																		
Damages	2	1	1	1	1																		
Tuition .....	..	..	..	..	..													
TOTAL	115	46	65	68	7																		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEORGE WILKIE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Wollongong, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com. commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaintiff.		Defendant.	Of Appeals.	Of judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		By Jury.		Without Jury.	Satisfied by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	18	9	9	8	1															
Promissory Notes	6	3	2	2	..															
Rent	1	..	1	..	1															
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Trover	1	..	1	..	1															
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	..	1															
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	1	7	6	1						1863.	1	..	..	..		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..						12 Sept. ..	1	..	..	29				
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..						1864.	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..						15 Feb. ..	..	..	..	..	
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..										
Consent Jurisdiction	10	3	7	5	2															
Causes of Action not specified above	45	16	29	22	7															
												2	2	..	29					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
ALFRED A. TURNER,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of App- eals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration. Days. Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	187	61	76	73	8	39	14	4	Parramatta	1863. Mar. 5 July 3 Nov. 5	
Promissory Notes	20	8	12	12	..	10	14	2	..	..	..	..					
Rent	14	3	11	10	..	2	13	0	..	..	..	..					
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	6	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	7	1	6	5	1	3	0	6	..	..	..	..					
Wages, Work, and Labour	42	18	24	25	..	9	2	6	..	..	..	..					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	4	..	4	3	1	1	4	9	..	..	..	..					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	5	1	4	1	2	3	12	6	..	..	..	..					
	230	92	137	129	8	70	19	9	..	..	1	..							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEO. LANGLEY,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, viz.:	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.	Defen-dant.	£ s. d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	268	118	139	135	4					1	Windsor.	1863.	1		139					
Promissory Notes	36	12	24	24	..	68 11 0									24					
Rent	8	2	6	6	..	17 19 0									6					
Board and Lodging	6	2	4	4	..	0 18 6									4					
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 6									..				
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Trover	6	3	2	1	1	1 5 0				1					2					
Breach of Contract	2	2	2	1	1	2 14 0									2					
Wages, Work, and Labour	47	23	24	22	2	15 17 0									23					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Commission on Agency	6	2	4	4	..	1 14 0						1863.	1		4					
Sales of Live Stock	26	9	15	11	4	12 11 0				2		March 12	1		15					
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..						July 9 ..	1		..				
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..						Nov. 12..	1		..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Consent Jurisdiction	35	12	23	17	6	10 17 6									23					
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Total	430	183	243	225	18	134 11 6				4			3	204	1	242	2	2	2	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 G. A. GORDON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of EDEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen-dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..						
Promissory Notes	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..						2	1	1		
Rent	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Wages Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Money lent	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	2	..	2	1	1	0 19 3	..	..	..						..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JNO. M. WALKER, C.P.S.,
 pro Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	92	37	54	48	6	..	..	..	1					..	54	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	26	7	19	17	2	..	..	..	..					..	19	..	..	..
Rent	15	6	9	2	7	..	..	..	..					..	2	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Trover	9	2	7	6	1	..	..	..	..					..	7	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	4	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..					..	3	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	44	13	31	24	7	..	..	..	..					..	31	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					..	1	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	7	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..					..	5	..	..	..
Money lent	13	6	7	6	1	..	..	..	..					..	7	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					..	1	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..
	217	77	139	114	25	..	..	..	1					..	139	..	2	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 RICHARD BROOKS,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of LIVERPOOL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Coasts of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plain- tiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases set in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	69	17	52	52	6	£	s.	d.											
Promissory Notes	11	6	6	6															
Rent	8	3	1	1															
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	1															
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Trover	1	1	1	1															
Breach of Contract	8	4	4	3	1						1863.	1	1	1	4				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..						1 June ..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1	1							1 Sept. ..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	2	1	1	1	2						1864.	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	7	1	6	4		36	6	6	..		8 Feb. ..	2	..	..	..	
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Causes of Action not specified above	6	5	4	2	2														
Damages	4	4	4	2	2														
Agistment .....	..	..	..	..	..									
Total	113	33	80	72	8														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEORGE WHITE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of CAMDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen-dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg-ments or Orders ad-judged.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbi-tration.	Of New Motions for New Trials.
Goods sold	67	25	36	36	..	27	9	0	6	} Camden	} 1863. 6 June... 6 Sept... 1864. 6 Feb. ...	} ..	} ..	} ..	} ..	} ..	} ..	
Promissory Notes	24	6	18	18	..	20	12	0	..	..	..	..					
Rent	3	2	1	..	1	7	7	9	..	..	..	..					
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	..	1	0	4	0	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	3	2	..	..	2	2	9	..	..	..	..					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	2	..	..	0	15	0	..	..	..	..					
Money lent	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	11	7	4	2	2	1	14	0	..	..	..	..					
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	115	44	64	60	4	60	7	6	..	..	7	..							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
J. B. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PICTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTING HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in Favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By July.	Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	137	79	76	3	61	19	8													
Promissory Notes	19	12	12	..	23	17	0									79				
Rent	2	2	..	..	0	6	9									12				
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	0	3	0									..				
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..
Trover	1	1	..	1	1	2	6					1863.	1			..				
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					8 June ..	1			..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	25	12	8	5	20	12	0					7 Sep. ..	1			..				
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	0	5	6					1864.	..			..
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	..	0	5	6					8 Feb.,	1			..				
Sales of Live Stock	4	2	2	..	3	15	0					adjournd to	2			..				
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					25 Feb. ...	..			..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Intercity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..			..
Consent Jurisdiction	34	25	7	2	15	19	9					..	..			..
Causes of Action not specified above	224	106	107	11	138	1	2					..	4			..				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. B. MARTIN,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of theittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff		Defen- dant.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
						£ s. d.								By Jury.	Without Jury.		
Goods sold	3	3	8	6	2	43 9 2							8	1st. Because the Defendant was on his way to the Court, when the cause had been called on and verdict given against him, &c. 2nd. That the Defendant had a good defence, because the promissory notes for which the action is brought have been satisfied by a security given by Defendant upon real property.
Promissory Notes	19	11	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Rent	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Trover	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	4	..	4	3	1	19 7 3							..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	1	..							..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	..	3	1	2	4 1 10							1	..	1	..	
Commission on Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Money lent	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Partnership	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Interpleader	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Intestacy	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Legacy	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Replevin	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	12	5	7	4	3	39 4 10							3	4	4	..	
Causes of Action not specified above	42	19	23	14	9	106 3 1							4	19	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
HENRY CONNELL, Junr.,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Nowra, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judic- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By July.		Without July.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	9	2	7	6	1															
Promissory Notes	5	2	3	3	..															
Rent	3	..	3	3	..															
Board and Lodging	2	..	2	1	1	2	14	6												
Trespass on Land	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	0												
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trover	1	..	1	..	..	0	3	6											
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	..	1	0	11	6												
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	..	1	0	5	6												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction	3	..	2	1	1	0	18	6												
Causes of Action not specified above	28	5	22	15	7	16	13	6												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. LOVEGROVE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, viz.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals affirmed.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	4	..	4	2	2	3	19	0	..	..	..	..						
Promissory Notes	5	..	4	3	1	12	7	10	..	..	..	..						
Rent	3	2	1	1	..	1	3	0	..	..	..	..						
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	2	1	0	6	..	..	..	..						
Trespass on Person	2	..	2	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..						
Illegal Distrant .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	3	..	3	..	3	25	16	6	..	..	..	..						
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	2	3	3	..	26	6	7	..	..	..	..						
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1	1	..	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	Moruya...	1863. 9 April, 6 1/2 hours.	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	..	2	2	..	5	7	1	..	..	..	..						
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	2	..	2	1	1	1	3	6	..	..	..	..						
<p>One case, April sittings. } 27 Cases.</p>																						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. STEWART CASWELL,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of BERMUDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ:—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.										
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.							
																					Of Appeals.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Of New Trials granted.		
Goods sold	12	6	6	5	1	5	18	9	..	..	..	Bermuda..	1863. 3 June .. 7 Oct. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Promissory Notes .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	2	..	1	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	3	..	..	..	..	1	9	8	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	2	..	2	..	2	6	16	6	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	6	2	4	..	..	3	15	0	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	..	1	0	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inturpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	27	12	14	10	4	20	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	12	..	..						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEO. HY. ROWLEY, Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	In 21 cases where amount claimed is under £30, £66 18s. 1d. In 15 cases where amount claimed is above £30, £75 4s. 1d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By July.	Without July.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.		
																					Of New Trials granted.	
Goods sold	39	14	25	24	1	In 21 cases where amount claimed is under £30, £66 18s. 1d. In 15 cases where amount claimed is above £30, £75 4s. 1d.					Goulburn	1863.										
Promissory Notes	28	11	17	15	2									June 8 ..	7		25					
Rent	8	5	3	3										June 9 ..	8		17					
Board and Lodging	1	1															3					
Trespass on Land	4	1	3	3													3					
Trespass on Person	1	1																				
Illegal Distraint	1																					
Trover	2	1	1	1																		
Breach of Contract	3	2	1	1																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	19	10	9	9																		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	1																		
Commission on Agency																						
Sales of Live Stock																						
Money lent	12	7	5	5																		
Partnership																						
Intercleaver																						
Intestacy																						
Legacy																						
Possession of Tenements	1		1	1																		
Replevin																						
Consent Jurisdiction																						
Causes of Action not specified above	4		4	4																		
	124	54	70	67	8																	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 TEMPLE NATHAN,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Yass, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.	The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Trials of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.		Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Tried.			Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	16	4	11									11					
Promissory Notes	15	6	8									8					
Rent	1	1	1														
Board and Lodging	2	3	3									8					
Trespass on Land	3	3	3									1					
Trespass on Person	2	1	1														
Illegal Distraint	2	1	1														
Trover	2	1	1														
Breach of Contract	19	6	9									1					
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	8	5									12					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1									4					
Commission on Agency	1	1	1														
Sales of Live Stock	4	2	2									1					
Money lent	1	1	1														
Partnership	1	1	1														
Interpleader	1	1	1														
Intestacy	1	1	1														
Legacy	1	1	1														
Possession of Tenements	1	1	1														
Replevin	1	1	1														
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	1														
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1	1														
Damage by neglect and careless behaviour	1	1	1														
Detinue	1	1	1														
Money received by Defendant	1	1	1														
	77	25	43									46					
			6									1					
												3					
												10					
												3					
												1					
												46					
												2					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

J. STILES,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, viz. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitra- tion.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	25	11	14	13	1				1						14					
Promissory Notes	23	12	10	10	1										10	1				
Rent	2	..	2	1	1										2	..				
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	..	..										1	..			
Trespass on Land	2	1	1	1	..										1	..				
Trespass on Person	2	1	1	1	..										1	..				
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..										..	..
Trover	2	1	1	..	1										1	..				
Breach of Contract	3	..	3	2	1										3	..				
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	7	4	4	1				1		1	1	..	..	4	..			
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	1	2	2	..				1		2	2	..	..	2	..			
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	..	..	..		226	7	4		..	4	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	1	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	1				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..				..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	14	3	10	10	..				1		..	..	..	..	10	..			
Causes of Action not specified above	91	38	50	44	6				3						50	3				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act. PETER WHITE, Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration. Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	17	6	9	9	..	12	16	3	..	9	..	2	Cooma ..	1863. 2 March .. 8 July .. 10 Nov.
Promissory Notes	10	2	6	6	..	8	11	3	..	6	..	2									
Rent	1	..	1	1	..	0	17	6	..	1	..	..							
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	..	1	0	8	6	..	1	..	..							
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	1	..	1	12	6	..	1	..	..							
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	2	..	2	11	0	..	2	..	..							
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	3	5	4	1	8	13	6	..	5	..	..							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	4	2	2	2	..	2	18	6	..	2	..	..							
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	..	1	1	..	0	7	6	..	1	..	..							
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replicin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	14	28	26	2	38	16	6	..	28	..	4			17	26	2		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 ROBERT DAWSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the number of Suits commenced in the District Court of BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																By Jury.				Without Jury.
Goods sold	38	7	31	27	4	139	3	10								1	30			
Promissory Notes	19	7	12	10	2	61	7	2								..	12			
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	0	10	0								..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	..	..	3	7	9								..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	4	1	3	..	..	31	19	4								..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Trover	8	1	7	..	..	75	15	0								..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	5	2	3	2	1	16	0	0								..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	6	9	7	2	49	1	6								..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	1	1	..	..	14	1	6								..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								..	..	..	..
	94	27	67	56	11	391	6	1								5	63			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
RALPH CLEMENGER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaintiff	Defen-dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg-ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Late.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	42	16	25	24	1	87	0	0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	9	1	8	8	..	30	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	2	..	..	2	..	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	5	..	6	3	2	85	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distrain	1	..	1	1	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	3	1	1	1	1	5	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	1	1	8	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	18	4	13	10	3	55	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	..	1	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	1	1	1	..	9	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	7	2	4	3	1	11	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	1	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money had and received	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detinue	98	29	64	54	10	249	15	1	..	..	5	..	..	6	6	64	2	2	1	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. R. EDWARDS,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Wagga Wagga, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Remit of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	26	9	16	15	1	51	7	2			1									
Promissory Notes	8	3	4	4	..	16	3	0			1									
Rent	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	6			..									
Board and Lodging	6	2	2	2	..	1	6	6			..									
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Trover	5	..	3	1	2	14	10	0			2									
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	1	1	14	9	4			1									
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	4	6	6	..	56	8	4			..									
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	1	1	1	..	4	0	0			1									
Commission on Agency .....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..			..	
Sales of Live Stock	3	2	1	1	..	39	0	0			..									
Money lent	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Partnership	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..
Causes of Action not specified above	8	3	4	3	1	58	0	0			1									
	79	30	40	35	5	267	5	10			8									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 EDWIN H. TOMPSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GUNDAHAL during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	29	11	18	18	..	39	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	16	5	11	11	..	57	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	..	1	..	1	0	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	2	..	2	..	2	2	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	2	4	4	..	28	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	..	2	2	..	6	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	2	..	2	..	2	6	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	19	40	35	5	140	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

A. C. S. ROSE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		Tried. By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.		
Goods sold	23	13	10	10	..	19	10	0																
Promissory Notes	20	8	12	12	..	14	1	6																
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trover	6	3	3	3	..	4	6	9																
Breach of Contract	14	8	6	6	..	7	5	0																
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Label, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Causes of Action not specified above	63	32	31	31	..	45	3	3																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JOHN F. BLAKE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	23	6	5	1	£ s. d. 456 6 0					Albury..	16 Mar. ...	2½								
Promissory Notes	8	5	5	..								17 " ..	6							
Ident .....	..	..	..	..								18 " ..	8							
Board and Lodging	5	2	3	..								19 " ..	1							
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..								18 July ..	..						
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..								20 " ..	8							
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..								21 " ..	8							
Trover .....	..	..	..	..								22 " ..	2							
Breach of Contract	14	8	4	2								17 Nov. ...	8							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	1	2	..								18 " ..	7							
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..								19 " ..	6							
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..								20 " ..	6							
Sales of Live Stock	4	3	1	..												4	36	..	1	
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..												
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..												
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..												
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..												
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..												
Possession of Honements .....	..	..	..	..												
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..												
Consent Jurisdiction	29	14	13	2																
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..												
	95	65	40	33							2							13½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 H. S. ELLIOTT,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of DENIHQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By jury.	Without jury.	Settled by Arbit- ration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	50	36	12	8	4		..	..	2					..	12	..	..
Promissory Notes	15	12	3	3	..	39 3 5	..	..	..					..	3	..	..
Rent	3	..	3	1	2	27 5 6	..	..	..					1	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	1	..	..	..	6 5 0	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Trover	2	1	1	1	..	14 5 4	..	..	..					..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	2	2	1	1	31 11 6	..	..	1		1863.	3	20	1	1	1	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	2	12	8	4	137 9 10	..	..	1		27 March	..	..	4	8	..	..
Label, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		28 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Denhquin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	8	2	1	1	..	0 12 6	..	..	..		31 July	3	21	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1 Aug	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		28 Nov	2	10	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	7	3	3	2	1	1 17 6	..	..	1			10	3	1	2	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	99	67	37	25	12	259 10 7	..	..	5			..	..	8	29	1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
M. A. McKenna,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HAZ, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com. commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£ s. d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.
Goods sold	10	3	6	6	..	60 17 8	..	..	..	1	May ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	5	2	2	2	..	18 9 6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1	..	1 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin	1	..	1	1	..	4 9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	20	8	10	10	..	77 8 0	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JAMES FORSYTH,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
	£	s.	d.																
Goods sold	43	23	15	14	1				5					1	13	1	2	1	Vexatious against evidence.
Promissory Notes	17	8	7	7				2							7				
Rent	1	1																	
Board and Lodging																			
Trespass on Land					0														
Trespass on Person					9														
Illegal Distraint																			
Trover																			
Breach of Contract	7	4	8	2	1				4			1	3						
Wages, Work, and Labour	19	6	9	9	1							2	7						
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1																
Commission on Agency																			
Sales of Live Stock	1		1	1															
Money lent	1		1																
Partnership																			
Interpleader																			
Infestacy																			
Legacy																			
Possession of Tenements																			
Repicvin																			
Consent Jurisdiction																			
Causes of Action not specified above																			
	90	42	37	33	4	63 19 3			11			4	17	1	36	1	2	2	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. T. EVANS,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number of New Trials granted.	The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Duration.				Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	By Jury.	Without Jury.
													Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	44	18	20	16	4	..	..	..	11	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	1	20	..	..	..	1	..
Promissory Notes	18	6	10	8	2	2	..										8 Oct. ..	1
Rent	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1864. 10 Feb. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	1	1										4 1/2	1
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person										8	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1864. 10 Feb. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1										9	..
Breach of Contract	7	1	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	15	3	11	9	3										10	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1864. 10 Feb. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	1										4 1/2	..
Sales of Live Stock	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent										9	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1864. 10 Feb. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1										4 1/2	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy										8	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1864. 10 Feb. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin										9	..
Consent Jurisdiction	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	Forbes.	1863. 8 June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above										4 1/2	..
	98	27	55	39	17	203	4	8	16	1	9 1/2	2	53	1	1	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 W. F. PARKER,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Dunbo, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried. By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.		Of New Trials granted.	
																						Of Appeals.
Goods sold	24	10	11	10	1	29	0	6	11							1	10		3	3	3	Material witnesses absent.
Promissory Notes	15	6	9	8	1	18	2	10	9								9					
Rent	3	1	3	3		3	12	7	3								3					
Board and Lodging	1					1	4	2														
Trespass on Land																						
Trespass on Person																						
Illegal Distraint																						
Trover	3	1	2	1	1	3	12	7	2								2					
Breach of Contract	2	1	1	1		2	8	5	8								6					
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	4	8	6	2	14	10	6									7					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1					1	4	2									4					
Commission on Agency																						
Sales of Live Stock																						
Money lent	2	1	1	1		2	8	5	1								4					
Partnership																						
Interpleader																						
Intestacy																						
Legacy																						
Possession of Tenements																						
Replevin																						
Consent Jurisdiction																						
Causes of Action not specified above																						
TOTAL	63	24	34	29	5	76	4	2	34					1	9	33	1	1	3	3	4	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 LUKE M'GUINN,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which New Trials were granted.							
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.		
																							Without Jury.	
Goods sold	14	6	8	7	1	25	14	3																
Promissory Notes	9	1	8	8	..	14	16	0																
Rent	1	1	..	..	..	0	9	3																
Board and Lodging	2	..	..	..	..	5	17	6																
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Trover	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Breach of Contract	5	2	3	2	1	27	16	8																
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	3	..	5	6	8																
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	2																
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Consent Jurisdiction	9	8	6	2	4	30	4	1																
Causes of Action not specified above	45	14	31	24	7	128	14	7																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 FRED. MARSEL,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MUDGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.			
												Days.	Hours.					By Jury.		Without Jury.
Goods sold	57	35	22	22																
Promissory Notes	38	18	19	19	1	77	13	2												
Rent	3	3	1	1	2	66	16	9												
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	1	1	7	19	4												
Trespass on Land	3	1	1	1	1	10	15	0												
Trespass on Person	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	0												
Illegal Distraint	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	0												
Trover	4	2	2	2	2	3	6	0												
Breach of Contract	4	8	1	1	1	2	10	0												
Wages, Work, and Labour	20	11	9	3	6	45	12	9												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	2	1	1	..	16	18	8												
Commission on Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Sales of Live Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Money lent	11	6	5	4	1	17	18	6												
Partnership	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Interpleader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Intestacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Legacy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Possession of Tenements	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	6												
Replevin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Consent Jurisdiction	1	..	1	1	4	9	15	6												
Causes of Action not specified above	6	..	2	2	1	55	12	8												
Issues from Supreme Court	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..									
	161	86	75	56	19															

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the number of Suits commenced in the District Court of SOFALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of the Suits.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							Plaintiff	Defendant	Plaintiff	Defendant	By Jury.	Tried.	Without Jury.
Goods sold	22	4	18	16	2	43	17	7															
Promissory Notes	8	1	7	7		11	4	3															
Rent																							
Board and Lodging																							
Trespass on Land																							
Trespass on Person																							
Illegal Distraint																							
Trover																							
Breach of Contract																							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2		2	2		8	11	0															
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1	1		17	3	0															
Commission on Agency																							
Sales of Live Stock																							
Money lent																							
Partnership																							
Interpleader																							
Intestacy																							
Legacy																							
Possession of Tenements																							
Replevin																							
Consent Jurisdiction																							
Causes of Action not specified above	33	5	29	26	2	80	15	10															

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 HUGH BRIDSON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1853.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Bathurst, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		Tried. By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	175																					
Promissory Notes	58																					
Rent	16																					
Board and Lodging	4																					
Trespass on Land	14																					
Trespass on Person	3																					
Illegal Distraint .....	..																				
Trover	2																					
Breach of Contract	6																					
Wages, Work, and Labour	74																					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1																					
Commission on Agency .....	..																				
Sales of Live Stock	6																					
Money lent	17																					
Partnership .....	..																				
Interspleader .....	..																				
Intestacy .....	..																				
Legacy .....	..																				
Possession of Tenements	2																					
Replevin .....	..																				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..																				
Causes of Action not specified above	33																					
	411																					

N.B.—During the above period there have been 232 cases tried in the Bathurst Court of Requests under 10 Vict., No. 10.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

T. CHARLES GORE,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of HALLOWEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plain- tiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.			Tried.		Of New Motions for New Trials.	
															Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.		
Goods sold	14	7	7	7	..	7	15	0													
Promissory Notes	11	1	10	10	..	3	17	0													
Rent	1	1	1	1	..	0	5	0													
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Trover	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	6													
Breach of Contract	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9													
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6													
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Causes of Action not specified above	32	8	24	20	4	17	0	9													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINGUISHED HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	67	31	35	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	1863.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	13	2	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	5	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	27 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 Sept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	38	13	25	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	2 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	24 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1864.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	16	5	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	31 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	157	54	100	84	16	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Execution Creditor.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
HEN. BAKER,
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of DUNGOOG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding:-		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	20	6	11	8	3	73	12	9												
Promissory Notes	25	14	11	7	4	41	11	6												
Board and Lodging	2	1	1	1	1	18	18	8												
Trespass on Land	3	3	3	2	1	18	1	0												
Trespass on Person	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	6												
Illegal Distrain	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0												
Trover	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0												
Breach of Contract	4	1	3	2	1	28	15	6												
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	3	3	3	3	40	11	6												
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0												
Commission on Agency	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0												
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0												
Money lent	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	0												
Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	0												
Intorpleader	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Intestacy	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Legacy	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Possession of Tenements	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Replevin	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Consent Jurisdiction	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
Causes of Action not specified above	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	0												
TOTAL	62	24	34	24	10	234	14	5												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 HEN. GORDON,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of East Maitland, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.			
																							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goods sold	14	7	7	6	1	56	13	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	10	7	3	3	..	15	16	0	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Hire	1	1	..	..	..	0	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	5	..	4	3	1	66	11	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	4	..	1	1	..	63	2	0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	14	6	7	6	1	85	11	11	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	4	2	1	..	1	37	15	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	65	23	24	20	4	327	11	3	..	23	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 AUG. CARTER,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WEST MIDDLESEX, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits, £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Tried. By jury.	Without jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	38	20	18	16	2									18	..	..	1	
Promissory Notes	14	9	5	5	..	18							..	6	..	..	..
Rent	3	2	1	..	1	6							1	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	2	1	1	..	1	6							..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	1	1	2							..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	6	2	2	1	6							..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	4	1	3	2	..	4							..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	3	..	3	3	..	4							..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	4	4	..	..	..	..							..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	80	45	35	29	6	0							5	30	1	2		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 AUG. CARTER,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of SINGAPORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS, VIZ.—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.																				
	Court commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.																	
																						Of Appeals affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.														
Goods sold	55	16	31	30	1	51	0	6	1	1	8	Singapore	1863. From 17th to 19th June .. From 21st to 24th October.. 1864. From 23rd to 25th February.	3	4	2	4	1	1	1	60	1																
Promissory Notes	19	6	12	12	..	39	11	3	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	5	2	3	2	1	20	8	6	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land	1	1	1	..	1	34	17	7	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint	4	..	4	1	2	15	8	6	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	4	..	3	3	..	22	11	1	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	4	..	3	3	..	55	2	9	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	2	1	..	1	18	14	6	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	3	..	2	..	1	11	13	9	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	1	..	1	..	..	6	5	0	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..												..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	2	1	1	..	..	2	13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	101	31	60	53	7	278	13	2	2	1	10	..	..	9	4	2	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
WM. DUDDING, Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTRICT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Tried. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	21	15	6	5	1											6			1	{ 1 Surprise. 2 Absence of plaintiff.
Promissory Notes	10	2	8	7	1	6 18 6										8			2	
Rent	2	1	1	1		6 19 0										1			1	
Board and Lodging						1 8 6														
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person																				
Illegal Distraint																				
Trover																				
Breach of Contract	3	1	2	2		4 5 6						1863.	1	7½						
Wages, Work, and Labour	25	1	24	19	5	18 1 3						4 Mar. ...	1	4½						
Libel, Slander, or Defamation												5 Mar. ...	1	7						
Commission on Agency												23 June ...	1	7						
Sales of Live Stock												24 June ...	1	6						
Money lent	3		3	3		2 11 0						25 June ...	1	7						
Partnership												27 Oct. ...	1	7						
Interpleader												28 Oct. ...	1	7						
Intestacy												29 Oct. ...	1	4						
Legacy												1864.	1	2½						
Possession of Tenements												1 Mar. ...	1							
Replevin																				
Consent Jurisdiction																				
Causes of Action not specified above																				
	64	20	44	37	7	40 3 9										44		2	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JOHN O'MEARA,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Scone, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Tri- ed. Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.		
																						
Goods sold	4	1	3	3	..	3	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	2	..	2	2	..	1	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	..	1	..	1	0	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	2	2	..	..	..	1	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	..	3	3	..	6	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	3	..	3	3	..	3	16	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	17	4	13	11	2	17	18	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
													..	10½	1	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.

JAMES T. WILSHIRE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaindifi.		Defen- dant.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Appeal.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	Triad.		Settled by Arbitration.		Of New Trials granted.
														By Jury.	Without Jury.			
Goods sold	16	8	8	8	4									8	..	..	..
Premissory Notes	7	5	2	2	6									2	..	..	..
Rent	2	1	1	1	2									1	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..									..	..	..	..
Trover	2	..	2	1	0									1	..	..	1	
Breach of Contract	5	1	4	3	4									1	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	..	..	..					1863.	..	..	8	1	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..					{ Murri-	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..					rundi..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	1	1	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	1	..	1	1	0					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Causes of Action not specified above	35	17	18	16	4					..	..	13	..	2	..	16	..	1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
G. G. BRODIE,
Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WOLLUMBI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com. penced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases set in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
													Days.	Hours.						
Goods sold	10	4	6	5	1	£ s. d. 37 8 3														
Promissory Notes	4	1	3	3																
Rent and Possession of Tenements	1	1	1	1																
Board and Lodging	1	1	1	1																
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person																				
Illegal Distraint																				
Trover																				
Breach of Contract																				
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1		1															
Libel, Slander, or Defamation																				
Commission on Agency	2	1	1	1																
Sales of Live Stock	3	1	3	3																
Money lent																				
Partnership	1		1	1																
Interpleader																				
Intestacy																				
Legacy																				
Possession of Tenements																				
Replevin																				
Consent Jurisdiction																				
Causes of Action not specified above	1		1		1															
Decision against Evidence																				
	25	7	18	15	3															

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. N. BROOKS,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PARERSON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tri- ed.	Defen- dant.		Plaintiff.	Of Appeals	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Medons for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	1	1	1	..	..	£ s. d.												
Promissory Notes	2	1	1	..	..									1				
Rent	1	1	1	..	..									..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Illegal Distrain	2	1	1	..	..									1				
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..									..
Consent Jurisdiction	3	..	2	..	1									..					
Causas of Action not specified above	9	4	4	3	1									..					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 R. STUDDERT,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of **TEXTERFIELD**, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Circumstances on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials granted.
														Days.	Hours.					By Jury.	Without Jury.
Goods sold	24	12	11	11	..	20	4	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	23	7	15	15	..	23	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
Reat	8	1	2	2	..	6	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	3	1	2	2	..	14	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	2	1	1	..	..	9	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	4	2	2	2	1	18	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	..	1	1	..	10	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	3	..	1	1	..	0	3	0	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	4	1	2	2	..	18	8	0	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	68	27	37	36	1	121	8	11	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	36

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
JAMES ARBOUIN,
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of Appeals or Orders affirmed.			The Number Reversed.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number of New Motions for New Trials.		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.		Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		By Jury.	Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Motions for New Trials.			
						Plaintiff	Defendant					Days.	Hours.							
Goods sold	38	17	21	20	1	13	14	0						1	20					
Promissory Notes	12	6	6	6		7	12	9							6					
Rent	2		2	2		1	8	6							2					
Board and Lodging	1		1	1			0	0							1					
Trespass on Land																				
Trespass on Person																				
Illegal Distraint																				
Trover																				
Breach of Contract	6	1	5	4	1		6	9	0					2	3					
Wages, Work, and Labour	18	6	12	12		13	18	9						1	12					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1		1	1		1	7	0						1						
Commission on Agency																				
Sales of Live Stock	8	2	1	1	2	0	13	6							1					
Money lent	6	3	3	1		2	14	0							3					
Partnership																				
Interpleader	1	1																		
Intestacy																				
Legacy																				
Possession of Tenements																				
Replevin																				
Consent Jurisdiction																				
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1				0	5	6												
Dishonored Cheque	1	1				0	8	0												
Interest on Money																				
	90	88	52	48	4	54	6	0						4	48					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JAMES PAGE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of West Kemptsey, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com. without hearing.	Settled without hearing.	Triad.	Plaintiff		Defendant.	Of Appeals	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	14	6	8	8	..	£ 7 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	1	1	1	1	..	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rent	2	2	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	2	..	..	..	..	0 13 3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover	4	1	3	3	..	2 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	3	1	3	3	..	0 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	1	1	..	..	1 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency	1	..	..	..	..	1 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	..	1	3 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damage and Loss .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	10	18	15	3	18 4 9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. B. CASEY,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number				The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.				Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Duration.		Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
													Days.	Hours.						By Jury.	Without Jury.
Goods sold	7	3	4	£ 63 14 6	..	12 5 2	..	4	..	..	..	12 Mar...	3	10½	4	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes	3	1	1	34 0 0	..	3 2 9	..	1	..	..	..	13 " ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rent	1	1	1	5 0 0	..	0 9 0	..	1	..	..	..	14 " ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	1	..	..	..	..	1 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	14 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 Mar...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract	1	..	1	9 14 5	..	0 8 0	..	1	..	..	..	18 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent	2	2*	..	..	..	1 6 9	..	..	..	..	..	23 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 Sept...	3	15½	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	1	..	1	26 19 4	..	0 8 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	16	7	8	139 8 3	..	19 0 2	..	8	..	1	..	6	26½	..	8	..	..	..	..

* Settled out of Court.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 F. BECKE,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

Dist. Court

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. —	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com. menced.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defendant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judge's Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By July.		Without July.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	9	3	4	2	30	0	2											1			
Promissory Notes	9	5	5	1	6	8	6														
Rent	4	4	3		24	8	2														
Board and Lodging	1	1	1		2	15	0														
Trespass on Land	1	1			5	19	8														
Illegal Distraint	1	1			27	16	0														
Trover	3	1	1	1	1	9	0														
Breach of Contract	8	1	2	1	7	15	0														
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	1	1																		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation																					
Commission on Agency																					
Sales of Live Stock																					
Money lent	1	1	1		0	9	9														
Partnership																					
Interspreader																					
Intestacy																					
Legacy	1	1	1		1	3	0														
Possession of Tenements																					
Replevin																					
Consent Jurisdiction	6	3	1	2	10	13	0														
Causes of Action not specified above																					
	39	12	27	7	118	17	3														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 J. A. CREAGH,
 Acting Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ.:-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.			The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals affirmed.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.		Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold	23	8	15	13	2													15				
Promissory Notes	14	5	9	9	..													9				
Rent	3	3	..	2	..													..	2			
Board and Lodging	3	1	..	..	..													..	..
Trespass on Land	1	1	..	..	..													..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..													..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	1	1	..													1	..			
Trover	2	1	1	..	..													..	..
Breach of Contract	1	1	2	2	..													2	..			
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	3	..	..	..													..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	1	1	..	..	..													..	..
Commission on Agency	1	1	..	..	..													..	..
Sales of Live Stock	1	1	..	..	..													..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..													..	..
Partnership	1	..	1	1	..													1	..			
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..													..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..													..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	1	1	..													1	..			
Possession of Tenements	1	..	1	1	..													1	..			
Replevin	1	..	1	1	..													1	..			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	2	2	..													..	2			
Causes of Action not specified above	60	25	31	32	2													34	..			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 JNO. McDONALD,
 Registrar, District Court.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.—(SECTION 103.)

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of ARMDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :-	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number of Appeals.			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.		The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appels.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.		By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.			
																							Of New Trials granted.		
Goods sold	85	35	38	37	1	103	11	8	..	..	..	12	Armidale	14 April.	2	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	Defendants having been prevented from attending at former Trial.		
Promissory Notes	47	9	23	23	..	80	12	4	..	..	..	15	..	15 April.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	7	1	4	3	1	15	2	0	..	..	..	2	..	22 July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging	3	..	3	3	..	6	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	24 July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 Nov. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 Nov. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour	31	4	19	12	9	125	7	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation	2	..	2	..	2	30	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock	4	1	2	2	..	15	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Replevin	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction	20	5	10	6	4	53	10	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	201	55	103	87	16	431	16	1	..	..	..	43	..	..	11	12	..	1	102	..	2	2	..	..	..

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 SYDNEY BLYTHE,
 Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and the other particulars required by the said Act.

THE NATURE OF THE CAUSES, UNDER DISTINCT HEADS, VIZ. :—	The Number of Suits commenced in this Court during the Twelve Months preceding.		The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits.		The Number			The Date, Place, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court, the Duration to be specified in Days and Hours.			Number of Cases.			The Number		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff	Defen- dant.	£	s.	d.	Of Appeals	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Tried Without jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.	
																							Of
Goods sold	25	7	6	4	1	12	13	9				13											
Promissory Notes	7	5	5	4	1	4	10	0				2											
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Breach of Contract	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	0				..											
Wages, Work, and Labour ..	7	2	5	..	..	4	0	0				..											
Libel, Slander, or Defamation ..	3	3	..	..	..	4	0	6				..											
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Money lent	3	1	1	1	..	1	2	0				1											
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
Causes of Action not specified above .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
	46	14	16	14	2	27	10	3				16											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act.
 GEO. COBLEY,
 Registrar, District Court.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(RULES ESTABLISHED UNDER 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th October, 1864.*

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish, under the Police Regulation Act of 1862, the following revised Rules for the general management and discipline of the Members of the Police Force of the Colony.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

DISTRIBUTION.

1. For Police purposes every District will consist of one or more Police Districts as established by law, or of such sub-divisions of the same, as may be determined from time to time.

2. The Police will be distributed at various Police Stations throughout every District.

3. The officer in charge of Police, as well as every individual policeman appointed to any division or subdivision under whatever designation, will be held specially responsible for the peace, good order, and security of such portion thereof as may be committed to his charge, as well as for the general performance of other Police duties.

4. The Depot or Head Quarters of the Police will be in Sydney, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General.

5. The Police Force will be divided into the following grades, viz. :—

	Inspector General.
Officers	{ Superintendents.
	{ Inspectors.
	{ Sub-Inspectors.
	{ Sergeants.
	Constables.

6. The Police will also be divided into Mounted, Foot, Water Police, and Detectives.

GENERAL RULES.

7. The engagement of every Member of the Force will be for one year, and thereafter until legally discharged.

8. Three months' notice will be required from any Member of the Force who wishes to leave the Force, in default of which, in addition to any other penalty imposed by law, any pay due will be forfeited.

9. Every Member of the Force will be required to devote his whole time and energies to the service, and will be held responsible for obedience to all lawful orders, and conformity to all regulations.

10. Every Member of the Force will be presumed to know his duty in every case, and in the absence of orders or instructions will be held responsible for the due performance thereof, and in case of failure or neglect will be liable to punishment or dismissal.

11. The attention of the Police will be specially directed, in the first instance, to the prevention of crime, but whenever there is any reason to believe crime has been committed, its detection, and the apprehension or punishment of the perpetrators, and their accomplices, or agents, will, as a matter of course, be the duty of every Member of the Force wherever stationed, or in whatever rank or position.

12. Every Member of the Force will co-operate with, and afford whatever assistance may be in his power to other Members of the Force in all its various branches.

13. Members of the Force will be liable to dismissal for disobedience, neglect, or omission of duty, incompetency, disrespect to any person in authority, insolent or indecorous behaviour, or any misconduct punishable by law, in addition to such other legal penalty as may be incurred thereby.

14. With reference to religious observances, it is expected that the Officers will do all they can to facilitate the attendance of the men under their command at the places of worship to which they respectively belong, and that particular attention shall be paid to the proper observance of the Sabbath day.

15. Every Member of the Force will obey the orders of any single Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates.

16. The Police will constantly report to the nearest Police Magistrate, or Bench of Magistrates, the results of the issue of summonses or warrants, and the steps taken from time to time for the purpose of giving effect to Magisterial proceedings.

17. Members of the Force, when they have cases to bring before the Bench, will be instructed by their superior Officers how to obtain evidence, so as to present the necessary particulars to the Magistrates as clearly and intelligibly as possible. Officers will also frequently attend the Police Court, to see that their instructions are carried into effect.

18. When prisoners are remanded from one Bench of Magistrates to another, full particulars of the case, the reasons why the prisoner has been remanded, with any other information capable of being furnished, will be forwarded to the Member of the Force in charge of the Station to which the prisoner is remanded.

19. When Members of the Force are subpoenaed as witnesses in civil cases, the parties who subpoena them will be liable for their expenses.

20. Any Member of the Force who may arrest an individual committed or bound for trial at Assizes or Quarter Sessions will be considered a witness in the case, whether summoned or not.

21. Every Member of the Force will studiously observe neutrality in political matters.

22. No Member of the Force will be permitted to derive any pecuniary profit or advantage from any public contract, or from any purchase made by himself or others on behalf of the Government.

23. Every Member of the Force will avoid placing himself under pecuniary obligations to any person whatsoever.

24. No Member of the Force will, upon any occasion, or under any pretence whatever, take any money or gratuity from any person without the express permission of the Inspector General.

25. No Member of the Force will leave his District, Station, or Division, without permission, unless in the necessary course and performance of Police duties.

26. In the absence of any Member of the Force from his District, Station, or post, his duties and responsibilities will specially devolve upon the senior Officer or Constable next in rank.

27. Members of the Force, whether Officers or men, on their arrival in Sydney, whether on duty or leave of absence, will report themselves at the Depot.

28. Every Member of the Force will endeavour, by every lawful means in his power, to make himself acquainted with the local features and peculiarities of the District or Division where he may be stationed, and with the names and characters of the inhabitants thereof.

29. Every Member of the Force will make the arrival of suspicious characters, or the occurrence of extraordinary circumstances within his District or Division, in so far as they have come under his special cognizance, the subject of special report to his superior Officer.

30. Members of the Force in charge of Stations will be careful that Police duties are always impartially divided among the men.

31. Every Member of the Force in charge of a Station will be specially responsible for the conduct, appearance, and discipline of the constables under him, and for the state of the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and other public property committed to his charge.

32. Every Member of the Force in charge of a Station will keep a roster of the duties performed by himself, and the constables under him, and will report without delay any instance of irregularity, neglect of duty, or breach of discipline.

33. Half-pay only will be allowed to Members of the Force in Hospital; but should they be suffering from the effects of their own misconduct, the whole of their pay will be stopped. Where no hospital or medical accommodation is afforded, they will have to provide themselves with medical attendance and medicines; but in cases where their illness has arisen from wounds or injuries received in the performance of their duty, a special report of the circumstance will be made to the Inspector General.

34. Members of the Force in uniform, whether on duty or not, are prohibited from smoking in the streets of towns or in public places.

35. Any Member of the Force suspended from duty, although not performing any Police duty, will remain within the limits of the Station to which he belongs, unless under orders to the contrary, and will not be entitled to salary for the time he remains suspended, unless by special authority from the Inspector General.

36. In addition to Special Rewards to which Members of the Force may be entitled, under the authority of the Government, from the Police Reward Fund, for bravery or other meritorious conduct displayed in the performance of duty, whatever sums may be from time to time offered, whether by the Government or private individuals, for the apprehension of notorious offenders, the recovery of lost property, &c., &c., will be equally open to all subordinate Members of the Force, as well as to persons who have given information or assistance, and will be divided among the various claimants in proportion to the relative value of their respective services; but no Officer of Police unless by special authority, will participate in any reward, whatever part he may have taken, or however instrumental he may have been in effecting the object for which it was offered.

37. An inventory in duplicate of all property found in the possession of a prisoner at the time of his arrest, and which the Police may be justified in seizing and retaining, will be drawn up and signed by the Constable making the arrest, and countersigned by the Inspector or other Officer in charge of Police. The prisoner will also be invited to sign it.

38. Property seized will remain in the custody of the Police until the prisoner on whom it has been found, shall have been either discharged or convicted, or found guilty, and will be kept at the place of trial, previous to the time appointed for trial, so that it may be accessible either for purposes of identification, or returned to the prisoner, if discharged, or delivered with a copy of the inventory to the Sheriff or Gaoler, if the prisoner be convicted.

39. Property necessary for purposes of identification, will remain as much as possible in the hands of the same Constable or Officer, so as to avoid complicating or embarrassing the question of identity.

40. If a prisoner be discharged, the property found on him will be restored to him, with the exception of such portions as may be necessary to be retained as proofs in future proceedings, or proved to belong to another person, who will obtain possession on indemnifying the Police Officer against any proceedings of the prisoner.

41. If a prisoner be convicted of felony or misdemeanor entailing forfeiture, all property found in his possession or belonging to him will be confiscated; except such as may be identified as stolen property. The remainder will be delivered to the Sheriff for the purpose of being sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, unless the Government should otherwise direct.

42. If a prisoner be convicted of a misdemeanor not punishable with forfeiture, the property found in his possession and seized by the Police will be delivered to the Sheriff or Gaoler, to be held at the disposal of the prisoner, subject to Gaol Regulations.

43. In cases of summary conviction, a similar course will be pursued before and after conviction as before and after trial.

44. A record will be kept of money or other property which may come into the possession of the Police in any other way than by forfeiture or seizure; and should there be any doubt respecting its disposal, it will be forwarded, together with a report of the circumstances, to Head Quarters, with a view to its being disposed of by competent authority.

OFFICERS.

45. The Inspector General of Police will be held specially responsible for the peace and good order of, and for the security of life and property throughout the Colony, and in general for the discipline, obedience, and organization of the Police.

46. The Inspector General will furnish the Government with periodical reports of the general state of the Police Force, its numerical strength, distribution, and general efficiency, the increase or diminution of crime, the formation of new Stations, and such other information as may be necessary.

47. The Officer in charge of Police in any District will be held responsible for the peace and good order of the same; for the safety of life and property therein; and for the discipline, obedience, and organization of the Force under him.

48. He will, as far as lies in his power, act in accordance with the wishes of the Bench, for which purpose he will frequently communicate personally with the Magistrates, to ascertain whether their lawful orders are duly carried out by the Members of the Force, and whether they are active, diligent, and efficient in the prevention of crime or the pursuit of criminals, and orderly, respectful, and steady in their conduct.

49. Every Officer of Police in charge of a District will use his own discretion in regard to accompanying the Police under him in the pursuit of offenders, and in the performance of other Police duties requiring change of place. His most important duties will be those of superintendence and inspection, and in general it will be sufficient for him to enforce obedience to orders issued by himself, or by any lawful authority.

50. No Officer of Police in the Commission of the Peace will act judicially unless in concert with one or more of the local Magistrates, and then only in cases of emergency, where his assistance may be urgently required, nor will any such Officer act as a Magistrate in any case wherein a Member of the Police has any direct interest, or is one of the parties.

51. Every Officer of Police will take such opportunities of drilling the Police under his charge as do not interfere with their Police duties, also exercising them in the use of fire-arms.

52. Every Police Officer will pay strict and constant attention to economy, and whenever he sees any means of reducing the expense and promoting the utility of the Force in the locality within his charge, will communicate his views to the Head of his Department.

53. On the receipt of an order for the discharge or dismissal of any Member of the Force the Officer in charge will order the party in to Head Quarters, taking care that all his arms, accoutrements, &c., are returned in good condition, and will arrange payment of such salary as may be due.

54. On the discharge or dismissal of any man from the Force, his "Defaulter's Sheet" will be forwarded to the Office of the Inspector General, to be there filed for reference; and on the application, written or personal, of any one who has been discharged, a printed certificate of character will be made out, in accordance with his sheet, signed by the Inspector General, and furnished to him. No other certificates of character or service will be given to parties leaving the Force, and none to those who have been dismissed, or who have served less than twelve months.

55. On the transference of any Sergeant or Constable from one District to another, his defaulter's sheet, together with his register in proper form, detailing his name, description, date up to which paid, &c., &c., will be sent under cover to the Officer in charge of the District to which the party is transferred.

56. An Officer in charge of Police will neither himself follow any trade or business, nor suffer his men to do so.

SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.

57. Applications for enrolment in the Police must be made in writing to the Inspector General.

58. Every Member of the Force below the rank of Sub-Inspector will, in each District or Sub-District be distinguished by a letter and number; the letter indicating the particular District, and the number, the man wearing it.

59. No constable will be promoted to the rank of sergeant who cannot frame or write with facility an official letter or report.

60. Any constable who habitually quarrels with his comrades, will be liable to punishment or dismissal.

61. Every constable will report to a sergeant or superior officer any circumstance which however remotely, may appear to affect the public peace or safety, or the character of the Force.

62. Every person taken into custody without warrant (unless detained for the mere purpose of ascertaining his name or address) will be forthwith taken to the nearest Watchhouse.

63. When a Constable on duty takes any one into custody, he should, as soon as possible, give notice to another Constable, so that his place may be supplied while he is taking the party to the Watchhouse, and will return to his duty as soon as possible; or he may, when not himself required as a witness on the charge, deliver his prisoner to the Sergeant or Watchhouse-keeper, and immediately return to his duty; but it is generally most advisable that he should accompany the party to the Watchhouse, in order to substantiate the charge.

64. No Constable will search a prisoner by himself, but in all cases will take him to the nearest Watchhouse or Police Quarters, and in the presence of the Watchhouse-keeper or a Sergeant will take from such prisoner all property in his possession. Before confining the prisoner in the Watchhouse the property so taken will be given to the Watchhouse-keeper, and entered by him in the "Charge Book," which will be signed by the prisoner, if he be willing, but if not, by the Sergeant or Watchhouse-keeper and the apprehending Constable.

65. No Constable will leave his station while on duty, unless under circumstances already mentioned, or in case of great emergency; nor will he enter any house except in the execution of his duty.

66. On no pretence will any Constable frequent public-houses, except in the execution of his duty.

67. If a Constable observe anything in the street or highway likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, or anything which seems to him irregular and offensive, he will either remove it or report it to his superior Officer.

68. A Constable will not, when on duty, enter into conversation with any person whatever, except on matters relative to his duty; but will immediately give his name and number if asked.

COMPLAINTS—

COMPLAINTS—MISCONDUCT—PUNISHMENTS.

- 69. In every case of neglect, or failure of duty by a subordinate, the Officer responsible will deal with the matter according to law or regulation, or at his discretion, as may be requisite, making a record of every important occurrence of the kind, and reporting the same, with as little delay as possible, to the Inspector General.
- 70. No Officer will inflict on any Member of the Force, above the rank of Constable, any punishment greater than a reprimand, but in cases which require a more severe punishment, will await the decision of the Inspector General.
- 71. An Officer in charge of a District may inflict a fine not exceeding Three Pounds.
- 72. Any other Officers may inflict a fine not exceeding One Pound.
- 73. All Punishments, however, awarded by subordinate Officers, will be subject to the approval of the Inspector General.
- 74. Cases of breach of Police discipline or regulations, insubordination, or disputes between Members of the Force, will be dealt with by an Officer of Police. Offences against the public, or where Magistrates have clear jurisdiction, will be always submitted to a Local Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates unconnected with the Force.
- 75. On a Constable's misconducting himself, the particulars of the case, with his name, description, &c., will be entered in a "Defaulter's Sheet," which will accompany him should he be transferred to any other District. On a Constable who has never misconducted himself being transferred, a "Defaulter's Sheet," containing his name and description only, will be forwarded with him.
- 76. Every Officer in charge of a District will report, in writing, as early as possible any complaint by or against any Member of the Force, which it has been considered necessary to refer to a Bench of Magistrates for adjudication, and will also, if necessary, suspend the individual against whom a complaint has been made, awaiting the decision of the Inspector General, but in no case will he dismiss or discharge any Member of the Force without due authority.
- 77. Appeal may be made by any Member of the Police against the order or decision of an Officer; but if the objection prove frivolous, the person appealing will be liable to punishment.
- 78. Every complaint will be made, in the first instance, to the Officer in charge of a District, who, if necessary, will forward it to the Inspector General.
- 79. In forwarding complaints, Officers will accompany them by such statements as they may consider necessary, having reference to such complaint.
- 80. Members of the Force may at any time make any representation they please to the Inspector General; provided the complaint be in writing, respectfully worded, and forwarded through the regular channel.
- 81. As a general rule, any Petition signed by numbers, or combinations for any purpose, will subject the parties to punishment or dismissal.

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, RETURNS, RECORDS.

- 82. All communications from Officers in charge of Districts intended to be brought under the notice of the Government or the Head of any Department, will be made through the Inspector General.
- 83. Every Officer of Police in charge of a District will report his movements and proceedings from time to time, and if compelled to leave his District or Station, upon necessary duty, will not fail to inform the Inspector General of the same.
- 84. All special or extraordinary acts or proceedings, or instances of the unusual exercise of authority, in cases of emergency, will require to be specially reported with as little delay as possible.
- 85. On offences being committed, a report of the case, on the printed form of criminal offence report, will be promptly transmitted to the Inspector General, the District Head Quarters, and any Police Stations on the route supposed to be taken by the offenders or where the co-operation of the Force is necessary.
- 86. When offenders are apprehended, or further information respecting suspected parties or cases is obtained, a report of the same should be made in a similar manner.
- 87. From these reports, the *Police Gazette* will be compiled each week in the Detective Office, containing particulars of offences committed, warrants issued, descriptions of stolen horses and cattle, and all other matter of Police interest. A copy of the *Gazette* will be sent to every Station in the Colony.
- 88. Merely local and petty cases need not be reported in the manner pointed out; but it is of the utmost importance that the information given in the reports should be accurate in every particular, and that the descriptions of offenders should be as clear and minute as obtainable.
- 89. Intelligence of importance, relating to serious offences committed, involving public peace or order, or the safety of life or property, will, when practicable, be communicated by Electric Telegraph.
- 90. All correspondence and reports will be expressed in clear and concise terms, and written in a neat and legible hand on foolscap paper, with one-third margin.
- 91. Reports from subordinate Members of the Force should be drawn up in the third person, according to the following form:—

" Police Station, 18 . . .

" Constable (or Sergeant, &c., as the case may be) " No. reports

92. In forwarding returns, they will not require to be accompanied by any communication, unless it may be necessary to give some explanation or information respecting them.

93. In referring to communications previously received from head quarters, not only the date of such communications, but also the numbers and letters which they may have borne, if any, will require to be specified; and when any communication is forwarded with a minute, the party receiving it will, after noting and attending to it, return it without delay to the person by whom it was forwarded.

94. On the transference, retirement, or removal from the service, of any Officer, all public records, books, including files of the *Police Gazette*, or other documents the property of the public, in that Officer's possession, will be handed over to his successor.

95. Every Officer of Police will be held responsible for a careful scrutiny of all statements, reports, returns, accounts, and vouchers connected with the Force under him, which will be supported and authenticated by his certificate of correctness.

96. Officers of Police in charge of Districts, will furnish to the Inspector General, on the 1st of each month, a General Monthly Report of their proceedings, the state of the District, crime, &c., &c.

97. The following books will be kept at the head quarters of every Police Station :—

General Order Book, to contain copies of all general orders that may, from time to time, be received from the Inspector General's Office :—

District Order Book, to contain copies of all other orders.

Letter and Minute Book.

Warrant and Summons Book.

Registry of Horses.

Miscellaneous Property Book.

Store Book.

Occurrence Book.

98. The following books will be kept at Police Stations :—

Order Book, into which all orders received from the Superintendent are to be copied.

Occurrence Book, to contain reports of patrols and other duties, of crimes committed, accidents, apprehensions, &c., and in which any Officer senior to the one in charge will enter his name, with a remark as to the state in which he finds the Station.

and the following returns furnished :—

Weekly duty return to be compiled in the proper form, from the Occurrence Book.

Weekly forage return.

99. Every Officer will keep a correct registry of all furniture and other Government property under his charge; and in the event of being transferred to another Station, will obtain a receipt for the same from the Officer relieving him.

100. Letters and reports from any District, for transmission to the Inspector General's Office, will be forwarded through the Officer in charge of the District, except in case of any outrage, serious breach of the peace, or matter of an urgent nature, which the Officer in charge of a Station or Division will report direct to the Inspector General.

101. With the exception of Officers in charge of Districts, each of whom will be allowed the services of a Member of the Force as a Clerk, all Members of the Force will make out their reports in their own handwriting, and, except when in charge of Districts and important Stations, will supply themselves with stationery.

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS AND DESPATCHES.

102. When it is absolutely necessary to send a letter or other document from one part of the country to another by despatch, it will be sent by a Mounted Constable to the next Police Station, to be handed over to the Officer in charge there, when the Constable will return to the Station from which he started; and the Officer to whom the letter was delivered will, in like manner, forward it to the next Station, and it will thus be forwarded to its destination without any Constable being taken further than from his own Station to the next.

103. When a despatch is forwarded from Station to Station, it will be accompanied by written instructions, called a "Route" which will specify the time of starting, the rate per mile at which the despatch will travel, and whether it will be conveyed by night. The time of arrival and departure of such despatch from each Station, will be entered in the "Route," by the Officer in charge of the Station, who will also make such remarks as he may consider advisable as to the condition in which the man and horse arrived. This "Route" will be carefully preserved, in case of its being necessary to refer thereto.

104. No Officer will forward a despatch by means of a Mounted Constable, unless in a case so urgent as to require a more speedy delivery than could otherwise be obtained; and every such despatch will be indorsed "Urgent," and have the name of the writer written on its cover; and every Officer so forwarding a despatch will be held responsible for sufficient cause to justify his having done so. If the line of Stations be not specified, the Officer in charge of each Station where the despatch arrives, will use his discretion in forwarding it by the best possible line of road.

105. Weekly Reports, Returns, &c., when not sent by post, will, for the most part, be forwarded to Head Quarters by the usual patrols, and not by special messengers.

UNIFORM,

UNIFORM, CLOTHING.

106. Officers will dress alike, each, however, having a distinguishing mark of rank. They will provide their own uniform, which will be as follows :—

- Blue cloth cap, with patent leather peak and black lace band.
- Oilskin or leather cover for cap for winter, and white covers for summer.
- Stock or black silk neckerchief.
- Blue cloth single-breasted frock coat, with standing collar and uniform buttons.
- Blue cloth single-breasted waistcoat, with ditto ditto.
- Blue cloth single-breasted overcoat, with uniform buttons.
- Blue cloth trousers, with black lace stripe down the sides.
- White trousers for summer.
- Grey or drab cord pantaloons.
- Blue cloth jumper.
- White cotton or buckskin gloves.
- Wellington and Napoleon boots.
- Bush and other spurs.

107. Officers will not appear out of uniform, unless on leave of absence, or when ordered on special duty in which other clothing may be necessary.

108. Every mounted Officer will in addition to his uniform, supply himself with a saddle, bridle complete, head collar and strap, breast-plate, crupper, revolver, pouch, belt, &c., in accordance with the patterns at Head Quarters.

109. Members of the Force will be supplied with the following uniform :—

- Cap, with oilskin and white covers.
- Blue cloth dress coat, with uniform buttons.
- Overcoat (foot), or cloak (mounted).
- Waterproof cape.
- Blue cloth trousers.
- Grey or drab cord pantaloons.
- Loose undress coat of light material.
- Wellington boots.
- Napoleon ditto.

110. The undress coat will be worn during the summer months, on fatigue or other duty of a similar nature, patrolling in the bush, or escort ; on all other occasions the coat or jacket will be used.

111. Every Constable will provide himself with a box, according to the regulated pattern, a pair of sheets, three blankets, a rug, a bed-tick, a pillow-case, blacking brushes, a memorandum book, and a hold-all containing brushes, comb, razors, &c., and a sufficient supply of under-clothing. The Sergeants will be held responsible that the under-clothing is changed sufficiently often for cleanliness. Clean straw for filling the bed-ticks and pillow-cases will be supplied by the Government once per quarter. The regulation box is the only baggage which will be conveyed for Sergeants and Constables, from one Station to another, at the expense of the Government.

112. In addition to the above, every Mounted Constable will be supplied by Government with military and bush spurs, horse brush, water brush, curry comb, mane comb, hoof-pick, and sponge.

113. The uniform of Sergeants, whether mounted or foot, will be precisely the same as that of Constables, with the addition of stripes on the right arm, according to the grade of the wearer.

114. The uniform supplied to Constables of the Water Police will consist of—

- Straw hat with badge.
- Sou'wester.
- White shirt with blue trimmings.
- Flannel shirt with blue trimmings.
- Blue cloth pea jacket with uniform buttons.
- Oilskin coat.
- One pair blue cloth trousers for winter, and two pairs white duck trousers for summer.
- One pair boots and one pair shoes.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

115. Every Member of the Force below the rank of Sub-Inspector will be furnished, at the expense of the Government, with the arms, ammunition, appointments, &c., named in one of the following lists, according as he may be attached to the Mounted or Foot Police,—

Mounted Police Appointments.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Regulation saddle and bridle, complete. | Sword. |
| Carbine bucket and strap. | Revolver, case, and belt. |
| Regulation head collar. | Pouch belt. |
| Halter, log, and chain. | Swivel. |
| Carbine. | Handcuffs. |
| | Number and letter. |

Foot Police Appointments.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Rifle. | Pouch belt. |
| Bayonet and sheath. | Waist belt and frog. |
| Baton. | Whistle. |
| Handcuffs. | Number and letter. |

116. Every member of the Force, on being supplied with such articles as may be deemed advisable, will be required to sign a certificate containing a list of the same, specifying the date of issue, the condition when issued, together with any other remarks which may be necessary, and such certificate will be countersigned by the Officer issuing the articles, retained by the party supplied, and produced prior to his receiving his monthly pay; and the Officer by whom the pay is issued, after examining the articles, will enter in the Station Occurrence Book a certificate to the following effect:—

“I certify that on paying the men of this Station I carefully examined all the articles mentioned in their certificates, and find that they were all in good and serviceable order.”

117. Any Member of the Force losing or defacing a certificate will be charged 1s. for a new one, and will be presumed to have been provided with every article mentioned in it.

118. Any Member of the Force leaving the service, and taking with him any of the articles supplied him by the Government will be prosecuted for felony.

119. In case of any articles supplied by the Government being lost or damaged through intention or neglect, the cost of the articles lost, or the damage, will be charged against the individual to whom they were supplied in proportion to their original cost, and will require to be paid for before other articles can be supplied.

120. When any Sergeant or Constable receives his discharge, or is dismissed from the Police Force, the Officer in charge of the District will see that his arms, accoutrements, or any other Government property in his possession, are returned to store in a clean and proper state, and not used till his successor is appointed. On the back of his parchment certificate it should be stated in what condition the arms, &c., issued to him were returned, and his certificate should then be forwarded to Head Quarters whence a new one will be supplied for his successor.

121. Every Constable will be supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition, and in the event of the quantity being unaccounted for at any time the amount of 6d. for every missing cartridge will be deducted from his pay; and in applying for more, it will require to be stated in writing how and when what had been previously issued was expended.

122. A certain number of handcuffs will be supplied to every Watchhouse-keeper, and twelve pairs to every Officer in charge of a District.

123. No Constable will load or discharge his firearms unless ordered to do so by his superior Officer, or in case of emergency.

124. Every mounted Constable will be held strictly responsible for the state of the saddlery in his charge, and any breakages or damage done to any articles supplied by the Government, unless satisfactorily accounted for, will be repaired at his expense.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

125. An Officer applying for leave of absence will submit the name of the Member of the Force who will act for him, and such Member of the Force will be held responsible for the correct discharge of that Officer's duties during his absence.

126. Leave of absence granted to an Officer of the Force will not be extended, except in case of urgent necessity, which must be clearly shewn by the Officer applying. In the event of illness being the plea for an extension of leave, a medical certificate must accompany the application.

127. Sergeants and Constables will be allowed leave of absence, according to the following scale:—

For any period not exceeding fourteen days, on full pay; above fourteen, and not exceeding twenty-one days, on half-pay; and for any period exceeding twenty-one days, without pay.

128. Officers in charge of Districts will occasionally grant leave of absence for periods not exceeding seven days, but not beyond the boundary of their respective Districts. They will give to the party obtaining leave a Certificate of the fact, on one of the Printed Forms supplied for the purpose, carefully preserving the counterfoil for reference.

129. Applications for leave of absence for more than seven days must, in every case, be submitted for the approval of the Inspector General.

130. Members of the Force obtaining leave will not take with them any part of their arms or appointments, or any Government horse, and will report themselves to the Senior Officer of the Force at or near whose Station they may be residing while on leave.

131. In every application for leave of absence, it must be stated at what periods, and for what length of time, the applicant had previously obtained leave of absence.

132. Members of the Force when on leave will be subject to every order, rule, and regulation of the Force, and will be liable to be called on to act, and to the consequences of any breach of discipline or good order, as if they were serving at their proper Stations.

133. All Members of the Force, whether Officers or otherwise, will report all cases of misconduct on the part of men on leave of absence, whether such misconduct may have been witnessed by them or reported to them by others.

REQUISITIONS.

134. Requisitions for Stores, Stationery, &c., will be forwarded to the Inspector General.

135. In every case requisitions will be signed by the Officer, or Sergeant in charge of the Station where the supplies are required, and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the District; and no requisition whatever will be attended to, unless it contains particulars of former supply, how disposed of, and the quantity and condition of stock on hand.

136. For the purpose of providing for the supply of forage to Mounted Constables at a distance from any Police Station, or procuring conveyance for Constables or prisoners, and other services of the kind, a Requisition Book will be given to each Member of the Force in charge of a station, who, in case of any supplies or services of this nature being required, will fill up one of the forms, and give it to the party making the supply or performing the service, stating on the back of the Requisition the amount of the charge.

137. On a requisition so completed being presented to the Inspector General, attached to the Government form of account and duly certified, payment will be made; but should it appear that a requisition has been given for any supply that was not required for the Public Service, or for any supplies for Constables, such as meals, beds, &c., which should be borne by the usual sum allowed them as night allowance, the amount will be deducted from the pay of the Officer signing the requisition.

138. In making these requisitions full particulars will be entered in the counterfoil of the book, which will be carefully preserved for reference.

139. Every Officer in charge of Police will be held responsible for the good repair of all buildings and premises occupied by the Force under him.

BARRACKS, STABLES, &c.

140. All damages will require to be promptly reported to the proper Officer; and when occurring through carelessness or negligence, the party in charge at the time will be responsible unless it can be shewn through whose carelessness or negligence the damage has occurred.

141. A list of all articles the property of the Government, will be hung up in each room, and the Officer, Sergeant, or Constable in charge of the Station will be held responsible for the articles mentioned therein, and in the event of such Officer, Sergeant, or Constable being removed, the party relieving him will take care that the articles correspond with the list, and are in such condition as stated in the list; if not, the circumstance will be reported to the Superintendent of the District.

142. If a Member of the Force report himself, from illness, unfit for parade or duty, the Officer in charge will note the circumstance in his Occurrence Book.

143. An immediate report will be made of any man who absents himself from any parade or duty (unless in case of illness), or from quarters at night.

144. No man will leave his barrack without acquainting the Sergeant or Constable on duty where he is to be found, or go from his Station any greater distance than a quarter of a mile, without permission, or absent himself under such authority for more than two hours at one time.

145. Except when on duty, no greater number than one-half the Force at a Station will leave their quarters, or the immediate vicinity.

146. No poultry, cows, horses, goats, pigs, or other animals shall be kept by the Police without permission.

147. The Police will keep every part of their barrack, its approaches, passages, and yards, clean and in good order.

148. The windows of Police buildings will be kept clean, opened whenever the weather will admit, and instantly repaired whenever required, at the cost of the Member of the Force chargeable with the damage.

149. If an Officer on inspection find any article of bedding requiring to be washed, he will order it to be washed at the expense of the person using it.

150. The following rules in regard to hours will, where practicable, be observed at all Police Stations in the Colony. All Constables with the exception of those who have been employed on night duty, will rise in the morning not later than half-past five in the summer and half-past six in the winter; they will dress and have their bedding neatly folded during the next half-hour, and the rooms swept and set in order immediately afterwards.

151. The hours for breakfast will be eight in the summer and half-past eight in the winter; for dinner half-past one in the summer and one in the winter; and for tea or supper, half-past six in the summer and six in the winter. At half-past nine such men as have not leave or are not on duty will go to bed, and all lights and fires, except such as are authorized to be kept up during the night, will be extinguished by ten o'clock.

152. The Mounted Constables will attend morning stable parade at six in the summer and seven in the winter.

153. After stable parade, horses will be taken to water; and on returning, should be properly groomed, and receive the regulated allowance of food; this, when water is in the neighbourhood, will not occupy more than one hour. At noon such horses as may not be on duty will be again watered and fed. The hours for evening stables will be half-past four in winter and five in summer, when the horses will be taken to water, and on returning be properly cleaned, fed, and bedded down for the night; every man's saddle and bridle being properly cleaned and carefully placed away on the saddle-rack.

154. When an Officer is at a Station, he will attend stable parade, to see that the men groom their horses properly.

155. Regularity of hours will always be observed when it does not interfere with the performance of Police duties.

156. During summer, no fire will be allowed in any of the apartments except the cook-house or kitchen.

157. Whenever possible, the Police will supply themselves with wood and water, but otherwise the Officer in charge will make the most advantageous arrangement in his power, having due regard to economy, where no contracts exist.

158. Relatives of Members of the Force, but more particularly discharged Constables or other persons not connected with the Establishment, will not be allowed to sleep in barracks, and no person, except on public business, will be allowed to frequent Police premises.

159. Any person who has been dismissed from the Force will not be allowed to enter Police quarters on any excuse whatsoever; nor will any Member of the Force associate with such person, if the offence for which he was dismissed was of a disgraceful nature.

160. Smoking in the sleeping rooms of the barracks, and card-playing and every other species of gambling will not be permitted.

161. Officers in charge of Districts will pay particular attention to the establishment of messes and take all necessary steps for forming and adapting them to the requirements of the Police under their charge, and for so managing them that Constables from other Stations, who may be passing on duty, may obtain their meals at a moderate cost, even if somewhat in excess of the rate charged to Members of the mess.

162. Regularity of hours (whenever possible), cleanliness, proper costume, and correct behaviour at meals will be strictly observed. In all matters relating to the expense and quality of food the minority must give way to the majority, but the Officer or Sergeant will be held responsible for the quality and quantity of the food.

163. No Member of the Force will be permitted, from penuriousness, or any other cause, to subsist habitually on food the quantity or quality of which is insufficient or deleterious.

164. Every article in a barrack room, when not in use, will have its appointed place. Provisions will not be exposed to view, nor mess utensils left lying about or dirty.

165. The Officer in charge of a Station will take charge of the private effects of any Constable who dies thereat, and make a careful inventory of such effects in the presence of a subscribing witness, and transmit a true copy of such inventory to the Officer in charge of his Division, who will again transmit the same with all necessary information on the subject to the Inspector General, with a view to the proper disposal of such private effects, in accordance with the Police Regulation Act.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

166. Horses will in general be purchased for the Force by the Inspector General or by some Officer appointed by him, and the horses so procured will whenever practicable be examined by a veterinary surgeon, and their soundness, age, and general fitness for service certified before payment is made.

167. Police horses may, when necessary, be turned out to graze, and relieved from work, for a time, by order of an Officer in charge of a District; and horses unfit for service will be from time to time examined by some person or persons duly appointed for that purpose, and disposed of according to their recommendation.

168. When any horse, from disease or injuries received, becomes totally useless, a report of the circumstance will be forwarded to the Inspector General, who will give orders for its disposal; but in the event of a limb being fractured, or any other such injury, the Officer in charge will kill it on the spot, forwarding a report in the usual manner.

169. In the event of authority being given for the purchase of horses in remote Districts, the certificate will be signed by two Officers.

170. Every Member of the Mounted Police will be furnished with a horse branded with the crown and the letter and number of the District to which it belongs, and will be held responsible for its treatment and general condition. Any Member of the Force, either ill-treating or permitting to be ill-treated or neglecting any horse under his charge, will, in addition to such other punishment as may be inflicted upon him, be dismounted, and ordered to return to Foot Police duty, or in extreme cases, dismissed.

171. No Member of the Foot Police will be mounted, nor any mounted Constable dismounted, without authority from the Inspector General.

172. Each Officer in charge of a District, or Sub-District, will keep a register of the horses under his charge, in which their age, height, distinctive marks, brands, letters, and numbers will be carefully entered, and on no occasion will horses belonging to one District be ridden or otherwise used by the Officers or men of another.

173. A register will be kept by every Officer in charge of a Station of the horses in his charge, for which he will be responsible to the Officer in charge of the District, who, in like manner, will be responsible to the Inspector General.

174. Officers in charge of Districts will see that every horse under them, as well as its rider, has a fair share of work, and will not allow some horses to be petted and kept idle in the stables, while others are injured by severe usage or neglect; nor horses, unless when sick, to be kept clothed in stables.

175. All Members of the Mounted Force will be particular to see that the saddles are carefully fitted to the horses' backs; and the Officers in charge of Districts will hold the men accountable for horses in their charge having sore backs or saddle-galls (which in most cases are caused by hard riding, or inattention in not seeing that the saddles are properly fitted), as well as for any other diseases which could have been prevented by attention. No excuse will be received for a horse being rendered unserviceable from the above causes, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that some accidental and unlooked-for circumstance has rendered it necessary that the horse should be so used; and unless the cause can be traced to some other source than neglect, the Constable to whom the horse was told off will be charged for the forage of the animal while unfit for use, in addition to such other punishment as may be awarded.

176. No horse will travel at a pace exceeding five miles per hour, unless in cases of emergency, such as the pursuit of offenders, &c., where it is apparent that speed is absolutely necessary.

177. The pace of an escort will not in general exceed four miles per hour, and in all cases every opportunity will be taken by the Mounted Force to spare their horses, as much as possible. Any Constable violating this rule will be subject to punishment or dismissal.

178. No Police horse will on any consideration be used in harness, unless it be ordered for Government purposes by competent authority, nor will any Member of the Force use his horse unless in the execution of his duty.

179. Any Officer who may particularly wish to use a private instead of a Government horse in the discharge of his duty, will forward to the Inspector General in the usual manner an application to that effect, accompanied by a certificate signed by the Superintendent of the District that the animal in question is in every respect suited for the service; but he will not be allowed to make use of any Government horse in addition to his own private horse unless in case of emergency, when it will require to be shown that his own was injured in the service, or otherwise unfit for duty, nor will he be allowed to make use of the horse so kept at the public expense in harness or for private purposes, or to dispose of it without the sanction of the Inspector General.

180. Officers will not make use of horses under their charge, nor Police horses be ridden, unless under special authority, by any other person than a Member of the Force.

181. When a report is made by a Constable or other Member of the Force, of the bad state or condition of his horse, the Officer in charge of the District will direct immediate inquiry to be made.

182. Draught horses will be frequently inspected by the Officer in charge of the Station to which they belong, as well as by the Officer in charge of the District; they will require to be driven steadily, never on any account more than four miles per hour, and their collars and harness kept in proper repair, and so fitted as not to chafe or injure the horses.

183. In the event of any Police horse being sold, it will be disposed of by public auction in such a manner as the Inspector General may direct, but prior to the sale will be branded with the "condemned" brand together with a private mark, for the purpose of preventing fraud.

184. A greater number of horses will be allowed in every District than are in actual use, that those requiring it may occasionally have rest; but should the number of Mounted Force in a District be reduced, the Officer in charge will cause the super-numerary horses to be turned out into the nearest Police paddock until he has received instructions as to their disposal; and should he be instructed to send them to the depôt, he will send with them, addressed to the Officer in charge, a return, giving the names of the horses, their brands, colour, age, &c. Should additional horses be required in a District, an application to that effect will require to be forwarded to the Inspector General.

185. Members of the Force in charge of Stations will give due notice to local contractors, stating the supplies of forage needed, in accordance with the terms of contract.

186. When forage is delivered at any Station by a contractor, the net weight will require to be ascertained, and the receipt signed for that quantity for which the Officer in charge, who signs the receipt, will, in his issues, be held responsible.

187. If a Station be under the charge of a subordinate Member of the Force, he will permit no one but himself to issue forage; at large Stations one Constable only will be authorized to issue.

188. When a fresh supply of forage is received at a Station it will not be issued until the old stock is consumed.

189. The Police at every Station will exert themselves to insure the supplies being stored in such a manner as to prevent any injury through the effects of weather or other causes, as, should any damage or loss occur, the strictest investigation will be made, and the party who, from negligence or other fault, allowed the same to take place, will be held personally responsible.

190. At out-stations, where the stores are kept in a tent or any insecure building, the Police on the Station will erect a strong fence to prevent any damage by cattle, &c.

191. No forage will on any account be issued from Police stores to any person whatever without special authority, and in every instance where forage is issued for any other than Police service, a requisition will require to be obtained from the party requiring the same, which must be attached to the weekly Forage Return, in which also care will be taken to insert particulars of the amount of forage drawn, the Officer's name, and on what duty engaged.

The regulation scale of a ration of forage will be:—

8	lbs. of	Maize or Oats
4	"	Bran
12	"	Hay
4	"	Straw for bedding.

192. Forage Returns will require to be entered day by day, and the draft copy filed at the end of each week, thus obviating the necessity for keeping forage books (unless under special directions). One other copy of the returns only will be forwarded to Head Quarters for transmission to the Office of the Inspector General.

193. The Officer by whom the correctness of returns has been certified, will be held responsible for any errors therein causing public loss or damage.

194. At every Station where grass can be found, the Officer in charge will turn out the horses on duty to graze, issuing them only half rations, or such other allowance as may be necessary, due regard being had to their being kept in serviceable condition; and whenever possible, Police horses will be kept without forage.

195. Police horses will not be foraged or stabled at hotels oftener than is absolutely necessary; in cases where it is unavoidable, a requisition in the printed form for the purpose will be given by the Officer in charge, and every horse will be groomed by its rider as at a Police Station.

196. No disputed horses or cattle will be foraged by the Police, unless the parties claiming pay beforehand the regulation price, but otherwise the cattle will be turned into a paddock or handed over to one of the claimants on his giving a sufficient guarantee for the animal's production when required. But in the event of its being necessary to retain an animal in the possession of the Police, as in a case of felony, when there would probably be danger of its being abstracted by the friends of the accused, half the usual ration of forage will be allowed for such animal.

197. On the charge of any Station being transferred from one Member of the Force to another, the forage in store will be weighed, receipts given for the actual weight, and any deficiency or surplus noted in the weekly Forage Returns.

198. If any Constable absent from his Station draw more than one ration per diem for his horse, *en route*, he will be charged with the amount overdrawn.

ESCORTS.

199. Police in charge of an Escort will be held specially responsible for the safety and security of Prisoners, or Property committed to their charge, and on taking custody of the same will give a receipt specifying that precautions have been duly taken for that purpose.

200. Having received their charge properly secured, it will be the duty of an Escort to guard against such security being diminished or impaired; for this purpose they will frequently and closely inspect the handcuffs, chains, &c., placed on the prisoners, and the fastenings of doors, windows, &c., of any place of confinement. They will also inspect the locks, seals, or other means by which property is secured. Neither by day or by night will an Escort separate from or lose sight of their charge.

201. Escorts will not stop during the night at public-houses, when it can be possibly avoided, but when absolutely necessary an agreement must be made with the proprietor of the house for the use of a room and for meals to be supplied to prisoners on the most moderate terms.

202. Police on Escort will neither drink nor allow the prisoners in their charge to drink any fermented or spirituous liquors whatever; but will place the prisoners in the most secure and private room obtainable, and adopt all proper and necessary precautions against escape.

203. Escorts with prisoners or property in charge will not call or halt at public-houses during the day; but the necessary provisions and refreshments will be procured at, and taken with them, from the place stopped at on the previous night.

204. While on march prisoners will be kept in the centre of the party, and not allowed to separate or straggle, the rate of marching being regulated according to the powers of the prisoners if on foot, and if in carts according to the pace at which the vehicles can conveniently proceed. Neither acquaintances of the prisoners nor other persons will be allowed to mix with or accompany the Escort.

205. The arms of an Escort will invariably be loaded, kept as dry as possible, and in a state for instant use. In escorting females, lunatics, or persons charged with trifling misdemeanors, Escorts will not require to be provided with firearms.

206. Everything belonging to prisoners under Escort will be made up into separate sealed packages, each marked with the name of the prisoner and the amount, and these separate parcels (with a list) enclosed in a strong sealed cover with a memorandum delivered to the Officer in charge, his acknowledgment and signature being taken to a duplicate retained. The memorandum and the sealed parcel will be handed with the seal unbroken, to the person into whose charge the prisoners are delivered, a receipt being taken for the same.

207. The Officer in charge of a party on Escort duty will always march in the rear of such Escort, and enforce strict attention to duty on the part of the Police, who will not be allowed to straggle under any pretence.

208. Every Officer before taking charge of prisoners will cause them to be searched in his presence, and examine his authority for their custody.

209. Every Officer taking charge of gold, specie, or other treasure, or Government parcels, will take care that the same are duly entered in the way-bill, and obtain a receipt for them from the party to whom the articles are delivered.

210. Where practicable, after having given up charge of property, or prisoners intrusted to them, Police composing an Escort will return to their Stations by twos, starting at different hours, and where convenient by different roads, the Officer in charge of the Escort forming one of the last party, so that he may be able to check any irregularity that may take place.

211. Any Constable accompanying a Judge when on Circuit, or any other Government Officer, as an Orderly, will be relieved at each Station, so as to avoid as much as possible taking any Constable to a distance from his Station or into another District.

212. No Officer of Police will under any circumstances be accompanied by a Constable as Orderly. When an Officer has to perform any duty in which his personal safety is endangered, he will take with him one or more Constables, as the necessity of the case may require; but under such circumstances the Constable or Constables will precede instead of following him, as the attendance of Constables on Officers as a mark of honor will not be permitted.

213. Patrols will not travel on stated nights, or at particular hours, but at irregular periods will visit suspected places, and observe suspicious houses and persons.

214. Patrols will not confine their attention to the main lines of road only, but will occasionally proceed through the bush, calling at houses to obtain information.

215. Constables on Patrol will not smoke, separate, talk loudly, or enter public-houses except in performance of duty.

DUTIES AT A WATCHHOUSE.

216. A Constable on duty at a Station-house will on no account quit it during his time of duty.

217. Such constables will receive charges against prisoners, will ascertain their nature, and when satisfied of their propriety, will cause the name of each prisoner to be entered, with the particulars of his offence, in a book kept for the purpose, to be called the "Charge Book."

218. A Constable may admit to bail persons charged during the night with any petty misdemeanor, such as a trifling assault, or mischief, or other petty misdemeanor; and persons charged with drunkenness may, when they become sober, be admitted to bail, as in other cases of petty misdemeanor.

219. A person against whom a charge for assault attended by cutting and wounding has been received, or for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors, will, when such charges have been received and entered in the "Charge Book," be detained in custody at the Watch-house until taken before a Magistrate for examination; and no prisoner will be detained in the custody of the Police after he has been once brought before a Magistrate to answer the charge preferred against him, without a warrant for his detention.

220. A person apprehended on warrant for an offence not indictable should only be admitted to bail with the sanction of the Magistrate by whom the warrant was signed, or, in his absence, by an Officer of Police. In all cases of persons being taken into custody for indictable offences, whether by warrant or otherwise, they will not be discharged on bail until they have been brought before, and bail ordered by a Bench.

221. When a party is accused of having committed a felony or a misdemeanor (as the case may be), and there is reasonable ground for preferring the complaint, inquiry as to the facts will be made only of the person who prefers the complaint (who does so on his own responsibility), and not of other persons, although they may be cognizant of the facts; but in a subsequent stage of the proceedings, before a Magistrate, such persons may be heard as witnesses. For this purpose their names and addresses, if they are in attendance at the Watch-house, should be entered in the "Charge Book."

222. If a complainant, after having given a person into custody on a criminal charge, refuse to sign the entry in the "Charge Book," and the charge has been made in the first instance to a Constable, the Constable will, if he has seen the offence committed, enter and sign the charge himself, and the complainant may be summoned to substantiate it. The Sergeant on duty, or Watchhouse-keeper will, for this purpose, always ascertain the name and address of the complainant before making any inquiry of him. If the Constable be himself unable to establish the charge, and the complainant refuse to support it, the party accused will not be detained, save in case of a serious offence, and when there are grounds to suppose the prisoner guilty, notwithstanding the prosecutor's refusal.

223. If the complaint in the first instance be not made by a third person, but by a Constable on his own view, the charge will be received, entered in the "Charge Book," and submitted to a Magistrate, but if it turn out, upon the statement of the Constable, that in point of fact there are not reasonable grounds for suspecting the offence to have been committed by the party accused, he will be discharged, and the case fully reported.

224. A description of property brought to a Constable on duty at a Watch-house, whether taken from persons apprehended or otherwise, will immediately be entered in the "Charge Book," and the several articles marked, so that they may be afterwards known. Such property should be taken by the Watch-house keeper himself from the party bringing it, and not allowed out of his sight until marked in the manner directed; it should then be locked up, or if required as evidence, given back to the charge of the Constable who took possession of them.

225. As a confession from a prisoner in custody on a charge of felony, to be admissible as evidence against himself, must be free and voluntary, that is, must not be extracted by any sort of threat or violence, or obtained by any direct or implied promises, the Police in receiving a confession which a prisoner may be desirous of making, should warn him that it may be used against him. In such cases, the Constable will endeavour to fix in his memory any conversation immediately preceding the confession, so as to be able to prove it in connection with the detailed confession.

226. The daily ration allowed by Government to prisoners in Solitary Cells or Watch-houses will be 24 ounces of third quality bread or 20 ounces of the same quality flour, and to prisoners *in transitu*, awaiting trial, or under committal, 12 ounces of bread third quality, 12 ounces of maize meal, 4 ounces of fresh meat, 8 ounces of vegetables, half

an ounce of salt, half an ounce of soap. In cases where maize meal or vegetables cannot be obtained, 12 ounces will be added to the allowance of flour, and 12 ounces to the allowance of fresh meat. The Officers in charge of Police at Stations where there are Lock-ups and where no Government contract exists, will call for tenders, according to the above scale, and transmit such tenders as they may receive, to the Inspector General's Office, in the usual manner. As soon as the acceptance of any tender has been notified, rations may be ordered by the Officer in charge, and an account forwarded to the Inspector General's Office for payment through the regular channel.

227. When it is necessary for prisoners in confinement to have other refreshments than are provided by Government, no beer or spirits will be admitted into the cells, but only tea or coffee, with such eatables as are usually given in those cases; but this will not be permitted without the sanction of an Officer.

228. Prisoners in the Watch-house will require to be frequently visited, and immediate attention given to any case requiring assistance or medical aid.

SYDNEY.

229. The Sydney Police will consist of several Subdivisions, with a Senior Sergeant in charge of each, and to each Subdivision will be intrusted a certain portion of the City and Suburbs.

230. Each Subdivision will be subdivided into sections, each under the immediate charge of a Sergeant; and the sections will be divided into beats, for the safety of which Constables on duty will be held responsible.

231. The hours for duty will be as follows:—

The day duty will commence at 6 A.M. and continue till 10 P.M., for which purpose half the available force will be told off, and divided into two reliefs, taking street duty four hours at a time.

The first relief will go on duty at 6 A.M. and remain till 10 A.M.

The second will go on duty at 10 A.M. and remain till 2 P.M.

The first will go on duty at 2 P.M. and remain till 6 P.M.

The second will go on duty at 6 P.M. and remain till 10 P.M.

232. During the intervening four hours between duties, one-half of the men relieved will remain in the barracks, and the other half will be allowed to go home, but will be ready to return at least a quarter of an hour before their tour of duty commences; the half who go away in the morning will remain in the evening, thus giving to each man twelve hours duty, eight of which he will be on beat by four hours at a time.

233. The night duty will commence at 10 P.M. and continue from that hour until 6 o'clock the next morning, a Sergeant taking charge of each Section.

234. Two men from each Subdivision will be told off for Station-house reserve, which will be taken in turn by all.

235. The night and day duties will change every month.

236. The Sergeant in charge of a Subdivision will both day and night, visit every part of his Division; will see that the Sergeants and Constables are alert and understand their duties properly; and that the men in reserve both by day and by night are prepared to turn out at a moment's notice.

237. Every Constable will move regularly through his beat, so that any person requiring assistance, by remaining in the same spot for any length of time, may meet a Constable. This regularity of movement will not, however, prevent his remaining at any particular place, if his presence there be necessary for the due performance of his duty, to observe the conduct of any suspected person, or for any other good reason, but he will be required to satisfy his Sergeant or superior Officer that there was a sufficient cause for such apparent irregularity.

238. Constables will attend at appointed times, to report to the Chief or Senior Constable anything requiring notice.

239. If at any time a Constable require immediate assistance, and cannot in any other way obtain it, he will sound his whistle, but this is to be done as seldom as possible, and always reported afterwards.

240. Married Constables will lodge as near as possible to the Subdivision to which they are attached, and all Members of the Force (whether on duty or not) will be prepared to turn out in all such emergencies as fires, accidents of any kind, disturbances, &c.

241. Sergeants in charge of Subdivisions will take their turn of day and night duty, but will not be required to visit the guard-room or barracks of any other Subdivision than their own.

242. Every Sergeant in charge of a Subdivision will occasionally visit every part thereof, at uncertain hours, during the day and night; and when on duty, will attend the Court and visit the watch-houses at least once during the day and once after midnight.

243. Every Sergeant in charge of a Subdivision will be responsible for, and will take immediate charge of, the lock-up situated in that Division.

244. On any alarm of fire, the Police (including those who are off duty) will turn out and render every aid in their power which circumstances may demand.

245. Where there are Fire Brigades established, the duty of the Police will be simply to preserve order, protect life and property, and to procure a free scope for the exertions of the firemen and the parties more immediately interested; and with this view they will clear the street or ground in the immediate vicinity of the fire of all persons not usefully employed, taking care that all adjoining streets, as far as may be practicable, are kept clear of obstructions by crowds, or carriages, wagons, carts, &c., that the engines may not be delayed.

246. Every assistance possible will be given by the Police for the removal of property, conformably with the wishes of the proprietors; and if desired, such property will be conveyed to the nearest Police Station, for protection.

247. The Police will collect upon the spot all the information they can obtain relative to the cause of fire, which, together with the circumstances attending it, will be reported fully, as soon as may be, to the Officer in charge.

DETECTIVES.

248. Detectives will be selected from the ordinary Police Force, and after having been employed on trial as supernumeraries, during which time they will receive the pay of Ordinary Constables, and reported favourably of by the Officer in charge, will be promoted to the rank of a second-class Detective Constable, with pay at the rate of 2s. per day increase on that of an Ordinary Constable, and in due course if recommended for zeal and efficiency will be further advanced to the rank of a first-class Detective, with pay of 3s. per day in excess of that of an Ordinary Constable. The rank of a first-class Detective will be equivalent to that of a Sergeant in the Preventive Police.

249. Nevertheless candidates, who from previous habits, experience, or other reasons, may appear to be particularly adapted for Detective duties, will be taken on as supernumeraries without having served in the Police, and after due trial, promoted in the usual manner.

250. Detective Constables will correspond directly with the Inspector General, but will otherwise be under the orders of the Officer of Police in charge of the District, Station or Division, where such Detectives may be on duty.

WATER POLICE.

251. The duties particularly devolving upon the Water Police, will be to protect and maintain order among the shipping; to enforce port regulations; to supervise the transshipment of powder; to examine and muster the passengers and crews of vessels in the intercolonial trade, with a view to prevent the escape of criminals; to supervise the ballast lighters, watermen, lights in harbour, &c.; to serve summonses, execute warrants, and other legal processes on parties afloat; to convey prisoners to and from vessels, &c., &c.

252. Every Constable in the Water Police will be on duty twelve hours in the twenty-four, and attend the Police Court when required.

253. All signals from vessels for Police assistance will be registered in the Occurrence Book, as well as the vessel's name, the hour by night or day when made, and the hour when the signal is answered.

254. In the event of fire occurring on shore, or in the harbour, all the available Force in the Water Police will proceed immediately to the spot, in readiness to render such assistance as may be necessary, either in extinguishing the fire or in saving and protecting property. Should the fire occur on shipboard, the guard-boat on duty will lose no time in warning the nearest vessel to the burning ship of its dangerous position, and at the same time send immediate notice to the Harbour Master.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(REPORT, 1863.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT for the Year 1863.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., Governor-in-
Chief of New South Wales, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, the Commissioners of National Education in New South Wales, beg to
submit to your Excellency this our sixteenth Report.

I.—SCHOOLS.

During the year 1863, twenty-three applications for aid in the establishment of *Appendix A.* National Schools were received, and an equal number of new schools were opened; but of the 208 schools which existed in 1862, seventeen were closed in 1863, chiefly on account of the diminished attendance of pupils caused by the dispersion of population. In the period under review, there were consequently 214 schools in operation. These were attended by 15,725 pupils, being an increase upon the previous year of six schools and 2,333 pupils. The following table exhibits the progressive increase in the number of schools and pupils, from the commencement of the Board's operations in 1848, to 31st December, 1863:—

Period.	Number of Schools in operation.	Number of Children on the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Year ending—			
31st December, 1848	4	¹ 120 probably	
.. 1849	25	1,584	
.. 1850	39	2,725	
.. 1851	² 42	2,541	
.. 1852	54	3,740	
.. 1853	49	3,833	2,377
.. 1854	48	4,172	2,637
.. 1855	51	4,752	2,993
.. 1856	55	5,503	3,489
.. 1857	62	5,976	4,139
.. 1858	104	7,916	5,002
.. 1859	³ 128	9,376	6,430
.. 1860	144	9,256	6,113
.. 1861	178	11,400	7,924
.. 1862	208	13,392	8,732
.. 1863	214	15,725	10,973

¹ At the end of the year 1848, the operations of the Board were not sufficiently organized to enable them to procure accurate returns from the schools.

² On the 31st June, 1851, seven vested schools, attended by 208 children, were transferred to the Board established in the newly-erected Colony of Victoria.

³ On the 30th November, 1859, two vested schools, attended by 156 children, were transferred to the Board established in the newly-erected Colony of Queensland.

Eight vested schools were wholly or partially erected during the year, and sixteen received important additions and improvements. At the close of the year, the Board estimated the value of the property held by them for educational purposes at £100,000.

The table subjoined exhibits the average cost of education in National Schools, during the period from 1856 to 1863 :—

Total Cost per Head.			Cost per Head, exclusive of Buildings, but including Training of Teachers, Inspection, Books, and General Management.		
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1856	..	4 0 7	1856	..	1 13 4
1857	..	3 1 1	1857	..	2 7 1
1858	..	2 9 1	1858	..	1 18 0
1859	..	2 9 9	1859	..	1 17 5
1860	..	2 10 7	1860	..	2 1 8
1861	..	2 9 0	1861	..	2 1 5
1862	..	2 12 3	1862	..	2 0 6
1863	..	2 0 11	1863	..	1 15 11

If the cost of inspection, training of teachers, and general management be excluded, the average per head for the year 1863 would be £1 7s. 3½d.

Appendix B.

By reference to Appendix B, it will be seen that, of the schools in operation, sixty-eight had a less average attendance than thirty. These schools are situated either in thinly-peopled districts in the interior, or in secluded localities where a few settlers have formed a small and isolated community. Such places stand peculiarly in need of State support to education; for without that aid, owing to the distance of other schools, and the burden which the maintenance of such institutions at their own sole cost would entail upon the inhabitants, parents would, it can scarcely be doubted, allow their children to grow up without instruction. Localities so situated, have the further disadvantage of possessing none of the indirect means of education afforded by towns and more populous districts. It is obvious that education, under any system, could not be supplied in these cases except at a comparatively large expense; for supposing the minimum salary of £60 to be awarded in such instances to the teacher—not that the Board regard an allowance of that amount as an adequate remuneration to any fairly competent teacher—the cost of each child's education must exceed £2 per annum. If teachers properly qualified and paid in proportion to their abilities were appointed to these schools, the average cost would be greatly augmented; and, including the expense of buildings, apparatus, books, and inspection, would not fall short of £4 per annum.

The circumstances before mentioned furnish strong reasons why superior teachers should be supplied to remote localities; and, in order to furnish inducements to men of that stamp to proceed to the interior, the Board, in 1862, adopted a rule by which the remuneration to teachers stationed in distant places was made more nearly equal to that of their colleagues residing in the more settled districts near the coast. In accordance with this principle, an extra allowance of £18 per annum was made to teachers stationed west of the Dividing Range, or on the New England Table Land. Though a simple act of justice, this arrangement added to the cost of schools which were previously the most expensive, relatively to the number of pupils, of any under the Board's superintendence. Further, the expenditure necessary for the effectual supervision of these schools, through the Inspectors, forms no inconsiderable item in the average cost of instruction. The Board are convinced, indeed, that no material diminution of expense could be effected under any system that could be devised, unless the central administrative authority were empowered to impose restrictions, both as regards the places in which schools supported or aided by the State should be established, and the number of schools to be maintained in any given locality.

II.—GRANTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The total amount granted towards the erection of school buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and apparatus, including books required on the first establishment of a school, was £4,422 5s. 8d., exclusive of amounts pledged in 1862 but not paid till last year. A further sum of £3,555 3s. 4d. had been pledged for similar purposes at the expiration

of

of 1863. These amounts constitute only the grants made or promised by the Board from the public funds, and are exclusive of local subscriptions, equal in amount to one-half of the Board's pledges.

III.—SALARIES.

The salaries of teachers during the year amounted to £21,975 12s. 4d.; and the salaries and allowances to officers and servants, to £4,437 4s. 4d.

The staff of officers consisted of the same persons as in 1862, with two exceptions. On account of the failure of Mr. Wills' sight and general health, the Board, with the concurrence of the Colonial Secretary, granted him twelve months' leave of absence, his duties being performed in the interim by the Chief Inspector. Towards the close of the year, the business of the office had increased to such an extent as to require the services of a junior clerk; but about the same time, the duties of the Accountant and of the Second Clerk were amalgamated, the former, as a distinct office, being discontinued.

The total amount of fees paid by the pupils during the year was £12,235 6s. 9d., being an advance of £1,469 11s. 4d. upon the sum paid in 1862. A larger increase would have taken place, but for the great depression in agricultural and pastoral districts produced by alternate drought and floods. In some localities also, the agitation on the subject of free education had the effect of prejudicing the people against the payment of school fees.

IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

The following table exhibits the number of teachers who underwent examination Appendix C. in 1863:—

District.	Number.
Central and Metropolitan	51
Hunter River	35
Western	16
Northern	17
Southern	9
	128

Lengthened experience of the effect of the system of examination and classification has tended to confirm the conviction already entertained by the Board as to its beneficial influence upon teachers, and, through them, upon the education of the pupils.

TABLE shewing classification of Teachers employed in 1863.

Section.	Classes.			Probationers.
	I.	II.	III.	
Special* .. .. .	....	....	....
Section A	2	27	44	
Section B	9	24	41	65
Section C .. .. .	....	....	42	
Totals.. .. .	11	51	127	65

* Note.—The term "Special" applies only to the first class, and Section C only to the third class, of certificate.

The vacancy in the office of Examiner in Modern Languages has not yet been permanently filled up, but the duties have been kindly undertaken for the present by Dr. Woolley.

V.—TRAINING.

The Report of the Training Master is appended. The importance of the subject, Appendix D and the magnitude of the evils described, have led the Board to adopt some of the remedies suggested. It will be evident, however, that until the functions of the school-master are more justly appreciated, and proportionately remunerated, all attempts to remove the defects complained of can attain but partial success.

VI.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Appendix E.

Reports from the Inspectors upon the several districts are annexed. We gather from these documents, and from the detailed reports upon individual schools which have been submitted to us during the year, the following general results:—

The number of schools inspected was 227, situated as described in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		
	Visited.	Not Visited.	Totals.
Metropolitan	20	.....	20
Central	54	2	56
Hunter River	47	1	48
Southern	31	1	32
Northern	35	1	36
Western	35	.....	35
	222	5	227

NOTE.—As usual in former Reports, when any school consisted of a number of separate departments under responsible teachers, each department was regarded, for purposes of inspection, as a separate school.

In addition to these visits of inspection, numerous places were visited where the establishment of new schools had been proposed.

An increased proportion of the schools in operation were found to be effectively organized; the principal exceptions being non-vested schools, in which the materials for teaching are often defective. There is, however, a very general tendency to improvement in this respect, as the local promoters of schools become better acquainted with the requirements of modern teaching. The discipline of the schools has also undergone considerable amelioration, though irregularity of attendance still constitutes the chief hindrance to complete success in this particular, as well as to the progress of the pupils in learning.

The following tables exhibit the number of pupils on the School Rolls at the date of inspection, and the number actually present:—

TABLE shewing the Ages of Pupils on the Rolls at the date of Examination.

DISTRICT.	7 Years and under.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan	1,067	822	212	167	233	164	219	136	182	141	385	323	2,298	1,753
Central	623	574	169	137	141	119	138	121	100	80	245	205	1,416	1,236
Hunter River	782	667	179	160	167	136	151	106	112	101	249	205	1,640	1,375
Southern	352	259	83	62	56	48	75	49	46	40	98	116	710	574
Western	361	283	96	70	73	73	67	58	57	54	111	103	765	641
Northern	372	378	93	83	70	71	65	78	60	47	118	137	778	794
Totals	3,557	2,983	832	679	740	611	715	548	557	463	1,206	1,089	7,607	6,373

TABLE shewing the number of Children present at the date of Examination, with their Ages.

DISTRICT.	7 Years and under.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Metropolitan	812	584	181	149	192	120	176	111	143	123	320	257	1,824	1,344
Central	543	466	137	115	115	100	109	101	84	64	188	162	1,176	1,011
Hunter River	603	503	142	123	125	108	113	80	80	74	192	146	1,255	1,034
Southern	282	179	67	48	50	32	61	34	32	31	58	85	550	410
Western	241	216	76	57	54	54	48	42	42	43	57	73	518	485
Northern	306	298	76	76	57	54	51	67	46	41	81	104	617	635
Totals	2,787	2,241	679	571	593	468	558	435	427	376	806	827	5,940	4,919

In

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5

In some districts the methods of teaching employed have undergone considerable modification, and a consequent advance in the proficiency of the scholars is observable; but until the appliances for training teachers are more complete, it is vain to expect rapid or extensive improvement. The actual attainments of the children, as ascertained at the yearly examination, may be thus represented:—

TABLES shewing the Proficiency of Pupils who were examined in the various ordinary branches.

1.—READING.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils able to Read.			
	Monosyllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Totals.
Indifferent	1,534	694	262	2,490
Tolerable	823	1,339	1,030	3,192
Fair to good	1,601	1,625	1,778	5,004
Totals	3,958	3,658	3,070	10,686

2.—WRITING.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils able to Write.		
	On Slates.	In Copy-books.	Totals.
Indifferent	1,229	900	2,129
Tolerable	1,489	2,014	3,503
Fair to good	1,625	2,260	3,885
Totals	4,343	5,174	9,517

3.—ARITHMETIC.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Arithmetic.			
	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Totals.
Indifferent	2,544	277	94	2,915
Tolerable	2,110	521	244	2,875
Fair to good	2,004	793	630	3,427
Totals	6,658	1,591	968	9,217

4.—GRAMMAR.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Grammar.		
	Elementary.	Advanced.	Totals.
Indifferent	1,348	460	1,808
Tolerable	1,164	655	1,799
Fair to good	1,222	1,259	2,481
Totals	3,734	2,354	6,088

5.—

5.—GEOGRAPHY.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Geography.		
	Elementary.	Advanced.	Totals.
Indifferent	1,563	434	1,997
Tolerable	1,351	711	2,062
Fair to good	1,242	1,370	2,612
Totals	4,165	2,515	6,671

The teachers are not yet in a satisfactory position in regard to emoluments, owing, in great measure, to the inability or reluctance of parents to pay school fees. The Board have been unable to devise any suitable means of ameliorating their condition in this respect, or for securing to them a better kind of residences, although some attention has been given to the subject.

The general condition of the schools, as disclosed in the Inspectors' Reports, evinces that some advance has been made towards completeness of organization, and that a tendency towards improvement in the discipline and instruction is manifest, notwithstanding that many of the difficulties adverted to in previous reports still exist in full force. The mode in which the duties of Local Patrons are discharged is still unsatisfactory, but in other respects the National System has made fair progress.

VII.—FINANCE.

Appendix F.

A Statement of Receipts and Disbursements is appended. From this document it will be seen that a balance of £71 8s. 7d. remained in hand on 31st December, 1863, which sum will be available for the service of 1864.

We submit this, our Report, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 ; and in testimony thereof, we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(L.S.)

G. K. HOLDEN.
J. SMITH.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.
W. A. DUNCAN.
E. BUTLER.
R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

W. WILKINS,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

SCHOOLS applied for during 1863.

1. Arkell	V.	13. Little River	N.V.
2. Aberdeen	N.V.	14. Newtown	N.V.
3. Bourke-street	N.V.	15. Nerrigundah	N.V.
4. Barrington	N.V.	16. Parramatta	V.
5. Blue-gum Flat	N.V.	17. Palmer Island	N.V.
6. Bangus	N.V.	18. Pyrmont	N.V.
7. Dumaresque Island	N.V.	19. Rocky Waterholes	N.V.
8. Euroka	N.V.	20. Rosslyn	V.
9. Glen Innes	N.V.	21. Scone	N.V.
10. Hanbury	V.	22. Tempe	N.V.
11. Kelly's Plains	V.	23. West Maitland	N.V.
12. Liverpool	N.V.		

SCHOOLS opened in 1863.

1. Arkell.	13. Liverpool.
2. Bourke-street.	14. North Sydney.
3. Blue-gum Flat.	15. Nerrigundah.
4. Branxton.	16. Norwood.
5. Bombala.	17. Newtown.
6. Cooma.	18. Parramatta.
7. Croki.	19. Rocky Waterholes.
8. Dumaresque Island.	20. Stony Creek.
9. Euroka.	21. Scone.
10. Glen Innes.	22. Spring Valley.
11. Kelly's Plains.	23. Tempe.
12. Little River.	

SCHOOLS in operation in 1862, which were closed in 1863.

1. Berrima.	10. Lower Bangalore.
2. Bangalore.	11. Murrumburra.
3. Bow Bow.	12. Rylstone.
4. Campbell's River.	13. Seaham.
5. Clifton.	14. Summerland.
6. Fish River Creek.	15. Towamba.
7. Frederickton.	16. Tuena.
8. Goulburn.	17. Tilimby.
9. Little River.	

NATIONAL SCHOOLS erected and repaired during 1863.

ERECTED OR IN COURSE OF COMPLETION.	REPAIRED.
1. Colyton.	1. Wallalong.
2. Wingham.	2. West Kempsey.
3. Bombala.	3. Bendolba.
4. Cooma.	4. Albury.
5. Inverell.	5. Kirkconnell.
6. Ballina.	6. Four-mile Creek.
7. Newcastle.	7. Fort-street.
8. Croki.	8. Paddington.
	9. Manly.
	10. Walcha.
	11. Sugarloaf.
	12. Hargraves.
	13. Grafton.
	14. Maitland.

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Attendance of Children at the National Schools of New South Wales, as certified by the Local Patrons, for the Quarter ending December, 1863, or for the last Quarter in which the Schools were in operation respectively.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLLS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			VISITED OR NON-VISITED.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.									
1	Balmain	186	114	300	139	85	224	V.	Open whole year.
2	Botany Road	49	47	96	35	32	67	N.V.	Ditto.
3	Bourke-street	136	146	282	98	98	196	N.V.	Opened in April.
4	Cleveland-street	274	194	468	195	138	333	V.	Open whole year.
5	Fort-street	663	580	1,243	485	412	897	V.	Ditto.
6	Glebe	169	123	292	107	74	181	V.	Ditto.
7	Newtown	129	72	201	92	40	132	N.V.	Ditto.
8	Paddington	160	82	242	113	51	164	V.	Ditto.
9	Pitt-street	81	65	146	61	49	110	N.V.	Ditto.
10	Pitt-street South	72	49	121	61	43	104	N.V.	Ditto.
11	Pyrmont	89	82	171	59	58	117	N.V.	Opened in September.
12	William-street	494	352	846	354	226	580	V.	Open whole year.
		2,502	1,906	4,408	1,799	1,306	3,105		
CENTRAL DISTRICT.									
13	Arncliffe	16	10	26	11	7	18	N.V.	Closed in January.
14	Ashfield	39	39	78	23	29	57	N.V.	
15	Avondale	27	24	51	18	13	31	V.	
16	Berkeley	23	13	36	19	11	30	V.	
17	Botany Bay	45	40	85	35	29	64	N.V.	
18	Broughton Creek	20	22	42	16	17	33	N.V.	Open whole year.
19	Boolong	31	34	65	16	20	36	N.V.	Re-opened in June.
20	Cambewarra	24	31	55	19	24	43	V.	Open whole year.
21	Camden	32	27	59	24	22	46	V.	Ditto.
22	Cawdor	31	36	67	15	17	32	N.V.	Ditto.
23	Castlereagh	25	28	53	15	19	34	N.V.	Ditto.
24	Cobbity	19	22	41	19	10	29	N.V.	Ditto.
25	Colyton	24	17	41	19	14	33	N.V.	Ditto.
26	Coolangatta	24	20	44	17	16	33	N.V.	Ditto.
27	Croobyar	24	18	42	23	13	36	N.V.	Ditto.
28	Dobroyde	22	19	41	16	12	28	N.V.	Opened in July.
29	Fairy Meadow	48	33	81	36	23	59	V.	Open whole year.
30	Five Dock	35	29	64	23	25	48	N.V.	Ditto.
31	Gledswood	8	20	28	4	10	14	V.	Ditto.
32	Jamberoo	27	21	48	20	17	37	V.	Re-opened in March.
33	Kiama	26	13	39	21	10	31	N.V.	Open whole year.
34	Liverpool	30	20	50	19	13	32	N.V.	Opened in October.
35	Luddenham	16	15	31	12	11	23	V.	Closed from October to Nov.
36	Manly	40	18	58	25	8	33	V.	Open whole year.
37	Mangrove	13	18	31	12	17	29	N.V.	Ditto.
38	M'Donald River	18	13	31	15	13	28	V.	Ditto.
39	Moorfields	22	26	48	14	16	30	N.V.	Ditto.
40	Marshall Mount	19	28	47	15	25	40	V.	Ditto.
41	Mount Gilead	15	11	26	12	8	20	V.	Closed in November.
42	Mount Keira	30	29	59	15	20	35	N.V.	Open whole year.
43	North Sydney	25	31	56	16	19	35	N.V.	Opened in June.
44	Nowra	35	37	72	24	28	52	N.V.	Open whole year.
45	Omega Retreat	27	14	41	21	11	32	V.	Ditto.
46	Parramatta	67	44	101	42	29	71	N.V.	Opened in October.
47	Pennant Hills	28	24	52	20	21	41	N.V.	Open whole year.
48	Peterboro	33	29	62	24	19	43	N.V.	Ditto.
49	Petersham	30	39	69	21	27	48	N.V.	Ditto.
50	Pyree	51	44	95	44	39	83	N.V.	Ditto.
51	Picton	38	24	62	24	19	43	V.	Ditto.
52	Eling Forest	8	9	17	6	6	12	V.	Closed in September.
53	Richmond	44	16	60	33	11	44	N.V.	Open whole year.
54	Rocky Water Holes	30	23	53	17	16	33	N.V.	Opened in September.
55	Shellharbor	36	28	64	29	20	49	N.V.	Open whole year.
56	Smithfield	67	38	95	36	25	61	V.	Ditto.
57	Stony Creek	20	18	38	15	13	28	V.	Opened in July.
58	South Head	27	24	51	20	14	34	N.V.	Open whole year.
59	St. Mary's	36	21	57	24	14	38	N.V.	Opened in July.
60	Tempe	19	9	28	11	5	16	N.V.	Open from April to August.
61	Tomerong	19	12	31	12	7	19	N.V.	Open whole year.
62	The Oaks	21	26	47	17	18	35	N.V.	Closed in September.
63	Ulladulla	30	16	46	24	13	37	N.V.	Open whole year.
64	Westbrook	29	23	52	15	12	27	V.	Ditto.
65	Wollongong	120	79	199	90	55	145	V.	Ditto.
66	Violet Hill	33	38	71	21	31	52	V.	Ditto.
		1,626	1,360	2,986	1,164	961	2,125		
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.									
67	Aberglasslyn	16	14	30	12	8	20	V.	Open whole year.
68	Bandon Grove	27	22	49	15	17	32	V.	Ditto.
69	Bendolba	22	32	54	16	19	35	V.	Ditto.
70	Blue-gum Flat	13	18	31	9	8	17	N.V.	Opened in October.
71	Bolwarra	28	44	72	24	33	57	V.	Open whole year.
72	Branxton	55	43	98	38	30	68	V.	Ditto.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLLS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			VESTED OR NON-VESTED.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT—continued.									
73	Brookfield	37	35	72	17	18	35	V.	Open whole year.
74	Campsie	2	5	7	..	5	5	N.V.	Closed in February.
75	Clarence Town	54	46	100	44	36	80	V.	Open whole year.
76	Coorumbong	13	11	24	12	9	21	N.V.	Closed in November.
77	Dungog	34	38	72	16	21	37	V.	Open whole year.
78	Dunmore	36	35	71	23	23	46	V.	Ditto.
79	Ellalong	23	15	38	17	13	30	V.	Re-opened in June.
80	Falbrook	20	14	34	13	10	23	V.	Open whole year.
81	Fishery Creek	24	26	50	13	21	34	V.	Ditto.
82	Four Mile Creek	15	20	35	10	15	25	V.	Closed from March to October.
83	Glenwilliam	25	33	58	18	19	37	V.	Open whole year.
84	Gosforth	23	21	49	19	12	31	V.	Ditto.
85	Hinton	55	35	90	38	24	62	V.	Ditto.
86	Iona	23	17	40	16	10	26	V.	Ditto.
87	Maitland	145	88	233	106	62	168	N.V.	Ditto.
88	Merriwa	18	22	40	11	19	30	V.	Ditto.
89	Minmi	90	70	160	64	38	102	N.V.	Ditto.
90	Monkerai	15	17	32	10	14	24	N.V.	Ditto.
91	Morpeth	64	46	110	40	33	73	N.V.	Ditto.
92	Mosquito Island	18	18	36	15	15	30	V.	Closed from February to June.
93	Murrurundi	42	19	61	28	11	39	V.	Open whole year.
94	Muswellbrook	30	7	37	16	2	18	V.	Ditto.
95	Lochinvar	34	26	59	16	10	26	N.V.	Closed in November.
96	Nelson's Plains	10	14	24	9	10	19	V.	Closed in July and August.
97	Newcastle	99	55	154	69	40	109	V.	Open whole year.
98	Oswald	28	25	53	20	15	35	V.	Ditto.
99	Parading Ground	25	26	51	18	14	32	V.	Ditto.
100	Pitt Town	93	92	185	62	60	122	N.V.	Ditto.
101	Raymond Terrace	38	27	65	29	15	44	N.V.	Ditto.
102	Scone	13	11	24	11	7	18	N.V.	Opened in November.
103	Singleton	77	49	126	59	32	91	V.	Open whole year.
104	Stanhope	21	28	49	14	21	35	V.	Ditto.
105	Stockton	23	20	43	15	16	31	N.V.	Ditto.
106	Sugar Loaf	35	50	85	26	32	58	V.	Ditto.
107	Telegerry	29	24	53	22	18	40	N.V.	Ditto.
108	Tomago	30	28	58	18	15	33	V.	Ditto.
109	Vacy	20	18	38	12	15	27	N.V.	Ditto.
110	Wallalong	24	17	41	19	11	30	V.	Ditto.
111	Wallsend	101	77	178	73	49	122	N.V.	Ditto.
112	Waratah	25	33	58	18	22	40	N.V.	Ditto.
113	Watagon Creek	19	13	32	16	10	26	N.V.	Closed from April to June.
114	Wollombi	37	39	76	25	28	53	V.	Open whole year.
		1,753	1,482	3,235	1,211	985	2,196		
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
115	Albury	71	58	129	47	35	82	V.	Open whole year.
116	Adelong	27	33	60	19	22	41	N.V.	Ditto.
117	Bega	31	30	61	23	20	43	V.	Ditto.
118	Binalong	23	23	46	19	18	37	V.	Ditto.
119	Braidwood	59	48	107	45	33	78	V.	Ditto.
120	Bowna	13	16	29	3	4	7	N.V.	Ditto.
121	Bombala	40	52	92	29	41	70	V.	Opened in September.
122	Cooma	33	27	60	26	19	45	V.	Opened in March.
123	Deniliquin	42	22	64	33	16	49	V.	Open whole year.
124	Eden	32	20	52	25	15	40	V.	Ditto.
125	Gunning	29	17	46	20	10	30	N.V.	Ditto.
126	Gundagai	28	30	58	20	16	36	V.	Ditto.
127	Howlong	13	8	21	12	8	20	N.V.	Re-opened in September.
128	Long Reach	13	12	25	10	7	17	N.V.	Open whole year.
129	Little River	27	14	41	20	6	26	N.V.	Opened in June.
130	Marulan	16	22	38	14	15	29	N.V.	Re-opened in June.
131	Major's Creek	46	41	87	32	22	54	V.	Open whole year.
132	Mundooran	14	22	36	9	12	21	N.V.	Ditto.
133	Nerrigundah	13	17	30	10	14	24	N.V.	Opened in November.
134	Norwood	18	19	37	16	14	30	N.V.	Opened in September.
135	Panbula	30	19	49	24	14	38	V.	Open whole year.
136	Spring Valley	20	14	34	14	12	26	N.V.	Opened in May.
137	Tarlo	17	16	33	16	16	32	N.V.	Open whole year.
138	Taraiga	18	17	35	11	10	21	N.V.	Ditto.
139	Thurgoona	15	21	36	13	18	31	N.V.	Closed in July.
140	Towrang	12	15	27	9	12	21	N.V.	Open whole year.
141	Tumut	37	16	53	29	7	36	N.V.	Ditto.
142	Wesley Vale	25	15	40	19	11	30	N.V.	Ditto.
143	Wagga Wagga	55	35	90	44	27	71	V.	Ditto.
144	Wentworth	26	32	58	16	22	38	N.V.	Ditto.
145	Myrtleville	19	13	32	13	9	32	V.	Closed in May.
		862	744	1,606	640	505	1,145		
NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
146	Armidale	41	31	72	31	25	56	V.	Open whole year.
147	Barraba	6	10	16	5	7	12	N.V.	Closed in April.
148	Bendemeer	14	16	30	12	13	25	V.	Open whole year.
149	Bingera	15	21	36	11	11	22	N.V.	Ditto.
150	Casino	34	29	63	25	23	48	V.	Ditto.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLLS.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			VISITED OR NON-VISITED.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
NORTHERN DISTRICT—contd.									
151	Cundletown.....	46	36	82	25	25	50	V.	Open whole year.
152	Croki.....	16	26	42	12	18	30	N.V.	Opened in July.
153	Dingo Creek.....	12	21	33	10	19	29	N.V.	Ditto.
154	Dumaresque Island.....	17	19	36	13	16	29	N.V.	Ditto.
155	Euroka.....	25	16	41	15	10	26	N.V.	Ditto.
156	Ghinni Ghinni.....	28	41	69	21	32	53	N.V.	Open whole year.
157	Glen Innes.....	20	25	45	13	18	31	N.V.	Opened in July.
158	Grafton.....	90	63	153	64	46	110	V.	Open whole year.
159	Gunnedah.....	19	21	40	14	14	28	V.	Ditto.
160	Inverell.....	21	31	52	16	17	33	V.	Ditto.
161	Kelly's Plains.....	14	22	36	11	17	28	N.V.	Opened in December.
162	Lismore.....	21	26	47	18	22	40	N.V.	Open whole year.
163	Oxley Island.....	31	32	63	19	21	40	N.V.	Ditto.
164	Parkhaugh.....	20	17	37	16	13	29	N.V.	Ditto.
165	Port Macquarie.....	33	8	41	27	6	33	V.	Ditto.
166	Purfleet.....	16	11	27	8	8	16	V.	Ditto.
167	Redbank.....	25	17	42	14	14	28	V.	Ditto.
168	Rocky River.....	29	38	62	20	19	39	N.V.	Ditto.
169	Saumarez Creek.....	10	13	23	6	9	15	V.	Ditto.
170	Strontian Park.....	25	19	44	21	24	45	N.V.	Ditto.
171	Summerland.....	13	15	28	9	9	18	V.	Ditto.
172	Tamworth.....	42	28	70	30	22	52	V.	Ditto.
173	Tarree.....	40	43	83	27	26	53	N.V.	Ditto.
174	Tinonee.....	12	23	35	11	15	26	V.	Ditto.
175	Uralla.....	16	19	35	11	13	24	N.V.	Ditto.
176	Ulmarra.....	21	31	52	14	19	33	V.	Ditto.
177	Walcha.....	21	32	53	14	25	39	V.	Ditto.
178	Warialda.....	13	12	25	8	9	17	V.	Ditto.
179	West Kempsey.....	17	22	39	12	13	25	V.	Ditto.
180	West Ballina.....	16	21	37	13	17	30	V.	Ditto.
181	Woola Woola.....	17	37	54	11	24	35	N.V.	Ditto.
		856	887	1,743	607	639	1,246		
WESTERN DISTRICT.									
182	Arkell.....	15	22	37	10	15	25	N.V.	Opened in April.
183	Bathurst.....	69	42	111	46	31	77	N.V.	Open whole year.
184	Blaney.....	27	15	42	16	8	24	V.	Ditto.
185	Bowenfels.....	20	30	50	15	24	39	V.	Ditto.
186	Burrundulla.....	18	14	32	13	9	22	N.V.	Closed in July.
187	Carcoar.....	16	34	50	12	21	33	V.	Open whole year.
188	Cowra.....	28	17	45	17	11	28	N.V.	Ditto.
189	Cullenbone.....	13	17	30	9	10	19	N.V.	Opened in April.
190	Dennis Island.....	11	16	27	9	13	22	N.V.	Open whole year.
191	Dubbo.....	25	21	46	18	19	37	V.	Ditto.
192	Evans' Plains.....	20	16	36	15	11	26	V.	Ditto.
193	Five Islands.....	13	18	31	8	12	20	N.V.	Closed in June.
194	Forbes.....	59	44	103	26	23	49	N.V.	Open whole year.
195	Guntawang.....	26	20	46	18	19	37	N.V.	Ditto.
196	Hargraves.....	31	22	53	17	15	32	V.	Ditto.
197	Hovell's Creek.....	22	15	37	10	10	20	N.V.	Re-opened in July.
198	Kirkeconnell.....	24	29	53	15	18	33	V.	Open whole year.
199	Limekilns.....	19	17	36	16	13	29	N.V.	Closed from Jan. to August.
200	Mudgee.....	115	97	212	95	72	167	V.	Open whole year.
201	Molong.....	24	27	51	19	19	38	N.V.	Ditto.
202	Meadow Flat.....	17	25	42	12	18	30	V.	Ditto.
203	Mount Macquarie.....	15	31	46	10	23	33	V.	Ditto.
204	Marengo.....	28	21	49	17	13	30	N.V.	Ditto.
205	Orange.....	31	32	63	15	17	32	V.	Ditto.
206	Ophir Road.....	15	29	44	9	17	26	V.	Ditto.
207	Peel.....	22	22	44	13	13	26	V.	Ditto.
208	Rockley.....	23	12	35	12	9	21	V.	Ditto.
209	Tambaroora.....	28	12	40	22	9	31	N.V.	Ditto.
210	Wattle Flat.....	36	21	57	21	12	33	V.	Ditto.
211	White Rock.....	15	17	32	8	12	20	N.V.	Ditto.
212	Wallerawang.....	24	28	52	14	17	31	N.V.	Ditto.
213	Wellington.....	15	22	37	11	14	25	N.V.	Ditto.
214	Young.....	62	16	78	34	7	41	N.V.	Ditto.
	TOTALS.....	926	821	1,747	602	554	1,156		

APPENDIX C.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED IN 1863.

For Third Class Certificate.

GRAMMAR.

(Three and a half hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Punctuate the following passage:—

*Methinks her patient sons before me stand
Where the broad ocean leans against the land
And sedulous to stop the coming tide
Lift the tall rampires artificial pride
Onward methinks and diligently slow
The firm connected bulwark seems to grow
Spreads its long arms amidst the watery roar
Scoops out an Empire and usurps the shore
While the pent ocean rising o'er the pile
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile*

2. Arrange it in simple prose order.
3. Paraphrase it.
4. Parse the words underlined.
5. Analyse the passage.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Describe the form and dimensions of the Earth.
2. Give a succinct account of the surface of Europe.
3. Write a brief description of the drainage of Asia.
4. What races of men inhabit Africa?

ARITHMETIC.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Divide £7,946 18s. 7½d. by 897; verify the result by multiplication.
2. 2,007½ at £3 1s. 0½d. each.
3. Find the least common multiple of 5, 6, 8 and 9; and reduce $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ to fractions having a common denominator.
4. Bought 6½ lbs. of sugar for 5½ shillings; how much would 75 lbs. cost? (To be worked by vulgar and also by decimal fractions.)

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. What are the uses of a Time Table?
2. How would you inculcate *order* and *obedience to rule*?
3. How would you conduct a reading lesson to a third class? Give reasons.
4. State the means you would adopt for the cultivation of *memory* in your scholars.

LESSON BOOKS.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. What is the *design* of the First Book?
2. Classify the lessons in the Second Book according to the subjects.
3. Give an abstract of the contents of Sequel No. 1.
4. What scriptural information is contained in the Third Book?

For Second Class Certificate.

GRAMMAR.

(Three and a half hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Punctuate the following passage:—

*Now all amid the rigours of the year
In the wild depths of winter while without
The ceaseless winds blow ice be my retreat
Between the groaning forest and the shore
Beat by the boundless multitude of waves
A rural sheltered solitary scene
Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join
To cheer the gloom There studious let me sit
And hold high converse with the mighty dead
Sages of ancient time as gods revered
As gods beneficent who blessed mankind
With arts with arms and humanized a world*

2. Arrange it in simple prose order.
3. Paraphrase it.
4. Parse the words underlined, and quote in each case the rule of syntax.
5. Analyse the whole passage in detail.

GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Describe the physical features of New South Wales.
2. Write a description of Austria.
3. Enumerate the British Colonies and Possessions in Asia, pointing out their relation to the Mother Country.
4. Give a concise account of the Great Equatorial Current, and show how it is caused.
5. For what are the undermentioned places remarkable :—
 - Tahiti
 - Lake Torrens
 - Quito
 - Chihuahua
 - Utah
 - Jeddo
 - Muscat
 - Quillimane?

ARITHMETIC.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. 12 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs., at £1 2s. 9½d. per cwt.
2. Divide a mile into two parts, so that the greater part shall be equal to the circumference of a circle standing on the other as a diameter.
3. A train travels from London to Liverpool, 210 miles, in 7 hours 48 minutes. Calculate (to three decimal places of a mile) the rate of travelling per hour.
4. Extract the cube root of 12230590464.

ART OF TEACHING.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Describe the features in the organization of a school which bear most directly upon instruction.
2. State (1) how a dictation lesson should be given to a third class; and (2), the different uses to which such a lesson may be applied.
3. Explain what directions you would think necessary to give the pupils of an advanced reading class, (1), that they may be heard distinctly, (2), that they may be understood.
4. What should be the nature and design of object lessons for a first class? Write notes of a lesson upon a subject you may deem suitable.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. What is the difference between the latter portions of the First Book and the beginning of the Second?
2. What are the merits and defects of the Second Sequel Book?
3. What is your opinion as to the introduction of lessons on grammar into a reading book, and as to the character of the grammar lessons in the Third Book?
4. What is the design of the first section of the Fourth Book? State your estimate of the amount of success attained in carrying out that object.

WRITING.

1. Describe the proper position of the body, and mode of holding the pen in writing.
2. Set a text copy, including the letters f, g, and h.
3. Arrange the letters of the alphabet in groups, according to their formation, and in the order in which you would teach them.
4. Set a half-text copy, including the capital letters B, D, and Y.
5. A boy writes a *scratchy* hand; to what rules would you refer him in shewing him how to amend defects?
6. Set six small-hand copies, to indicate the *matter* you would consider most appropriate.

GEOMETRY.

1. Define a right angle. Prove that all right angles are equal. What extension of the axiom regarding straight lines is requisite in order to prove this?
2. Shew how to bisect a given angle.
3. Make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given lines, any two of which are together greater than the third. Shew distinctly how and why the construction will fail if this condition be not satisfied.
4. If in two right angled triangles the hypotenuse of the one be equal to that of the other, shew that the triangles are equal, without assuming Prop. 47, B. I.
5. If from any point in the base of an isosceles triangle, perpendiculars be let fall upon the equal sides, shew that the sum of these perpendiculars is independent of the position of the point in the base.
Discuss the case when the point lies in the base produced.
6. If the sum of the squares upon two sides of a triangle be equal to the square upon the remaining side, shew that the angle opposite to this latter side is a right angle.
7. In obtuse angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side, upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify the following expressions—

$$2a - \left\{ a - b - (2a - 3b + a) - (4a - 3a + b) \right\},$$

$$\frac{x}{6} \left\{ (x+1)(x+2) - (1-x)(x-2) + 4(x-1)(x-2) \right\}.$$

2. Find the continued product of—

$$x-2a, x+2a, x^2-2ax+4a^2, x^2+2ax+4a^2.$$

3. Find the G. C. M. of—

$$20x^4+x^2-1, 25x^4+5x^2-x-1,$$

and of $a^4-b^4, a^2-3a^2b+3a^2b-b^2.$

4. Add together the fractions—

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{x+3}{2(x^2+1)},$$

$$\frac{3}{4(1-x)^2} + \frac{3}{8(1-x)} + \frac{1}{8(1+x)} - \frac{1-x}{4(1+x^2)}.$$

5. Simplify—

$$\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ab^4} \quad a + \frac{a^2x-a}{1+a^2x}$$

$$\frac{a}{ab-a} + \frac{a}{b} \quad 1 + \frac{1-ax}{1+a^2x}$$

6. Find the square root of—

$$16x^4 - 32x^3 + 24x^2 - 8x + 1.$$

7. Solve the equations—

$$\frac{2x+3}{5} + \frac{13x+15}{7} - \frac{17x-6}{11} = \frac{11x+1}{3},$$

$$\frac{a}{b+x} + \frac{a}{b-x} = c, \quad \frac{a}{bx} + \frac{b}{ax} = a^2 - b^2.$$

8. Solve the equations—

$$x^2+3x-28=0, \quad 10x^2-7x+1=0, \quad qx^2-x+pgx-p=0.$$

9. From a cask containing 125 gallons of wine, a certain quantity is drawn off, and the cask is then filled up with water. This operation having been repeated three times, 27 gallons of pure wine remain in the cask. How much is drawn off each time?

MENSURATION.

- Find the area of a triangle, the sides of which are 264.75, 235 and 89.625.
- The rafters of a building form a right angle at top; one is $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the other $13\frac{1}{2}$. How far asunder are the side walls, and what will be the length of a cord dropped from the apex of the roof to the level of the wall-top?
- A circular plot of ground contains 1 acre. From the centre to the margin, how many feet in a straight line?
- Find the solid contents of a round log, 59 feet 6 inches in length, the diameter at one end being 3 feet 9 inches, and tapering at the other to 2 feet 5 inches.

EXAMINATION PAPER IN VIRGIL'S ÆNEID, 4TH BOOK.
(1—400 lines.)

1. Construe—

A. ll. 10—11.

Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes!
Quem scese ore ferens! quam forti pectore, et armis!

B. l. 34.

Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos?

C. ll. 45—46.

Dis equidem auspiciis reor et Junone secunda
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.

D. ll. 62—64.

Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consultat exta.

E.

E. II. 82—83.

Sola domo mœret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat. illum absens absentem auditque videtque.

F. II. 105—107.

Olli (sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiæ Libycas averteret oras)
Sic contra est ingressa Venus.

G. II. 117—119.

Venatum Æneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem.

H. II. 136—137.

Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.

I. II. 158—159.

Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

J. II. 181—183.

Monstrum horrendum, ingens : cui, quot sunt corpore plumæ,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

L. II. 203—205.

Isque amens animi, et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina Divum,
Multa Jovem manibus supplex orasse supinis.

M. II. 238—241.

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio : et primum pedibus talaria nequit
Aurea :

N. II. 259—264.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis :
Æneam fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit ; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Eusis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex humeris : dives quæ munera Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro ;

O. II. 298—299.

Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari classem, cursumque parari.

P. II. 321—323.

Te propter eundem
Extinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam
Fama prior.

Q. II. 360—361.

Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis ;
Italiam non sponte sequor.

R. I. 371.

Quæ quibus anteferam ?

S. II. 381—384.

I, sequere Italiam ventis ; pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Sæpe vocaturum.

2. Parse and fully explain the construction of—

A. Quis, quem, or, armis.
B. Curare.
C. Auspicibus, vento.
D. Pectoribus, consulit, exta.
E. Stratio.
F. Olli, locutam, oras.
G. Venatum.
H. Chlamydem, circumdata, limbo.
I. Votis, aprum.

K. Cui, oculi, dictu, aures.
L. Animi, multa.
M. Imperio, sublimem.
N. Illi, munera.
O. Classem.
P. Eundem, qua.
Q. Te.
R. Quæ, quibus, anteferam.
S. Sequere, hausurum.

3. Write down the perfect active, the supine, and infinitive present of—

A. vivo,
B. cano,
C. figo,
D. cædo,

E. vinco,
F. fallo,
G. frango,
H. cedo,

J. vincio,
K. fingo,
L. cado,
M. quæro.

4. What are the laws of the metre in which the *Aeneid* is composed?
5. Translate into Latin—The third King of Rome was Tullus Hostilius, the grandson of a Roman General, that had been highly distinguished in the age of Romulus. Unlike his predecessor, he was of a warlike and ambitious character: he resolved to place Rome at the head of the Latin confederate cities, and with this design he declared war against the Albans, who had hitherto possessed the supremacy. When the armies of the rival cities were about to engage, it was proposed, to save the effusion of blood, that the contest should be determined by three champions chosen from each side. Three brothers, named the Horatii, appeared on the part of the Romans, and three brothers named Curiatii, appeared on behalf of the Albans. Five of the champions fell; the Roman Horatius remained master of the field.

For First Class Certificate.

GRAMMAR.

(Four hours allowed for this paper.)

1. a. Punctuate the following passage:—
- “ For do *but* note a wild and wanton herd
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad *bounds* bellowing and neighing loud
Which is the hot condition of their blood
If they but hear *perchance* a trumpet sound
Or any *air* of music touch their ears
You shall perceive them *make* a mutual stand
Their savage *eyes* turned to a modest gaze
By the sweet power of music *therefore* the poet
Did feign that *Orpheus* drew trees stones and floods
Since *nought* so *stockish* hard and full of rage
But music for the time doth change *his* nature
The man *that* hath no music in himself
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treasons stratagems and spoils
The motions of his spirit are dull *as* night
And his *affections* dark as *Erebus*”
- b. Arrange it in simple prose order :
- c. Paraphrase it :
- d. Parse the words underlined :
- e. Analyse the whole passage in detail.
2. Write, with examples, the principal Saxon prefixes and affixes.
3. Define the word “tense” in English. How many tenses, in the sense of your definition, are found in modern English?
4. Describe the commoner measures used in English poetry.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Write *notes*—as for one of the countries of Northern Europe—shewing the *heads* (under which you would arrange a systematic description).
2. What is included under the term “Germany”?
3. Can you point out the geographical differences between the “Federal” and the “Confederated” States of North America?
4. Describe New South Wales.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Give a concise description of the earth's crust.
2. Describe the “Landes.”
3. What are the causes of ocean currents? Describe the currents of the Pacific.
4. What is the “Zone of Calms”? Give some account of its peculiarities.
5. Give a full account of the indigenous zoology of Australia, including the *native man*.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Explain fully the meaning of the term “Mathematical Geography.”
2. State two of the simplest and most conclusive proofs of the earth's rotundity, and give the dimensions of the earth.
3. Why is the Arctic Circle drawn where it is?
4. What are the lengths of a day and of a year, and how are they ascertained?
5. How is it known that the earth is at different distances from the sun at different times of the year?

ARITHMETIC.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. What truths are assumed in the process of dividing $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$? Demonstrate each step of the process, and describe the nature of the result.
2. State the process of reducing a circulating decimal to a vulgar fraction; demonstrate the correctness of the rule.
3. Find the cube root of 743545 to four places of decimals.
4. How much stock may be purchased by the transfer of £2,500 stock from the 3 per cents. at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 97, and what change in income would be thus effected?
5. Find the weight of a marble globe 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter, a cubic inch weighing 12.95 ozs.

PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. Give any classification of the faculties of the mind, you are acquainted with, in the order of their development, and state the age at which, in this country, each comes into full activity.
2. What is the object of cultivating the *senses* in children? What constitutes the great difficulty in carrying out that object?
3. What are the qualities of memory most necessary to be cultivated? What branches are most suitable for these purposes?
4. Describe the educative effect of the reading lesson and its explanation, in its highest form.

ART OF TEACHING.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

1. In some schools, one classification is retained for all subjects; in others, the pupils are re-arranged for different branches. State the respective advantages of each mode of classification, and their bearing upon the discipline of the school.
2. What arrangements would you make for securing the greatest possible amount of practical work in arithmetic, with a view to obtain *rapidity and correctness* in bringing out results?
3. State your opinion of the old practice of "learning by heart" and reciting passages of poetry, &c., before a class.
4. What is an "oral" lesson? Describe your mode of giving such a lesson.

EXAMINATION PAPER IN BOOK I.—HORACE'S ODES.

1. Construe—

A.—Ode II. 13—16.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
Littore Etrusco violenter undis
Ire dejectum monumenta regis
Templaque Vestæ.

Parse and explain the construction of *littore*, *dejectum*, and give some account of the ode in which this passage occurs.

B.—Ode VII. 25—32.

Quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente,
Ibimus, o socii comitesque!
Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro:
Certus enim promisit Apollo,
Ambiguan tellure nova Salamina futuram.
O fortes pejoraque passi
Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas:
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

Explain the grammatical position of *certus*. What is the exact difference between *duce* and *auspice*?

C.—Ode X. 5—12.

Te canam, magni Jovis et decorum
Nuncium curvæque lyre parentem
Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocoso
Condere furto.
Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

Explain the construction of *condere*, *reddidisses*, *pharetra*. Detail the attributes of Mercury, as they appear in the ode from which this passage is taken.

D.—Ode XII. 49—52.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Cæsaris fati data: tu secundo
Cæsare regnes.

Explain the construction of *Saturno*, and illustrate it. To whom is the ode addressed? What is its argument?

E.—Ode XX.

Vile potabis medicis Sabinum
Cantharis, Graeca quod ego ipse testa
Conditum levi, datus in theatro
Cum tibi plausus,
Care Mæccenas eques, ut paterni
Fluminis ripæ simul et jocosa
Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
Montis imago.
Cæcubam et prelo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam: mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites neque Formiani
Pocula colles.

Explain, grammatically and otherwise, *Græcia*, *paterni*, *Caleno*.

F.—Ode XXVIII. 7—16.

Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva decorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus, habentque
Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco
Demissum, quamvis, clipeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque contem morti concesserat atræ,
Judice te non sordidus auctor
Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox
Et calcanda semel via leti.

Explain the allusion to the three mythological characters here mentioned.

G.—Ode XXXV. 17—24.

Te semper anteit sæva necessitas,
 Clavos trabales et cuneos manu
 Gestans abena, nec severus
 Uncus abst liquidumque plumbum.
 Te Spes et albo rara Fides colit
 Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat
 Utcunque mutata potentes,
 Veste domos inimica linquis.

Distinguish *clavus*, *clava*, *clavis*.

2. Give some account of the life and circumstances of Horace.
3. Name and draw out schemes of the metres used in the foregoing passages.

EXAMINATION PAPER UPON THE "HECUBA" OF EURIPIDES.

1. Construe Greek and English (word for word):—

A. 222—228.

ἡμᾶς δε πομπῶς * * * * *
 * * * * * ἔδει φρονεῖν.

B. 432—440.

κομιζ δδυσσεύ * * * * *
 * * * * * φίλαι.

C. 620—648.

έμοι χορῆν * * * * *
 * * * * * μελάρων λάγβα.

D. 803—811.

ταῦτ δδν * * * * *
 * * * * * αθλιωτάτη βροτῶν.

E. 1109—1113.

κραυγῆς * * * * *
 * * * * * ὄδε κτυπος.

F. 1252—1263.

ὄμοι * * * * *
 * * * * * ἀμβήσει ποδί.

2. Parse all the words in the passage E.
3. Point out and explain the more remarkable constructions in the above passages.
4. Translate into Greek—(any simple piece of English.)

GEOMETRY—EUCLID, BOOKS I—VI.

1. Describe an equilateral triangle upon a given finite straight line.
 By a method similar to that used in this problem, describe on a given finite straight line an isosceles triangle, the sides of which shall each be equal to twice the base.
2. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.
 Can you give Legendre's method of demonstrating this proposition, which depends upon the necessary homogeneity of algebraical equations, or any demonstration other than Euclid's?
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.
 Show that in Euclid's figure, four other lines, beside the given line, are divided in the required manner.
4. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.
 Give a direct demonstration of this proposition, by the method of limits.
5. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
 How may a circle be described touching one side and the produced parts of the other two?
6. If any number of magnitudes be proportionals, as one of the antecedents is to its consequent, so shall all the antecedents taken together be to all the consequents.
 What restriction is here implied as to the species of the magnitudes?
7. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals, and those sides which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous.
 Apply this proposition to prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of any chord passing through a given point within a circle is constant.
8. Define compound ratio; and prove that equiangular parallelograms have to each other the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.
 Of what use is this proposition in the application of algebra to geometry?
9. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.
 Prove that equal right lines drawn from a given point to a given plane are equally inclined to the plane.

ALGEBRA.

1. Find the values of the expressions—

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}, \quad \frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}},$$
 each to five places of decimals.
2. Shew that $a^n - b^n$ is divisible by $a + b$ when n is an even integer.
 What is the value of the fraction $\frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b}$, when $b = a$?

3. Find the value of the expression—

$$a^2 x^2 - 2a(b^2 + ac)x, \text{ when } x = \frac{b^2 + ac + \sqrt{c(2b^2 + ac)}}{a}$$

4. Shew that—

$\frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}$ is intermediate in value between the greatest and least of the fractions $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}, \frac{e}{f}$, &c.

If these fractions be n in number, show that $\left\{ \frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f} \right\} \frac{1}{n}$ lies between the same limits.

5. Sum the series—

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{4ab - a^2 - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

If the sum to n terms of a series in arithmetical progression be $an^2 + bn^2$, the first term $a + b$, find the common difference and the p^{th} term.

6. If $y = \frac{p}{b} + aq$, where p varies as x^2 , and q varies as x ; and when $x = b$, $y = a^2b$; and when $x = \frac{a}{b}$, $y = \frac{a^2}{a^2}$; find y in terms of x .

7. Sum the series—

$$1 + 3x + 5x^2 + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

8. Two places, P and Q, are situated upon the banks of a river of which the stream runs uniformly in the direction PQ. Two watermen, A and B, start simultaneously from P and Q, and pull one another at the same rate through the water. After meeting, each turns back; A arrives at P, p hours, and B at Q, q hours after starting. The distance PQ being n miles; find the rate of the stream.

9. Prove that the number of combinations of
- n
- things three together is
- $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$
- .

10. If
- $(1+x)^n = 1 + ax + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_{r-1} x^{r-1} + a_r x^r + \dots$

and $(1+x)^{n+1} = 1 + bx + b_2 x^2 + \dots + b_r x^r + \dots$;

Shew that $b = a \times a_{r-1}$

11. Expand
- $(3xy + 2x^2)^{11}$
- , and find the co-efficient of
- x^{16}
- , in the expansion of
- $(a^3 + bx^2)^{11}$
- .

CONIC SECTIONS.

- In the parabola, the rectangle under the latus rectum, and an abscissa of the axis is equal to the square of the semiordinate.
- The normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances.
Can you deduce the proof of this proposition from mechanical considerations?
- The perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent to an ellipse intersect the tangent in the circumference of a circle, having the axis major as diameter.
Deduce from this an analogous proposition for the parabola.
- In the ellipse, if the conjugate diameter meet either focal distance in E, PE will be equal to AC.
- Define the circle of curvature; and prove that in the ellipse, the diameter, the conjugate diameter, and the chord of curvature, passing through the centre, are in continued proportion.
- If a tangent be drawn to a hyperbola, and be terminated by the asymptotes, it will be bisected in the point of contact.
Apply this proposition to prove directly that the area of the triangle contained by the tangent and the asymptotes is constant.
If $S\bar{V}s$, $T\bar{V}t$ be two tangents cutting one asymptote in the points S, T, and the other in s, t , prove that
$$VS : Vs :: Vt : VT.$$
- The section of a right cone by a plane parallel to a line in its surface, and perpendicular to the plane containing that line and the axis, is a parabola.
The foci of all parabolic sections which can be cut from a given right cone, lie upon the surface of another cone.

TRIGONOMETRY.

- Define the terms secant and cosecant; and shew that they can never be between + 1 and - 1.
- Trace the variations in sign and magnitude of the co-tangent of an angle through the four quadrants.
- Shew that
$$\cos. (A - B) = \cos. A \cos. B + \sin. A \sin. B;$$
and thence prove that
$$\sin. (A - B) = \sin. A \cos. B - \cos. A \sin. B.$$
- Find expressions for $\sin. 2A$, and $\cos. 2A$, in terms of $\sin. A$ and $\cos. A$: and shew that
$$2 \cos.^2 \frac{A}{2} = 2 \cos.^2 A - 1$$

$$2 \sin.^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - 2 \cos.^2 A.$$
Find the value of $\sin. 22^\circ 30'$ and of $\cos. 22^\circ 30'$.
- Explain what is meant by the logarithm of a number; and shew that
$$\log. (m n) = \log. m + \log. n$$

$$\log. \frac{m}{n} = \log. m - \log. n,$$

$$\log. m^n = n \log. m.$$
Explain the practical application of these formulas.

6. If in a right-angled triangle, of which C is the right angle, a and b be given, shew how the remaining sides and angles may be determined.
Exercise: $C = 90^\circ$, $a = 27.314$, $b = 36.491$.
7. If in any triangle A B C, A, B, and c be given, shew how the remaining sides may be determined.
Ex.: $A = 57^\circ 31'$, $B = 49^\circ 12'$, $c = .0124$.
 $b^2 + c^2 - a^2$
8. In any triangle, shew that $\cos. A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
and adapt the formula to logarithmic computation.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Define a differential coefficient; and find those of

$$(a^m + x^m)^n, x + \log. \cos. \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - x\right), \left\{\frac{x}{n}\right\}^{nx}$$

$$\text{If } \frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{x} = f \left\{ \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{x} \right\}, \text{ shew that } x^2 dz + y^2 dx = z^2.$$

2. Shew how to expand $f(x + h)$ in a series of ascending powers of h , when x remains indeterminate.

$$\text{Apply Maclaurin's Theorem to expand } \left\{ \frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right\}^n \text{ to three terms.}$$

3. Explain in what cases the differential calculus may be applied to find the value of a fraction, the numerator and denominator of which either both vanish or both become infinite, for a particular value of the variable.

$$\text{Find the value of } \frac{\sqrt{2a^2x - x^4} - a \cdot \sqrt{a^2x^2}}{a - \sqrt{ax^3}}, \text{ when } x = a.$$

4. Define maxima and minima values of a function of one variable, and find such value of
 $x^3 - 9x^2 + 15x - 3$.

Shew that the altitude of the least equilateral triangle that can circumscribe a given triangle
 $= \left\{ a^2 + b^2 - 2abd \cos. \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + O\right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

5. Define an asymptote, find those of the curve, $xy^2 - x^3 + 2a^2y = 0$, and trace the curve.

6. To express $\frac{dy}{x}, \frac{d^2y}{x^2}, \&c.$, in terms of $\frac{dx}{t}, \frac{dy}{t}, \frac{d^2x}{t^2}, \frac{d^2y}{t^2}, \&c.$, x and y being functions of the third quantity t .

$$\text{If } \frac{d^2y}{x} = \frac{y}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}, \text{ and } x = \log. \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}; \text{ shew that } (t - t^3) \frac{d^2y}{t^2} + (1 - 3t^2) \frac{dy}{t} = ty.$$

7. Find the analytical conditions of a point of inflection in a polar curve, (1) when r and θ , (2) when p and r , are taken for polar co-ordinates. Does a relation between p and r completely determine the position of the curve?

8. Investigate an expression for the radius of curvature; and shew what it becomes in the case of oblique co-ordinates. If P, T, Q, T', be tangents to a curve of the second order at P and Q, intersecting in T, shew the radius of curvature at P: radius of curvature at Q :: PT³: QT'³.

9. Having given the polar equation to a curve between p and r , find the equation to its evolute. Prove that the evolute of the equiangular spiral is a similar equiangular spiral.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—MECHANICS.

1. If two forces, acting on a particle, be represented by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram, prove that their resultant will act in the direction of the corresponding diagonal, pointing out any assumptions or propositions which you may employ in the proof.

Explain how the force of a current may be taken advantage of to urge a ferry-boat across a river, the centre of the boat being attached, by means of a long rope, to a mooring in the middle of the stream.

2. When a weight is supported on a smooth inclined plane by a force along the plane, the force is to the weight as the height of the plane is to its length.

If the roughness of a plane, which is inclined to the horizon at a known angle, be such that a body will just rest supported on it, find the least force along the plane requisite to drag the body up.

3. Find the relation of P to W in the system of pulleys where each string is attached to the weight; and prove that $Pp = Ww$, where p and w are the spaces gone through by P and W respectively, when the system is put in motion.

4. When a body is kept in equilibrium by three forces acting in one plane, either their directions are parallel, and one force is equal to the sum or difference of the other two, or their directions meet in a point, and each force is as a sine of the angle between the other two.

AB is a rod capable of turning freely about its extremity A, which is fixed; CD is another rod equal to 2 AB, and attached at its middle point to the extremity B of the former, so as to turn freely about this point; a given force acts at C in the direction CA, find the force which must be applied at D in order to produce equilibrium.

5. Assuming the principle of the straight lever for two forces, find the condition of equilibrium of a rigid body movable about a fixed axis, and acted on by any number of forces in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

If a set of forces, acting at the angular points of a plane polygon, be represented by the sides taken in order, shew that their tendency to turn a body about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the polygon is the same through whatever point of the plane the axis passes.

6. Prove that the statical effect due to the weights of the several particles of which a body is composed, is the same as it would be if all the matter were collected at its centre of gravity.

Shew that the centre of gravity of a triangular area coincides with that of three particles of equal weight placed at the angular points, and thence deduce its position.

7. Enunciate the first and second laws of motion, and mention experimental facts which would lead to their assumption.

What is the nature of the final evidence which is considered conclusive as to the truth of these laws?

8. Shew that in uniformly accelerated motion $s = \frac{1}{2}ft^2$, proving, if your method require it, but not assuming, that if the velocity of the body be reversed, the backward motion will be exactly similar to the forward motion.

9. The time of descent down any chord passing through the highest or lowest point of a vertical circle is the same as the time down the vertical diameter.

10. Prove that a body projected obliquely and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola. Find the velocity and direction of projection in order that the projectile may pass horizontally through a given point.
11. State and explain the third law of motion.
Can we form a conception of mass without introducing the idea of weight?
12. A body whose mass is m , is projected with a velocity V and acted on by a constant pressure P in the line of projection. Find the velocity of the body at any time; and if the pressure act in a direction opposite to that of projection, find how long it will be before the body is brought to rest.
A train of connected bodies, whose weights are W_1, W_2, \dots , are moving together in a straight line, being acted upon by the retarding pressures P_1, P_2, \dots , respectively. Find the conditions in order that the bodies may continue to move with equal velocities when the connexion between them is severed.
13. Find the accelerating force when one weight pulls another over a fixed pulley. Find also the tension of the string.
14. If two imperfectly elastic balls moving with given velocities in a straight line impinge directly, find their velocities after impact.
If the first, A , of three perfectly elastic balls placed in a line impinge directly with a given velocity on the second, B , so that B in turn impinges on the third, C , find the mass of B in order that the velocity given to C may be the greatest possible, the masses of A and C being known.
15. Find the time of oscillation of a body oscillating in a cycloid.

HEAT, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

1. Explain how changes of temperature affect the going of clocks and watches. How may the effects of such changes be compensated so that the rate may be uniform?
2. What degree of the centigrade thermometer corresponds to 40° Fah.?
3. State the freezing and the boiling points of mercury.
4. If 100 cubic inches of air at 60° F. weigh 31 grains, what will be the weight of the same bulk at 90° F.—the thermometer in both cases being 30 inches?
5. How is the magnetic force distributed in a bar of magnetized steel, and how does one such bar affect another?
6. What is meant by the Magnetic Equator of the earth?
7. State the variation of the compass at London and at Sydney.
8. Explain the terms positive and negative electricity as used by Franklin.
9. In a galvanic battery how may the quantity and the intensity of the current be increased, the exciting liquid remaining the same?
10. What names did Faraday give to the elements of an electrolyte? Exemplify the application of these names in the case of water.
11. State the fundamental fact in electro-magnetism discovered by Oersted?
12. How may a magnet be made to originate current electricity?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS, AND OPTICS.

1. Distinguish between compressible and incompressible fluids. Explain how fluid pressure is measured?
In the equation $p = kp$, which connects the pressure and density of an elastic fluid, k is a quantity of two dimensions with respect to space; shew why k is a quantity of this kind?
2. The surface of a heavy incompressible fluid at rest, is a horizontal plain.
Is this true practically of the surface of a liquid contained in a vessel of finite dimensions?
3. Define specific gravity.
The specific gravity of coal is about 1.12, that of water being 1, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs.; find the edge of a cubical block of coal which weighs 2000 tons?
4. Determine the whole pressure on a surface immersed in a heavy fluid of uniform density?
What must be the vertical angle of a conical vessel, in order that when it is placed with its vertex upwards, and filled with heavy fluid through a hole at the vertex, the pressure on the curved surface may be to the pressure on the base as 4 to 3?
Prove that the ratio above mentioned cannot for any cone be less than 2 : 3.
5. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer, and shew how it may be applied to compare the specific gravities of two fluids.
6. If the atmosphere be supposed to be divided into indefinitely thin strata of equal thickness, the density of the air in those strata will be in geometrical progression.
7. Describe Smeaton's air-pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after any number of ascents of the piston.
If instead of the receiver we use a cylindrical vessel of ten times the capacity of the barrel, and cover the upper extremity with a diaphragm capable of sustaining only half the pressure of the atmosphere, find after how many ascents of the piston the diaphragm will burst.
Given $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010300$,
 $\log_{10} 11 = 1.0413927$.
8. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.
A cylindrical vessel, the radius of the base of which is 1 foot, contains water; if a cubic foot of cork (sp. gr. = .24) be allowed to float in the water, find the additional pressure sustained by the curved surface and by the base respectively.
9. Explain the formation of dew. Why is dew so much more copious in hot than in cold weather; and why is the appearance of abundance of dew in the morning an indication that the weather will be fine?
10. Enunciate the laws of reflection and refraction; and state what you consider the most searching test of the truth of the latter.
11. When rays diverging from a point are incident on a plane mirror, prove that the reflected rays diverge accurately from a point.
Within what space must the eye be situated to see a given point by reflection at the mirror; and within what space must a point be situated to be seen by the eye in a given position?
12. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of parallel rays reflected at a spherical mirror; and prove that the intersection of any ray with the axis moves in the direction of the incident light, or in the contrary direction (according as the mirror is concave or convex) as the ray considered moves from the axis.
13. When diverging rays are incident nearly perpendicularly upon a spherical refracting surface, the distance of the focus of incident rays from the principal focus of rays coming in a contrary direction, is to its distance from the centre of the refractor, as its distance from the surface to its distance from the geometrical focus of refracted rays.
If the conjugate foci are each at a distance from the surface equal to twice the radius, what is the index of refraction?

14. Determine by a geometrical construction the principal focus of a lens of inconsiderable thickness?
15. Describe the human eye, and the defects of long sight and short sight; and shew how they may be remedied by the use of spectacles.
16. Draw a figure representing the course of an oblique pencil through Gregory's telescope, explaining the principal parts of the figure.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Explain the kinds of observations which a transit, a mural circle, and an equatorial, are respectively designed to make. Describe the process of finding the error and rate of a clock at an observatory.
2. Distinguish between sidereal time, solar time, and mean solar time; and explain why the time indicated by the common clock is sometimes before, sometimes behind, that indicated by the dial.
The equation of time at noon on one day is $3^m 14^s$, and at the succeeding noon is $3^m 12^s$. What time ought a correct watch to shew, when a sun-dial marks 6 o'clock on the evening of the former day?
3. Give an explanation of the phenomenon of refraction, and point out the astronomical observations made in the plane of the meridian, which are affected by it.
What is the cause of twilight; and why is its duration so much less in the tropics than in the higher latitudes?
4. What is meant by the precession of the Equinoxes; how is its existence manifested, and what is the physical cause of it?
5. Account for the phases of the Moon in the course of a month, and shew how a lunar eclipse arises.
Why are the satellites of Jupiter more frequently eclipsed than the Moon?
6. Explain how the finite velocity of light causes a difference between the real and apparent places of a fixed star. What additional consideration arises in the case of a planet?
7. Shew how the Moon's motion among the stars is made to determine the longitude at sea.
8. Describe the phenomenon of the Sun's apparent motion among the stars, and mention the two principal hypotheses which have been made to account for it.
What are the chief arguments in favour of the received hypothesis that the Earth moves round the Sun in an orbit inclined to the plane of the equator?
When does the Sun set at the point of the horizon opposite to that at which he rose?

APPENDIX D.

TRAINING MASTER'S REPORT.

*Training Department,
Model National School,
Sydney, 4 March, 1864.*

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Board of National Education, the following Report upon this department, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

2. For financial reasons, the department was closed during the months of March, April, and May.

3. Fifty-six applications for admission were received during the year. Eight of this number were from teachers of National Schools, two from persons desirous of attending upon payment of a fee, and the remaining forty-six from candidates for appointment as teachers in schools under the Board's superintendance. Two of the candidates retired after attending for a few days; eight (seven of whom were females) were rejected through failure in the preliminary examination; and two were not admitted for other reasons. Of those who completed a course, there were:—

	Teachers.	Candidates.	Others.	Total.
Males	6	24	1	31
Females	2	10	1	13
Total	8	34	2	44

Of the number given in this table, two attended for three months, eight for two months, and the remaining thirty-four for one month.

4. The only change in the course of instruction has been an increase in the amount of oral teaching bestowed upon the class. This appeared to be necessary, from the fact that the mental habits of several were such, that, without some attempt being made to vivify their minds, they could scarcely enter upon a course of study with a fair prospect of success.

5. The following table supplies particulars as to the result of their examination for classification:—

		Classification.			Not classified.	Total.
		3rd Class.				
		A	B	C		
Teachers....	Males	2	4	..	..	6
	Females ..	..	..	..	2	2
Candidates..	Males	6	6	9	3	24
	Females ..	2	4	3	1	10
Others.....	Males ....	..	..	..	1	1
	Females ..	..	..	..	1	1
Total		10	14	12	8	44

Section A, of the third class, is the highest classification awarded to teachers before their practical skill has been ascertained by an inspection of their schools.

6. As in former years, the majority of the candidates were men who had not succeeded in other pursuits. It can scarcely be expected that such persons will, as a rule, become really efficient instructors. The position is sought by them, not from choice, but from necessity; and in too many instances their qualifications are questionable, and their experience is varied and peculiar. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that teachers of this kind should quit their situations at the first convenient opportunity, and thereby impose upon the Board the necessity of making fresh appointments, probably, of men of like character. Apart from the injury which such a circumstance inflicts upon schools generally, the expense caused by these frequent changes must be serious in amount. In the Mother Country such fluctuations are less frequent, because the supply of trained teachers is equal to the demand, if not in excess of it; and until such is the case here, it is almost hopeless to look for general efficiency in primary schools. I am of opinion, that the chief want of National Education in this Colony is a regular supply of thoroughly competent teachers. It must be confessed, however, that, considering the sort of people that usually apply for admission to this department, together with the limited time they can remain in it, the existing means are inadequate to meet this want. By the operation of the pupil-teacher system, some efficient teachers have been produced, but it will be a long time before this system will be sufficiently developed to furnish anything like the number required.

7. In the Immigration Agent's Report for 1863, that officer, with the view of improving the government of immigrant ships, recommends the appointment of a duly qualified schoolmaster to each such vessel. My object in referring to this recommendation is, to suggest whether the wants of the ships and the wants of the Colony might not be met at the same time. From what I know of the opinions and feelings of teachers of primary schools in England and Scotland—and no doubt the same may be said of those in Ireland—I believe that many of the better class would come to this country, if proper representations were made to them, and if facilities, such as those mentioned above, were afforded for providing them and their families with passages within their means. The following circumstances are those by which they would be likely to be influenced, viz.,—the probability of obtaining immediate employment in the Colony, the amount of remuneration they might expect for their services, the kind of accommodation provided by teachers' houses, and the nature of the supervision to which they, as teachers, would be subject.

I have, &c.,

T. HARRIS,
Training Master.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT upon the condition of the National Schools of the Central and Metropolitan Districts of New South Wales, visited during the year 1863.

I.—THE FIELD OF INSPECTION.

My usual sphere of duty is the Central District; but during the year 1863, I inspected part of the Metropolitan District also. The schools of the former lie chiefly, but not wholly, in the counties of Cumberland and Camden, and of these, fifty-five were examined. The schools of the latter are situated in Sydney and its environs, and of them, twenty were examined.

II.—CHARACTER OF INSPECTION.

In the inspection of schools, I have been guided by the Board's Regulations, the Instructions to Inspectors, and the Table of Minimum Attainments. Inquiry has been made into the condition of the school premises—the furniture, apparatus, and books. The state of the discipline has also been investigated. The subjects taught, the methods employed by the teacher, and the results gained, have been specially ascertained. The examination of the classes being conducted orally and in writing, did not rest in merely estimating the proficiency in the subjects of instruction, but in some measure extended to the moral impress of the children, and to their mental habits, when rigidly examined; and the growth of those qualities, which tend to form aright the future character, have been observed and recorded.

III.—BUILDINGS AND SITES.

Fully two-thirds of the school sites are well chosen, and may be regarded as central, convenient, and healthy. Some of the others possess these qualities in a less decided degree, and a still smaller number are in most respects unsuitable.

Most of the newly opened schoolhouses are good. Two-thirds of those existing before 1863 are in very fair condition; but the remainder are either defective in construction or in want of repairs.

A large proportion of the schools have good playgrounds, varying in extent from one to two acres, and are securely enclosed. Some of the non-vested schools, however, have playgrounds too small to be of any real benefit; others are insecurely fenced, and unprovided with out-offices of a suitable kind.

IV.—FURNITURE.

The majority of the schools possess furniture of improved or modern construction, sufficient in quantity, and in fair preservation. Those schools which are scantily or unsuitably furnished are generally non-vested. The prevailing, though not the uniform mode of arranging the desks, is such that the teacher can overlook the whole school without distracting his attention, and still be face to face with the pupils.

V.—APPARATUS, BOOKS, AND RECORDS.

In five-sixths of the schools, the apparatus and books are sufficient for ordinary wants, and suitable in quality. In some of the larger ones the supply is abundant. In those less fortunate, the equipment is meagre rather than unsuitable; but teachers of careful habits are seldom without a good stock of books, and the more useful maps at least. In a majority of the schools the records are correctly kept, but as a rule, not neatly; and comparatively few of the teachers attach sufficient importance to this matter. The Quarterly Returns were not accurately compiled in the early period of the year, but an improvement was manifested before its close.

VI.—

VI.—CHARACTER OF THE ATTENDANCE.

The usual morning hour of commencing school business is 9 o'clock; and in two-thirds of the schools, the children may be regarded as tolerably punctual. In the Central District some allowance must be made for those who walk from a distance to school; but when the teacher is careful on this head, there is seldom ground for complaint of lateness.

Although the irregularity of attendance during this year has been somewhat less than in previous years, there still exists great room for improvement. In more than half of the schools, the regularity may be considered fair; but in many of the others, the poverty of the people and the usefulness of the older children on the farm, are strong inducements to the parents to detain them at home. Thus, nearly one-half of the scholars are under seven years of age, and four-sevenths are not over eight years. In tending cattle, working in the corn-field, or supplying the place of hired labour, many weeks and even months of the year are spent. The unfortunate pupils have scarcely returned to school when they are again called away—forget the little acquired during their brief stay, and lose all interest in knowledge for the time. Indeed, in some schools, the teacher's work is ever beginning, and until some strong remedial measure can be devised, I see little prospect of alteration. At school, the children usually appear clean in person—often neat, and nearly always decently clothed. It is chiefly in new schools, or under newly appointed teachers, where results opposite to these are found.

VII.—GOVERNMENT AND TONE.

The schools of the town exhibit the extremes of order and disorder to a greater extent than those of the country; but it should be remembered that they are much more numerously attended. Some teachers rule without effort, and others can hardly move without producing a disorganizing effect. The proportion of schools in which the order is of a low type may be held as one-fifth. In the remaining portion the teachers govern with fair judgment, but might do very much better were they to be more attentive to details, and to aim high, for the sake of the excellent effect it would have upon their own labours, and also in forming the character of the future citizen. Thus, the proportion of schools is considerable where the pupils sit composedly, abstain from talking, obey the teacher, and do nothing seriously wrong when the Examiner is present. But it is comparatively small where the tone is so excellent as to merit praise—where it is such that the pupils execute the various orders with quiet, prompt precision, act uniformly, maintain due attention, do not require to be repeatedly reminded of faults, are exemplary in their conduct and language, modest in demeanour, intelligent in answering, anxious to do well, and spare no efforts to gratify their teachers. This may be deemed a high standard; if so, it is the more valuable, and though not easily attained, still it is not impracticable. A discipline short of this is imperfect.

VIII.—CLASSIFICATION AND OCCUPATION.

The ordinary number of classes in a country school is three; occasionally there are four. Before there can be profitable teaching, it is necessary that the pupils composing each class should be nearly equal in attainments and capacity. To secure a near approach to this condition at the outset—perfect it more and more, and successfully resist all antagonistic influences—are phases of classification which meet with constant attention from only the most careful teachers in country schools. I know no better sign of judicious teaching than an equable classification; and yet it is one far too seldom met with.

In the majority of the metropolitan schools, where the numbers are large and the attendance steady, the classification is tolerably sound; but in the country districts, irregularity of attendance is often a serious hindrance to the teacher's efforts. In three-fifths of the schools, however, this feature bears evidence of care, and, though imperfect often, is as rationally devised as present circumstances will admit. The remaining schools, where it is less satisfactory, are either badly attended or are under the care of inexperienced teachers, who are prone to make a shew of progress which is often unreal.

The occupations of the pupils are based upon the Table of Minimum Attainments; and it is assumed that, while each subject therein named receives a due share of the time, it is not to be advanced at the expense of another. It is further necessary that the lessons should be so timed that the teaching of one does not interfere with the progress of the other. The Time Table provides for this, and shews what subjects are taught during each hour of the day; the Programme exhibits the amount of work proposed to be performed weekly during the quarter; and the Lesson Register records the lessons actually given. The documents before named, form a set, are mutually dependent, and seldom fail to exercise the constructive powers of the teachers. Very rarely can they be praised as both well planned and faithfully observed. In the leading metropolitan schools the occupation is properly devised; many of those in the central district also exhibit evidence of forecast; but in one half of the country schools the routine is arranged more or less in a defective manner. This arises from the want of tact; and probably, also, from the circumstance that the teacher has to distribute his activities among three or four classes—keeping all employed simultaneously. Cases there are, however, where unsatisfactory records of work afford ground for the suspicion that tracing the lessons back is not at all desired by the teacher.

IX.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects of reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, scripture, and object lessons are taught in almost every school. There are few in which needlework does not also receive due attention. To these subjects, in most of the metropolitan schools, are added vocal music, drawing, geometry, algebra, and mensuration. In some cases Latin and French are taught.

In the infant schools the first-named subjects are presented to the pupils in their elementary forms, including also natural history and special moral lessons, adapted to the minds of very young children.

X.—METHODS.

Although a tolerable proportion of the teachers make very fair work, method, in its higher developments, is not well understood by the majority. Comparatively few explain with skill, and follow up the lesson by examining with judgment. Too many give the lessons, but do not see that they are received or well grounded; they do not question the pupils thoroughly, are too easily satisfied, and rest in low results. As a rule these persons dislike to test their own work faithfully. Did every teacher become a searcher of abuses in his own school, and honestly resolve to combat every defect until none could be found, I am persuaded that we should have higher results to offer, and less room for complaint. To give his heart to the work, to prepare the lessons beforehand, to secure attention in the class, to explain properly, to meet exposition by suitable questioning, to make the lessons well understood before dismissing them, to aid the pupils sufficiently, to know when assistance may be misplaced, to know when to proceed and when to pause—wasting no words, to see that all the pupils work, that each one thinks and accounts for the information he has received, are points which every teacher should keep in view, and which he cannot safely disregard, but which nevertheless do not meet with adequate attention.

Reading.—The pupils mostly read with ease and fluency, but not in general expressively and pleasingly. The standard of proficiency is higher, however, in the metropolitan schools than in those of the central district; and it is common enough in the latter to find the subject-matter very fairly understood, even when the lesson has not been well read. An unwise tendency exists to neglect the minor words, attending only to the explanation of the larger ones; and instances are not infrequent where children are unable to find, unassisted, the required page and lesson in a book through which they professed to have nearly passed.

Spelling.—

Spelling.—This subject, in an oral form, sometimes accompanies the reading lesson, but it is usually taught from dictation, and, as a rule, not well; nor is it commenced soon enough. The special uses of a good dictation lesson are imperfectly apprehended, and it is too often regarded as a mere spelling exercise.

Writing.—In some schools of the metropolitan district this subject is taught in a tolerably satisfactory manner; but in others, as well as in many of the country schools, sufficient supervision of the pupils is not exercised. More vigilance, a little resource, and an application of easy, rational principles to the treatment of the subject would effect a great improvement.

Arithmetic.—As a rule, the treatment of this subject does not give satisfaction; and seldom are accurate answers returned by the majority of pupils in a class upon the first trial. The first obstacle to collective examination is the great difference of attainment found in one class. The younger children, too, have not the subject presented to them in an apprehensible form, and are frequently unable to notate, or set down on slate, numbers which they add with ease. Here, as in other matters, want of precision in details is the prevailing error. In some of the metropolitan schools, however, the subject is taught in a lucid manner.

Grammar.—This branch is on the whole fairly taught. In the country schools, however, the pupils do not remain sufficiently long to make that advance to the higher portions of the subject which is gained in the city schools.

Geography.—Australia, Europe, Asia, and America, are the maps most used during the past year. Comparatively few of the teachers give an attractive geography lesson; and many trust to close questioning, without formal exposition orally. The use of the blackboard in sketching outline maps before the pupils, is not at all general, but I have remarked that the adoption of this artifice results in a readier, sounder knowledge, and a much more satisfactory examination.

Object Lessons.—Out of the leading metropolitan schools, a really good object lesson is seldom heard, and few are given with that degree of felicity expected by the originators, or calculated to arouse the intelligent observation of the children.

Scripture.—The scripture lessons most generally read are the Old and New Testaments, volumes No. 1; and with their contents the pupils above the range of a second class are tolerably well acquainted.

XI.—PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.

In the central district rather more than 2,000 pupils were present during examination. Out of 800 examined in the reading of monosyllables, letters, and easy combinations of letters, one-half may be considered as varying from tolerable to moderate, and the remainder as fair to good. Of 600 examined in easy narratives one half varied from tolerable to indifferent, and the remainder from the limit of good to that of fair. Of more than 500 examined in ordinary prose, over one-half have been estimated as fair to good, and the remainder as being from tolerable to indifferent.

In writing upon slate, fully one-half range from tolerable to moderate, and the others from fair to good.

In copybooks, more than one-half are estimated as from fair to good; and the others vary from tolerable to indifferent. In arithmetic, out of 1,600 examined in the simple rules, two-thirds are tolerable and under that limit; one-third range from fair to good. In the compound rules, two-thirds of the number examined range from good to fair, and the remainder from tolerable to moderate. In the higher rules, the general proficiency stands about the limit of fair.

In the subject of grammar, two-fifths of the number examined had attained very fair proficiency; and three-fifths ranged from tolerable to moderate.

An estimate approaching this, but somewhat less favourable, was found in the subject of geography.

In the metropolitan schools, about 2,000 pupils were present during examination.

Out of nearly 900 examined in monosyllabic reading, one-third, belonging to the infant schools, were making satisfactory progress in the alphabet, easy combinations, and the formation of trilateral words. Of the others, actually reading, one-third varied from tolerable to moderate; and two-thirds ranged from fair to good.

In the reading of easy narratives, out of more than 500 examined, the largest proportion proved fair to good, and the others tolerable. In ordinary prose, the average proficiency was estimated as very fair. In writing upon slate, rather more than one-half varied from good to fair, and the others from tolerable to indifferent. In copybooks, four-fifths ranged from good to fair, and the others were estimated as tolerable, and below that limit.

Of 1,500 examined in the simple rules of arithmetic, fully one-half ranged from tolerable to moderate, and the remaining portion from fair to good. In the compound rules, the proficiency ranged from good to fair, and in the higher rules, the estimate formed was very fair.

In the subject of grammar, two-thirds ranged from the limit of fair to that of good; and the remaining third varied from tolerable to moderate.

The estimate formed of the geography, was nearly similar to that given in the case of the grammar, but rather more favourable. The larger proportion of the pupils are in the elementary divisions of the subject, and have not yet reached the higher stages.

In geometry and algebra, the average proficiency does not exceed the limit of fair, and is very often below it. A similar estimate has been formed of the elementary linear drawing upon slate. I may here observe briefly, that the examinations have been based upon the Table of Minimum Attainments when a class is one quarter old. When longer classified than this, its provisions are extended.

The standard fixed is generally high; and no examination is accounted fully satisfactory unless the answers of the pupils are given promptly, clearly, thoughtfully, and accurately.

XII.—TEACHERS.

Nearly four-fifths of the teachers are fairly competent as regards attainments, and attentive to their duties. With few exceptions, they receive suggestions willingly, and carry them out to the best of their abilities. Of the others, some have not yet been fully and fairly tried; and there are those of whom I cannot speak in terms of satisfaction.

XIII.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

Upon the whole, the work of local supervision is inadequately performed in the country schools. Local Patrons plead want of time, and the demands of their own business, as pleas for neglect of school affairs. Monthly meetings are the exceptions rather than the rule; and regular visitation of the school is often left to the most zealous patron, and very commonly omitted altogether. It is scarcely to be inferred from this that no interest is felt, or that no good accrues from the existence of Local Patrons. In one-third of the schools, I regard their influence as a decided benefit; in another third, as a partial advantage; but in the remainder, their influence, at least for good, is not much felt.

XIV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

From what has been advanced, it will appear that the material condition of three-fifths of the Central District Schools is fairly satisfactory. In two-thirds of the number, the discipline is tolerably sound. The instruction is appropriate in character, fairly regulated, and the average skill employed, tolerable. The proficiency, though not all that could be desired, shews a fair average. It will here be remembered that the larger portion of the pupils are under eight years of age; and that others, who are older, do not attend well enough, and long enough, to enter the highest classes.

In

In one-half of the schools, the habits of the children, in those traits which arise insensibly from careful teaching, afford good promise for the future; in the other half, that promise is much less decided, and to the extent of one-fifth of the number, does not leave pleasurable hopes in the mind of an examiner. Mental inertia and inattention are prominent features in such cases.

Most of the schools in the metropolitan district are well organized, and the discipline in nearly one-half the number is reasonably good. The tone throughout is not fully satisfactory; but in the vested schools the prevailing spirit is healthy. The course of instruction is properly defined, the methods of teaching are modern, often applied with skill, and worked with diligence. The progress made is, on the whole, very fair.

The mental capacity of the pupils, their power in sustaining attention, of vigorous application, and self-reliance, were found in one-third of the number very gratifying. In some of the others, I found these qualities so far promising, but confined to certain classes—for example, where the particular teachers in charge were of superior intelligence—and not the impress or cast of the school, as a whole.

J. GARDINER,
Inspector of the Central District.

Sydney, 11th August, 1864.

GENERAL REPORT upon the National Schools in the Southern District, for the Year 1864.

I.—SCHOOLS.

1. There are thirty-one (31) schools in the Southern District. Three—namely, Bangalore, Towamba, and Murrumburrah—in operation during 1862, have been closed this year, from circumstances already reported upon.

2. The schools opened in 1863, are—Norwood, Spring Valley, Little River, Cooma, Bombala, Mundoonan, and Narragundah. These, except Cooma and Bombala, are non-vested.

3. Two schools—namely, Bombala and Cooma—were erected during the year, and another—Cotta Walla—was in course of erection at its close.

4. Four school buildings received important additions and improvements, viz.:—Wagga Wagga, Gundagai, Panbula, and Taralga.

II.—AMOUNT OF INSPECTION.

1. The following are the localities visited, with a view of collecting and affording information relative to the establishment of National Schools:—

Spring Valley, Tarrago, Kenny's Point, Collector, Bungendore, Gundaroo, Long Swamp, Little River, Foxlow, Narragundah, Urabadalla, Araluen, Comerang, Moruya,	Cathcart, Nimitybelle, Collington, Micalago, London Bridge, Chain of Ponds, Bangus, Corowa, Mulwala, Junce, Cootamundry, Cotta Walla, Woodhouselee, Running Water.
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2. The following table shews the number of schools inspected during the year 1863.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		
	Visited.	Not Visited.	TOTAL.
Southern	30	1	31

3. The one at Bangalore, though visited, was not in operation; and the school at Wentworth being so remote (about 700 miles from my station), it was considered preferable to delegate, on this occasion, its examination to private and reasonably qualified gentlemen. Narragundah was visited in order to report upon its eligibility for aid.

4. I paid, during the year, fifty-six visits of inspection to schools situated within an area of (say) 300 miles by 450. I also called, in passing, at the several localities noted, for the purpose of collecting and affording information; and I wrote at least 250 letters, communications, or reports, upon various matters connected with the business of National Education.

5. The following table shews the ages of the pupils on the rolls of twenty-seven schools, at the date of examination:—

DISTRICT.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Southern	352	259	83	62	56	43	75	49	46	40	98	116	710	574

6. The following table shews the ages of the pupils inspected in twenty-six schools; those at Bowna and Thurgoona being closed at the date of examination:—

DISTRICT.	7 years and under.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Southern	282	179	67	48	50	32	61	34	32	31	58	85	550	410

III.—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

1. <i>Situation</i> .—The situation of the schools inspected may be thus described :—			
Good or fair	..	..	13
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	8
Indifferent or bad	..	..	9
			—
			30
2. <i>School Buildings</i> .—The annexed table shews the condition of the school buildings inspected :—			
Good or fair	..	..	10
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	16
Indifferent or bad	..	..	4
			—
			30
3. <i>Playgrounds</i> .—The playground accommodation may be thus exhibited :—			
Good or fair	..	..	10
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	10
Indifferent or bad	..	..	10
			—
			30
4. <i>Furniture</i> .—The following is the number of schools in which the furniture is—			
Good or fair	..	..	9
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	14
Indifferent or bad	..	..	7
			—
			30
5. <i>Apparatus</i> .—The table below shews the number of schools in which the apparatus is—			
Good or fair	..	..	10
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	11
Indifferent or bad	..	..	9
			—
			30
6. <i>Books</i> .—In the number of schools mentioned below, the supply of books is—			
Good or fair	..	..	15
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	13
Indifferent or bad	..	..	2
			—
			30
7. <i>Records</i> .—Number of schools in which the school records are—			
Good or fair	..	..	16
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	7
Indifferent or bad	..	..	3
			—
			26

IV.—MORAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

8. <i>Punctuality</i> .—The punctuality may be thus exhibited :—			
Good or fair	..	..	13
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	11
Indifferent or bad	..	..	2
			—
			26
9. <i>Regularity</i> .—Number of schools in which the regularity is—			
Good or fair	..	..	10
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	10
Indifferent or bad	..	..	6
			—
			26
10. <i>Cleanliness</i> .—Number of schools in which the cleanliness is—			
Good or fair	..	..	15
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	10
Indifferent or bad	..	..	1
			—
			26
11. <i>Order</i> .—Number of schools in which the order is—			
Good or fair	..	..	12
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	8
Indifferent or bad	..	..	6
			—
			26
12. <i>Government</i> .—Number of schools in which the government is—			
Good or fair	..	..	12
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	10
Indifferent or bad	..	..	4
			—
			26

V.—INSTRUCTION.

1. <i>Classification</i> .—Number of schools in which the classification is—			
Good or fair	..	..	10
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	11
Indifferent or bad	..	..	5
			—
			26
2. <i>Occupation</i> .—Number of schools in which the occupation is—			
Good or fair	..	..	9
Tolerable or moderate	..	..	10
Indifferent or bad	..	..	7
			—
			26
3. Table shewing the number of pupils receiving instruction in the ordinary subjects :—			
Reading	..	..	960
Writing	..	..	960
Arithmetic	..	..	960
Grammar	..	..	561
Geography	..	..	561

4. Table shewing the number of schools in which extra subjects are taught :—

Vocal music	5
Outline drawing	3
Algebra	5
Mensuration	5
Euclid.. .. .	5
Latin	3
French	1

5. *Methods.*—Number of schools in which the methods are—

Good or fair	7
Tolerable or moderate	13
Indifferent or bad	6
—	
26	

6. *Proficiency of Pupils.*—The tables which follow exhibit the proficiency of pupils examined in the various branches :—

I.—READING.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils able to Read.			
	Monosyllables.	Easy Narrative.	Ordinary Prose.	Totals.
Indifferent	127	83	23	233
Tolerable	100	133	82	315
Fair to good	167	102	143	412
Totals	394	318	248	960

II.—WRITING.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Numbers of Pupils able to Write.		
	On Slates.	In Copy-books.	Totals.
Indifferent	164	138	302
Tolerable	117	236	353
Fair to good	117	188	305
Totals	398	562	960

III.—ARITHMETIC.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Arithmetic.			
	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.	Totals.
Indifferent	260	60	4	324
Tolerable	202	46	16	264
Fair to good	265	62	55	372
Totals	717	168	75	960

IV.—GRAMMAR.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Grammar.		
	Elementary.	Advanced.	Totals.
Indifferent	100	56	156
Tolerable	103	81	184
Fair to good	111	110	221
Totals	314	247	561

V.

V.—GEOGRAPHY.

Actual Proficiency of Pupils.	Number of Pupils learning Geography.		
	Elementary.	Advanced.	Totals.
Indifferent	99	65	164
Tolerable	123	79	202
Fair to good	90	105	195
Totals	312	249	561

Goulburn, 1st March, 1864.

B. H. McCANN,
Inspector of National Schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. *Material State.*—In reference to the material state of the schools, it will be observed that the situations of not a few are decidedly indifferent. This arises principally from the number of non-vested schools, the sites of which were not originally intended for school purposes. The buildings are, on the whole, passable, but ten of them are without playgrounds or their proper appliances. The furniture and apparatus are, on the whole, moderate, and are tolerably suitable for such localities. I may remark that the best models formed the standard for judgment upon these heads. Owing to the judicious carrying out of the rule in reference to a book fund, only two schools were reported upon as indifferently supplied with books. It is also my pleasing duty to report an improvement as regards punctuality and regularity. The cleanliness was, in almost every case, satisfactory, while the order and government were as well attended to as could be expected. Except in the case of newly established schools, the classification was reasonably judicious, and the occupations of the pupils tolerably well arranged.

2. *Discipline.*—It may be observed that not a few of the teachers in this district are untrained. Many have received little or no instruction as regards the proper discipline of their schools, beyond what has been afforded during the ordinary periodical visits of Inspectors. The visits of an Inspector are, however, so necessarily seldom, and of such short duration, that, although great good arises therefrom in every way, yet it cannot be expected teachers will go far in assimilating their ideas to his in the real working of the school. As regards the mechanical operations, improvement is readily effected. In fact, everything relating to discipline can be easily inculcated. It is not so, however, with the methods.

3. *Methods.*—Indifferent methods form the great defect in this district. Even in the case of those teachers who have been trained in Sydney, the methods fall short of what they ought to be. The term of training is too short. The teachers are not only to be told how to become schoolmasters; they also require to be specially educated for their great and responsible profession. We want a Model School at Goulburn, and I have to reiterate my former recommendations upon this head. A model school is the only remedy I can see at present for the defective methods so general in this district. Many of the teachers have never seen the working of a good school; and seeing is believing. Money spent upon a model school is not dissipated—it comes back with compound interest in the matter of education. On the whole, considering our present machinery, it is matter of congratulation that so much has been done in this district. The results are summarized in the following paragraph.

4. *Instruction.*—Under the various divisions of the subjects examined upon, it will be found that, in general, except as regards geography, the majority of the pupils rank high, while the numbers noted as "indifferent" are in a corresponding minority. Even in the case of geography there is only a slight discrepancy between the numbers put down as "tolerable" and that valued as "fair to good." The number of small schools in this district, and the want of a proper set of maps in many, account for the comparative low proficiency in the latter subject. There is a decided improvement in the reading. This arises, in a great measure, from the due importance bestowed upon this subject in the course of the examinations for the previous years. Arithmetic is beginning to be taught, both as a science and as an art, while grammar now receives its proper place in the ordinary course of instruction. In estimating the total result under the head of instruction, it must be remembered that, out of 960 pupils examined, 461 children were either seven years or under. Although, therefore, it must be concluded the attainments of the children are absolutely small, yet the relative proficiency of the pupils, as described in the several tables hereto annexed, exhibits, on the whole, a very respectable state of things.

Goulburn, March, 1864.

B. H. McCANN,
Inspector of National Schools.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a General Report upon the Schools inspected by me during the year 1863. A separate Report upon each school visited, was forwarded to the Board as my inspection proceeded; and it is from the collected body of these reports, my notes, and weekly journals, that my present general statement of results is derived.

OCCUPATION OF TIME.

In the first place, I beg to subjoin a brief summary of the occupation of my time for the year with the nature of the duties I was required to undertake, and the number of days given to each.

Travelling long distances	.. .. .	86 days.
Inspection of schools	.. .. .	55 "
Examination of teachers	.. .. .	18 "
Writing Reports, examining Quarterly Returns, and attending to correspondence	.. .. .	117 "
Making inquiries relative to the establishment of new schools	.. .. .	14 "
Revising Teachers' Examination Papers	.. .. .	5 "
Holding special investigations	.. .. .	6 "
Compiling Abstracts of Returns of Schools	.. .. .	4 "
Detention in travelling, from floods	.. .. .	5 "
Sundays and holidays	.. .. .	55 "
Total	.. .. .	365 days.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

At the beginning of the year, thirty-one schools were in operation. One of this number—Barraba—was closed in March, in consequence of the small number of children in the place; and in addition to the remainder, five others were opened, viz. :—

Dumaresq Island,
Croki,
Euroka,
Glen Innes,
Kelly's Plains,

making a total of thirty-five schools in the district at the end of the year, not including the infant department which was established at Grafton. Five preliminary applications were then under consideration for the establishment of schools at the following places, viz. :—

Wingham,
Palmer's Island,
Wallabadah,
Wee Waa,
Seven Oaks.

In consequence of "free selection" and the rapid settlement of the agricultural districts, a large increase to the present number of schools will shortly be required; but the land regulations at present have a tendency to scatter rather than concentrate the inhabitants of many localities, and therefore the attendance of pupils at several schools is smaller than formerly.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED IN THE YEAR.

During the year I inspected all the schools, Barraba excepted, in the Northern District, thirty-five in number; and the arrangements proposed in my programme of duties, notwithstanding so much wet weather, were carried out with considerable success. Fourteen of the schools under my supervision were once visited, fifteen twice, and six three times, making a total of sixty-two visits for the inspection of schools in operation. In addition to these, seven visits were made to places where National Schools were proposed to be established, and ten to places where schools will shortly be required. Some time was occupied in the selection of suitable sites for new schools; seventeen teachers were examined, and in the discharge of these duties, the distance travelled was about 3,000 miles.

CHARACTER OF THE INSPECTION.

The inspection of the schools was more rigid this year, and carried out with greater strictness than usual; the time occupied in the examination of each school being from five to eight hours. In the first place I observed if the fundamental regulations of the Commissioners were complied with, and if the necessary documents were suspended upon the walls of the schoolrooms, such as the table of attainments, shewing the subjects of instruction; the time table, regulating the time devoted to each branch; the programme of studies prescribed for the quarter; the notice for the information of visitors, and the general lesson for the moral training of the pupils. I also inspected the library, and books in the hands of the children. The organization of the schools occupied a considerable portion of my time. Under this head I noted the suitability of the school premises; the quantity, condition, suitability, and arrangement of the furniture and apparatus; the classification and occupations of the pupils; and the keeping of the registers and school accounts.

With regard to the discipline, I endeavoured to arrive at every school in sufficient time to notice the punctuality of the pupils; I examined the rolls, to ascertain whether the attendance was regular; I noted the cleanliness of the schoolrooms, of the teachers, and of the pupils; and if the desks, seats, and maps, were free from ink, dust, and stains. I duly considered how the operations of the schools were carried on, and observed the conduct and manners of the children, as well as the moral tone, and system of government. The instruction of the pupils occupied the greater portion of my time. I examined every child present, noted the subjects taught, the rate of school fees, the methods of teaching employed, the proficiency of the pupils in every branch taught, the qualifications of the teachers, and if the local patrons manifested an intelligent and abiding interest in the success and usefulness of the schools. At the close of my inspection, I made such suggestions to the teachers and patrons as I considered necessary; and I embodied in my reports, such recommendations for the information of the Commissioners, as I concluded would improve the schools and benefit the public.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES.

The sites of twenty-seven of the schools inspected are suitable in every respect, and six are tolerably so. The only two of an indifferent kind are Redbank and Summerland, which are liable to inundation occasionally; they are, however, built on the highest land that could be obtained, the former on the lower Manning, and the latter on the Macleay, about fifteen miles from Trial Bay. With but few exceptions, all the school buildings in the Northern District vested in the Commissioners are suitable for the purposes of teaching, and in good repair. Many of the schools erected of late years are of a superior description, such as Casino, Inverell, and Saumarez Creek. The schoolhouses at Euroka, and Dumaresq Island are of a very indifferent kind; but I understand the local patrons intend to erect new buildings as soon as possible. Twenty-six of the schools inspected have sufficient playground accommodation, but very few of the teachers turn to any good account the many advantages which it affords for moral training. In but a small number of cases do the teachers superintend the conduct of their pupils in the playground with sufficient care. Dugald Stewart remarks, that "to instruct youth in the languages and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits they acquire." It is therefore necessary that teachers should pay strict regard to the formation of the character of their scholars. The playgrounds attached to nine of the schools are of an indifferent kind, either from the nature of the soil, the want of fencing, or the insufficiency of the accommodation.

FURNITURE, APPARATUS, BOOKS, &c.

The greater number of the schools in the Northern District have been recently established; the supply of furniture and apparatus is therefore of a superior description, compared with the kind provided in former years. This is to some extent the result of inspection, in giving the promoters of schools information as to the description considered most suitable. The diagrams published by the Commissioners have also proved highly beneficial, in securing adequate and suitable supplies of these articles.

Generally speaking the schools are well provided with books and maps; and the consideration and liberality of the Board, in granting a free stock of these necessary requisites to each school when established, have been productive of much good. The arrangement that one-tenth of the payments made by the pupils shall be appropriated for the purchase of books and other school requisites has been very useful; and to make it work more satisfactorily, only requires that the teachers should hand over to the Treasurer regularly the proceeds of the fund at the end of every quarter, and that they should act strictly in accordance with the regulation, and order no school requisites without the approval of the patrons. The school records are in general neatly and correctly kept; but in some instances where the teachers are untrained or newly appointed, I found that the class rolls are not duly closed at the end of the quarter, nor the promotions of the pupils fully posted up. The quarterly returns are, however, kept in progress, and they are neatly and correctly compiled. On the whole, I can report that much improvement has recently been effected in the keeping of the school records.

Time

Time tables and programmes for regulating the time devoted to each branch of instruction, and showing the course of study prescribed for each class, are to be found in every school; but in some instances they are not constructed with much skill, nor adhered to with sufficient strictness, though in general, the instruction of the schools is better regulated and carried on in a more progressive and systematic manner than heretofore.

DISCIPLINE, CLEANLINESS, OBSERVANCE OF RULES.

In two-thirds of the thirty-five schools inspected, the order and punctuality seemed to range from fair to good, and in the remainder from tolerable to indifferent. The discipline observed in many of the schools is fairly satisfactory, the manners of the children are respectful and their behaviour pleasing. In general there is neither shyness nor forwardness, but a hearty willingness to do their best. Moral suasion is the ruling principle in all the schools; at the same time I did not find any in which corporal punishment had been wholly abandoned, neither did I hear of undue severity having been practised by any teacher. Occasionally a child who proves a little troublesome is made to stand apart from the rest, placed in a corner of a room or kept from play, the extent of the corporal punishment being a few taps on the hands with a flat ruler. Considerable improvement in discipline has been effected in many schools, but there are several recently established in which much requires to be done. I think it would be productive of some good if teachers were to draw up a few plain rules for the guidance of their pupils, regarding order, punctuality, regularity, cleanliness, obedience, and attention. These regulations should be suspended in the school-room, and read to the pupils once a week. A copy should be sent to the parents, on the day their children are admitted to the school.

The most pleasing feature in the discipline of the schools is the cleanliness observed. As a general rule in all the National Schools in the District, at about ten minutes before 9 o'clock the teachers proceed to the playground, for inspection in cleanliness; the children form themselves into parallel lines, and then the teachers pass up and down the classes, and satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the clothes, hands, face, and ears of the children are clean, and their hair brushed. Should any child continue deficient in cleanliness, a note is addressed to the parents on the subject, by the master. Any child having a cutaneous or infectious disease is immediately sent home, and not re-admitted until perfectly cured. After the children have been inspected, they march into school in an orderly manner, and the business of the day commences. In almost every instance I found the schoolrooms clean, and the furniture, apparatus, and books well cared for.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the fundamental Regulations of the Commissioners are faithfully observed; and I met with no complaint from parents or others, of any attempt on the part of the teachers, to interfere or tamper with the *religious belief* of any of their pupils; nor indeed, I may add, have I ever met with any complaint of such interference.

GENERAL EFFICIENCY OF THE SCHOOLS.

As regards the moral tone, the nature and extent of the instruction imparted, the cleanliness, order, and discipline maintained, the practical skill of the teachers, the proficiency of the pupils, and the general management, the following may be taken as a just classification of the thirty-five schools inspected, and which I fully examined. Nine are well conducted; eleven are fairly managed; nine are tolerably conducted; six are badly managed.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT SCHOOLS VISITED.

The following table exhibits the Attendance of Pupils at the Schools inspected:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Numbers of pupils on School Rolls at time of inspection.. ..	778	794	1,572
Number of scholars present at Examination	617	635	1,252
Numbers of pupils on School Rolls for last Quarter of the Year ..	837	865	1,702
Average attendance for the same period	599	625	1,224

By comparing the figures in the foregoing table, it will be seen that nearly *four-fifths* of the pupils on the rolls at the time of inspection, were present at examination; and that the average daily attendance for the last quarter of the year was nearly equal to the number of children examined. It also appears from the above table, that 71 per cent. of the number of pupils on the rolls, attend daily, or in other words, every 100 pupils on the rolls give an average daily attendance of 71. This certainly shows that the children are rather irregular, but on the whole the results are not unsatisfactory. The daily average attendances at the public schools in Great Britain and Ireland, do not amount to more than *half* the number on the rolls. The irregularity of the scholars at many schools may be traced to all or some of the following causes;—such as the poverty of the parents; their indifference to the moral and intellectual improvement of their children; the high price of labour; and the heavy rains and floods; as well as sickness and disease. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that children who attend school irregularly cannot make much progress. Their alienated feelings and divided attention often render their presence irksome to the teacher and injurious to their schoolfellows. As a general rule, the excellence of a school and the attendance of the pupils go hand in hand; and a large and regular attendance compared with the number enrolled, may be considered as the result of a teacher's industry and skill.

AGES OF THE CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Of the 1,252 pupils present at the time of inspection,

306 boys and 293 girls were	7 years of age and under.
76 " 76 "	8 years of age.
57 " 54 "	9 "
51 " 67 "	10 "
46 " 41 "	11 "
81 " 104 "	12 " and above.

From the above statement, it may be observed that about one-half of the pupils were not over 7 years of age, that one-third were between 7 and 10 years, and about 21.5 per cent. of the entire number present were above 10 years. In the primary schools of Great Britain, one-third of the children enrolled are not more than 7 years of age, and about 24 per cent. of the whole number are above 10 years. In Ireland, the proportion of pupils 7 years of age and under is greater than in England, but the number over 10 years is much smaller, being only 18 per cent. of the number enrolled.

The

The following table shows the ages of the pupils on the rolls of the schools of the Northern District, at the time of inspection.

372 boys and 378 girls were 7 years of age and under.			
93	"	83	" 8 years.
70	"	71	" 9 "
65	"	78	" 10 "
60	"	47	" 11 "
118	"	137	" 12 years and above.

In this statement, the proportions of the different ages are much the same as in the number examined.

PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.

The following table shows the number of pupils learning the different branches at the time of inspection:—

Learning alphabet and monosyllables	500
Learning to read easy narrative	449
Learning to read ordinary prose	303
Learning to write on slates	630
Learning to write on paper	515
Learning simple rules of arithmetic	757
Learning compound rules	282
Learning higher rules	136
Learning elements of English grammar	420
Learning advanced parts of the subject	204
Learning elements of geography	490
Learning advanced parts of the subject	232
Learning to write from dictation	510
Learning scripture history	550
Learning book-keeping	12
Learning drawing	55
Learning vocal music	375
Learning needlework, knitting, &c.	312 girls.

Taking into account the very tender years of the majority of the pupils, and the short time that many schools have been in operation, it will not be a matter of surprise to find that 500 (or 40 per cent.) of the scholars have not advanced beyond the first class. The proficiency attained in reading, as ascertained by examination, is set forth in the following statement:—

Reading.—Able to read ordinary prose correctly	162
Can read ordinary prose tolerably	107
Can read ordinary prose indifferently	34
Able to read easy narrative correctly	268
Can read easy narrative tolerably	116
Can read easy narrative indifferently	65
Able to read monosyllables correctly	220
Can read monosyllables tolerably	134
Learning alphabet and words of two letters	146

The reading of the pupils in some schools is very poor, painfully hesitating, and indistinct, the enunciation rapid and incorrect, and the meaning of the passage but little understood. There are, however, several schools where the pupils read with a pleasing expression, accommodated to the subject, and varying with the sense. The principal causes of deficiency in reading are the imperfect elocution of the teacher, and the small amount of time and attention devoted to the subject. There is perhaps no branch of instruction so important or valuable as reading. I have endeavoured to impress this fact upon the teachers, and suggested the propriety of giving greater attention to the subject. I have often pointed out that, in order to teach reading well, the portion to be read should be defined, each child in the class should be attentive while one is reading, and the book held in both hands. The teachers should pay strict attention to the style of reading, the children should hold their heads well up, and open their mouths freely. The pupils should not be advanced from book to book too rapidly, for when this is done, being taxed beyond their strength, they hesitate and blunder. Instead of stopping the children at the end of every sentence to ask questions, which is the common practice, they should often read by paragraphs, and once in every week the reading lesson should be merely a lesson on reading and nothing more. They should read slowly, and stop at the points; and to read well it is necessary that the passage read be well understood. Excellent remarks on the method of teaching reading are contained in Dr. Sullivan's Class Book. The meanings of words are now generally taught in connexion with the reading, rather than from the vertical columns at the commencement of the lessons, in which the arrangement is arbitrary.

Spelling.—In addition to *viva voce* spelling, the dictation of sentences to be written by the pupils is the usual mode of teaching this branch, but I find that many teachers pay little or no attention to the correction of the exercises. When giving instruction in this subject, teachers should choose the most easy and best known words for beginners, and limit themselves to very short sentences. The dictation should be slow, two or three words at a time, which should be repeated twice for the younger children, but only once for the advanced classes. The elder pupils should write, from memory, pieces of poetry, the substance of an anecdote, or an abstract of a lesson formerly received. As regards the correction of the exercises, the children should be taught to correct their own errors; because if they are left to themselves day after day to write out words of incorrect orthography, without their attention being directed to the errors committed, they are more likely to be injured than improved by the exercise. For the same reason, I am of opinion that words written by the teacher, purposely misspelled for correction by the pupils, is a very injudicious method of teaching orthography, and should be wholly eschewed.

Writing.—The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils in this useful branch of instruction:—

Able to write with correctness	456
Can write with tolerable accuracy	480
Write indifferently	209
Cannot write	107

The penmanship in several schools was creditable, but in many it was very indifferent. This defect is to be traced, in many instances, to the teachers themselves, whose writing is often wanting in style and execution, and who do not superintend the writing exercise with sufficient care. The copy books are now, however, kept with more regard to neatness and cleanliness, and the covers are not so much scribbled over as in former years. The publication of a well-executed set of copy lines, properly graduated and mounted on pasteboard—with concise and easy directions regarding the manner of holding the pen, the position of the body, and the forms and proportions of the letters—would be very useful. In teaching to write, more than ordinary attention should be paid to beginners, and every line should be revised and corrected as they proceed. The usual plan of allowing a page to be finished before it is examined is very objectionable, because the corrections are not made nor the defects pointed out until the exercises are completed. In many schools the children begin at once to write

write small hand instead of large, and the method seems to be attended with considerable success. In not a few of the best works on education, but chiefly among the French, the practice of commencing with large hand, or of teaching it at all, has been disapproved of, as consuming time to little purpose.

Arithmetic.—With the exception of reading, there is perhaps no branch so badly taught as arithmetic. The principles of the subject are not thoroughly understood—they are seldom rightly introduced to the pupils, and the elements, such as the tables, notation, numeration, and the simple rules are not sufficiently dwelt upon. The teaching is in some instances mechanical, and much wanting in thoroughness and skill. Marked improvement is, however, now visible; the teachers explain the *rationale* of the processes employed with greater skill than formerly, the black-board is more generally used, and the instruction is more connected with the business and transactions of every-day life. A supply of good table books is much required in several schools. The following statement shews the attainments of the pupils in arithmetic :—

Able to solve questions in proportion and practice	.. .. .	136
Can work compound rules with tolerable accuracy	.. .. .	232
Learning tables and simple rules	.. .. .	411
Infants learning to read, write, and add digits	.. .. .	423

Grammar.—The elements of English grammar are taught in all the schools, but in several cases with very little skill. Some teachers are content if their pupils can repeat the mere names of the parts of speech, and point out those most easily known, such as the noun, article, and adjective; and others, while they aim at something more, pursue it in such an unsystematic manner that the results produced are of very little value. In a considerable number of schools, however, grammar is very fairly taught; the junior pupils being, in general, able to point out the greater number of the parts of speech in sentences taken from their reading lessons; and the children in the third class being able to distinguish the several inflections of words, and to determine their concord and government agreeably to the rules of syntax, without committing any very gross mistakes. The proficiency in this subject is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Can parse syntactically	.. .. .	136
Able to distinguish parts of speech fairly	.. .. .	190
Learning the mere elements	.. .. .	298

Geography.—Geography, like grammar, is taught in all the schools, and in some very successfully. There are few whose pupils are not tolerably well acquainted with the outlines of the map of the world, such as the great divisions of land and water, the chief mountain ranges, and the most noted seas, gulfs, bays, and straits, &c.; the boundaries of the continents, and their principal capes, peninsulas, islands, rivers, lakes, &c.; in many, such pupils have added to this a very considerable knowledge of the continents of Europe and Australia, and of the Colony of New South Wales. These gratifying results are in a great measure due to the introduction of the large maps supplied by the Board. The Commissioners would confer another important boon upon the schools, were they to supply a small terrestrial globe to each school. The following is a statement of the proficiency in geography :—

Fairly acquainted with the physical and descriptive geography of the globe	.. .. .	216
Can define the relative positions of the continents and oceans, and know the outlines of the geography of Australia	.. .. .	424
Able to define the common geographical terms, and know the use of a map	.. .. .	82

Scripture, &c.—Scripture is carefully taught in the majority of the schools. The elder pupils are well acquainted with the details of the creation, the fall of man, the deluge, the call of Abram, the history of the Jews, the birth, life, death, and resurrection of Christ, and the teaching of his apostles. The proficiency attained in book-keeping, drawing, and music, is but elementary; many of the girls, however, have made considerable progress in needlework; but in this department there is perhaps too much time given to fancy work; and the plainer and more useful kinds, as well as cutting out, are in a measure neglected.

METHODS OF TEACHING.

The efficiency of the instruction greatly depends upon the methods of teaching employed; and it is therefore gratifying to be able to report that considerable improvements have been effected in the modes of imparting knowledge in a large number of the schools. Many teachers, however, are still more deficient in this department of their profession than in any other; but they are, in most cases, industrious and anxious for improvement. Satisfactory results, however, cannot be expected until teachers are educated and trained for their office, as in other professions. Some teachers are very negligent in making any previous preparation for the exercises that daily engage them; and, in many instances, their pupils are not supplied with the necessary lesson books for home study. This is much to be regretted; because, without some previous preparation on the part of the teachers, it is evident there can be no suitable variety or freshness in the subjects taught, and the whole course of instruction is nothing but a dull monotonous routine.

Mr. Horace Mann remarks, that "a Prussian teacher no more thinks of meeting his classes without daily preparation, than a clergyman would think of preaching a sermon without special reading and forethought." In several schools the methods pursued seem to be to instruct rather than educate—to impart a certain amount of knowledge, without studying so to impart it as to improve the minds of the pupils in the course of its acquisition; but the chief want of skill is shewn in teaching the junior classes, and in presenting the first elements of the several subjects to the minds of the pupils. In these, and in most respects, the trained teachers are much better qualified than the untrained, and in the latter class there is great room for improvement.

COST OF EDUCATION PER PUPIL.

The average number of pupils in daily attendance at the thirty-five schools in the Northern District, for the last quarter of the year, as shewn on the Abstract Returns, was 1,224, the number on the School Rolls for the same period being 1,702. From the same document it appears that the salaries and allowances paid by the Commissioners to the teachers during the year, with the cost of inspection included, amount to £3,264 13s. 7d. The total amount of the school fees received by the teachers was £1,031 17s. 9d.; and if the grants made by the Board for permanent improvements in repairs and the erection of school buildings are not taken into account, it will then be seen to follow—

That each pupil on the roll cost the Commissioners during the year..	.. .. .	£1 18 3
And the people	.. .. .	0 12 8

From these statements, which are based upon authenticated returns, it is evident that the annual expenditure from the public funds, for the education of each pupil attending National Schools, is much less than commonly reported.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

The results of inspection are as favourable as could be expected. Much information was obtained relative to the educational wants of the district and the management of the schools. In all cases where found necessary, suggestions were given for the guidance of the teachers. The material condition and organization have been considerably improved, the discipline has received greater attention, the instruction is more efficient and advanced in its character, and the methods of teaching are more efficacious and applied with greater industry and skill. The school records are kept with more care, and the returns are compiled with more punctuality and neatness than in former years.

CONCLUDING

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

It was my intention to offer some remarks relative to the necessity for establishing Model Schools at Grafton, Arncliffe, and the Manning River, as well as the importance of giving instruction in vocal music and drawing, to candidates at the Training Department. The beneficial results likely to arise from the establishment of a few industrial schools and country boarding schools have also occupied my attention; but I have deferred the consideration of these matters until I furnish my General Report for the current year. There is not a sufficient number of aborigines in any locality in my district to form a school, but I am of opinion that some arrangements might be made for the more efficient education of the children of the poor.

I have, &c.,
W. M'INTYRE,
Inspector of Northern District.

GENERAL REPORT upon National Schools in the Western District, for the year 1863.

In compliance with instructions received on the 18th ultimo, I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following general Report upon National Schools visited during the year 1863, as well as to indicate briefly the principal duties of a collateral nature which occupied my attention during the same period.

Owing to the departure from established practice in relation both to inspection and the examination of teachers, rendered necessary through the inadequacy of the Board's resources in the early part of the year, a considerable period of inactivity seemed imminent, to avoid which the scene of my labours was changed for a time to the Central District. From the following summary a tolerably correct estimate of the nature and extent of my duties in both may be formed; but the details of this report refer to the Western District only.

In the Central District I visited and reported upon twenty-two schools; twenty under the primary or annual form, one secondarily, and one incidentally; and reported upon applications for aid at Liverpool and Rocky Waterholes. Teachers were examined as follows:—One at Picton, two at Camden, four at Dapto, and five at Numba.

In the Western District I held primary and annual inspections of twenty-seven schools, secondary inspection of six, and incidental inspection of two. Of these, twenty-three received more than one visit. Nine localities were visited, either for the purpose of ascertaining their educational wants and affording information, or of witnessing the progress of applicant schools. The entire time occupied in the inspection of schools, examination of teachers, and travelling, was 166 days.

Having thus given a general outline of the more active portion of my own occupation during the year, I now proceed to a detail of the results of inspection, by reviewing *seriatim* the principal features constituting efficiency, under the heads of Organization, Discipline, and Instruction.

I.—ORGANIZATION.

Situations.—In this respect the great majority of schools satisfy the prescribed conditions.

School Buildings.—In all newly-erected vested schools, fair provision is generally made for the convenient accommodation of both teacher and pupils; while those non-vested, and even some of the older vested ones, are often of an inferior character, without any or only very defective dwellings. Although this state of things may be partly accounted for by the poverty and sparseness of the population in certain localities, yet much of it may be traced to indifference. In most country places it is a remarkable fact, that public attention and support are mainly bestowed upon projects either possessing or offering some pecuniary advantage; and that, compared with a horse-race, or a cricket-match, the establishment of schools is a matter of very trifling moment indeed; and even, such as they are, almost always due to the exertions of a few philanthropic individuals. I have noticed an instance where, although an excellent building had been put up, at an expense to the Board of upwards of £400, and where about sixty children could be found within a radius of three miles, yet the required maximum could not be guaranteed.

Playgrounds.—These are, in most cases, satisfactory. The great defect is want of suitable out-offices; but it is gradually becoming less. So deeply, however, does inattention in this respect affect the moral character of the school, that it cannot be too carefully guarded against.

Furniture and Apparatus.—About one-fourth of the number of schools visited are defective either in kind or quality, or both. But patrons and teachers are gradually, by means of the Board's diagrams, becoming acquainted with the requisite improvements; and generally endeavour, as far as means and opportunities permit, to provide the most suitable.

Books.—The Board's regulation as to the mode of supply is observed in most schools, and hence there are few in which the stock is materially defective. Local patrons are, however, seldom sufficiently mindful of their duty in reference to the "Book Fund," of which the teacher is generally sole custodian; and it often happens that no proper or regular account is kept. As a mere business matter, I should expect the account to be audited by the local secretary at least once a year. The character of the reading series continues the same; and for reasons previously stated, inapplicable to our circumstances and geographical position. A careful revision, with a view to the expunction of unsuitable and the insertion of appropriate matter, seems the most effectual remedy, until a set more in accordance with the wants and peculiarities of the country can be produced.

School Records.—These are tolerably well understood, and in general accurately kept.

II.—DISCIPLINE.

Punctuality.—There are few localities in this district where the occupations materially interfere with the punctual attendance of the pupils. The aspect of the school in this respect, therefore, depends almost entirely upon the efforts of the teacher, which are upon the whole tolerably successful.

Regularity.—Perfect regularity of attendance is perhaps the most desirable advantage a school can possess; but, at the same time, the most difficult to be acquired. It is impeded by numerous though often very trivial obstacles, arising frequently rather from the carelessness and cupidty of parents, than from any more serious cause. During the winter, it is true, creeks and rivers are high, cold and wet are general, the schoolroom perhaps uncomfortable, and it might seem cruel to expose children to the prevalent dangers. But it is not of the forced temporary absence thus occasioned that I complain. It is of the habitual and almost universal tendency, which any one acquainted with the country cannot fail to notice, of utilizing the labour of children to such a degree as to remove them, in a figurative sense, from their proper period of existence, and render their character impervious to school influence.

Cleanliness.—In this respect there is very little cause of complaint; it is a prominent feature in most of our schools.

Order.—Although upon the whole the excellence of former years is well maintained, there is still considerable room for improvement. This is a matter so intimately blended with every function and aspect of the school, that it may be regarded as one of the principal guides to efficiency, of which it is always an indispensable element, and thus claims the most minute as well as the most serious attention. Few teachers fully comprehend its necessity, or strive with sufficient energy to realize its advantages. They neglect primarily the use of the playground, which, in the hands of the judicious teacher, is the most powerful auxiliary in the promotion of order.

Government.—In most schools a reasonable idea of good government is beginning to obtain.

III.—

III.—INSTRUCTION.

Classification.—Generally speaking the pupils are suitably classed, and the tendency to subdivide is gradually becoming less. This shows an improved acquaintance with the true principles of classification, while the present mode of paying fees affords no inducement to dishonesty. Now, therefore, inexperience alone may be regarded as the great defect; and that is, in most cases, easily corrected.

Occupation.—A good time table and programme of lessons—documents in which skill and judgment are especially reflected—are not often met with; but entire success in their construction would argue a degree of perfection in their art which many of our teachers cannot be expected to have acquired. Based upon the "Table of Minimum Attainments," the programme is a powerful check upon desultory teaching: it adapts the extent and quality of the instruction to the ages and capacities of the pupils, leaves the teacher free to adopt, within the prescribed limits, whatever arrangement his judgment and the circumstances which surround him may suggest; and is, in conjunction with the "Register of Lessons," now in almost general use, a record as well as a test of progress, a guide to proficiency, and the surest indication of the genuineness or superficiality of the teacher's efforts.

Subjects.—The "Table of Minimum Attainments" forms the fundamental guide to instruction, and is generally well observed. Latin, French, vocal music, outline drawing, geometry, algebra, and mensuration, are also taught in several of our schools.

Methods.—Considering that our teaching staff is in a great measure composed of persons unfitted by want of early training for the important duties they are called upon to perform, the methods are not so decidedly faulty as might be expected; nor are they equal, upon the whole, to the wants they are intended to supply. Candidates for the office, while often entertaining very light opinions of its importance, and evincing the most perfect confidence in their own ability, display in many instances not only a wonderful ignorance of the peculiar features of the profession, but a very limited acquaintance with the subjects of ordinary instruction. These are difficulties which might to some extent be obviated by an extension of the term of training, but never wholly until the office is made at least to equal, in point of emolument and advantages, others requiring a mere fraction of the acquirements and natural talent necessary for a good teacher, and until the education of pupil teachers in district model schools is more general and complete.

IV.—CHARACTER OF THE INSTRUCTION.

Reading.—Some improvement is evinced in the treatment of the subject; but it is not yet sufficiently prepared to make intelligent or expressive readers.

Writing.—This subject is not sufficiently simplified in the elementary portions. Writing from dictation is practised in all our schools, and with, in general, satisfactory results.

Arithmetic.—In this subject there is too much adherence to rule, and the injudicious use of text books. Explanation is defective, and the teacher's knowledge often imperfect.

Grammar.—The elementary portions are taught in all schools, and the advanced parts in some. The results are, upon the whole, moderate.

Geography.—Instruction is general on the subject; though, in a scientific view, not skilfully afforded. Dry details, to the exclusion of general principles, are too prevalent.

Object Lessons.—The importance of these is acknowledged by most teachers, but understood and well rendered by few. There is scarcely any portion of a teacher's duty, however, which demands more skill and judgment.

Scripture Lessons.—Instruction in these lessons is universal, but explanation is in many instances insufficient to afford ground for general satisfaction.

V.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

The present system of local supervision possesses many advantages in theory, but its practical application is sometimes extremely difficult. Under present circumstances, however, and with the materials available, I am of opinion that no change is yet practicable.

VI.—TEACHERS.

Position.—The circumstances affecting the social position of teachers, may be regarded as in a great measure created or controlled by their own conduct. Whenever, in general, they combine with that ability and integrity which they must be presumed to possess, an ordinary share of prudence and common sense, they almost invariably succeed in securing considerable personal respect, and proportionate confidence in their efforts. The position of a teacher—even under favourable circumstances—is one of peculiar delicacy, often of difficulty; but in most bush localities it is full of annoyances, which, unless patiently borne, render it utterly intolerable. The paltry accommodation which his residence but too often affords; the precarious source of income derived from school fees, seldom promptly paid, and sometimes entirely forgotten, and payment of which he cannot attempt legally to enforce without hazarding his success; the indifference of local patrons; and the petty jealousy to which want of suitable society exposes him, all combine to thwart his best intentions, to make his situation disagreeable, and himself unhappy. But, while admitting and regretting the existence of these evils, I contend that every teacher has it within his own power to mitigate their intensity, if not to overcome them altogether. If, instead of indulging in melancholy and fruitless fault-finding, he were earnestly to apply himself to his work, to exert a spirit of hope and self-reliance, to turn every resource to profitable use, and aim at the accomplishment of some desirable object in connection with his school, his efforts would undoubtedly elicit the sympathy and co-operation of at least the thinking portion of the community, and go far to secure the approbation of the Commissioners. We have, however, comparatively few of this stamp; while several carry imprudence to such a length as to sacrifice success to their own conceptions of personal dignity.

Emolument.—The average amount of emolument received by each teacher during the year, may be stated in round numbers thus:—Salary from the Board, £95 2s. 6d.; school fees, £43 11s. 3d.; total, £138 13s. 9d., exclusive of residence, with which the majority are provided. The average salary of assistants was £69, and of pupil-teachers, £21 6s.

Qualifications.—With regard to moral character, the teachers of National Schools hold high rank. Literary acquirements, and practical skill in teaching, continue the tests for classification. Of the thirty-four employed last year, twenty-six ranked from Class III, section C, to Class II, section A; and eight were probationers.

VII.—GENERAL RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

The limits within which the influence of inspection was confined during the early part of the year, and the strictness which from the same cause it was necessary to observe in the dispensation of aid, prevented any material extension of the system. It is to be hoped, however, that, instead of the recurrence of so pressing an emergency in future, the Board may be enabled not only to provide for such improvements as may be necessary to the thorough efficiency of the system, but so far to modify the rule respecting the minimum attendance, as to allow of the spread of its advantages to the less populous localities.

W. DWYER,
Inspector, Western District.

Inspector's Office, Bathurst,
1 September, 1864.

INSPECTOR'S

INSPECTOR'S REPORT upon the condition of National Schools in the Hunter River District, for the Year 1863.

AMOUNT OF INSPECTION.

In arranging the distribution of my duties for the year 1863, I mentally planned two visits, at least, to all schools in my district, before the close of the year. My programme was constructed in accordance with this intention, and notwithstanding many obstacles which interposed to impede its literal execution, my endeavours to this end were not altogether unsuccessful. This will appear evident from the following statement:—

Number of schools visited	..	..	..	..	47
Number of schools not visited	..	..	..	..	0

 47

The number of visits actually paid to schools in operation was 106; to proposed schools, 5;—making a total of 111 visits. Of the schools in operation, 6 received one visit; 27, two visits; 9, three visits; 5, four visits.

The distance travelled during the year, in the discharge of my duties, was 3,075 miles.

CHARACTER OF INSPECTION.

In estimating the condition of each school, special attention was devoted to the character of the instruction, as indicating, to a great extent, the amount of usefulness achieved by the teacher. The "notes" communicated to the Commissioners under this head were given with much detail, not only to convey a truthful representation of the mental condition of each school, but also to serve as a guide for future reference.

In describing the general condition of the schools inspected, I propose to retain the same order and arrangements as have been observed in former years. I shall consider the whole subject, therefore, under the following heads:—

1. Material State of Schools.
2. Moral Condition.
3. Subjects and Methods of Instruction.
4. Proficiency of the Pupils.

I.—MATERIAL STATE OF SCHOOLS.

School Sites.—The situations of the schools in the Hunter District may be thus described:—Good or fair, 43; tolerable or moderate, 3; indifferent or bad, 1. In the case of non-vested schools, much is entirely dependent upon chance; the commoner drawbacks being insufficient area, or too much exposure to the noise and bustle of the ordinary thoroughfares.

School Buildings.—Many of the present school buildings are constructed upon bad models; others are clumsily put together, and a few altogether unsuitable. In the case of recent erections, however, there is an evident tendency to improvement. The buildings in which non-vested schools are held, are, as a rule, of a purely makeshift character. The general condition of schools in this particular may be summed up thus:—Good or fair, 28; tolerable or moderate, 10; indifferent or bad, 9.

Playgrounds.—The value and necessity of playgrounds, in a three-fold point of view, have been expatiated upon in a former report. The remarks made at that time apply with equal force now. The general character of the playground accommodation may be described thus:—Good or fair, 27; tolerable or moderate, 14; indifferent or bad, 5; none, 1.

Furniture.—It frequently happens that the kind of furniture determines much in the organization of a school. It is important, therefore, that proper care should be taken at the outset that the furniture ordered shall suit the character and arrangement of the schoolroom. Any mistake in this respect must materially affect the success of the teacher's labours. To me, there appears to be a growing feeling in favour of improved furniture both as regards kind and quantity. The presence of good models in the district, together with the dissemination of the diagrams published by the Board, has no doubt contributed to this improvement. The number of schools in which the supply of furniture is good or fair, 26; tolerable or moderate, 18; indifferent or bad, 3.

Apparatus.—Nothing perhaps is more characteristic of modern education, than the provision which it makes for a proper supply of school apparatus; and nothing in the shape of school furniture is more undervalued or misunderstood by the local patrons of our schools. Still, even in this particular, there is a slight tendency to improvement.

Books.—The rule of the Board which provides for keeping up the supply of books is very generally observed. Instances occur where teachers evince a disposition to evade its requirement, and where the provision for renewing the book supply is of a precarious nature. Attention has been specially directed to these cases, and instructions have been left which may tend to create a more rigid observance of the rule for the future. The number of schools in which the supply of books is good or fair, 41; tolerable or moderate, 5; indifferent or bad, 1.

School Records.—In general the school records are correctly kept. The entries are not, however, always made at the right time. This last remark applies more immediately to the Daily Report Book and the Quarterly Return. The number of schools in which the state of the school records is good or fair, 41; tolerable or moderate, 5; indifferent or bad, 1.

Summary.—The foregoing remarks go to show that, amidst much that is defective in the material condition of school buildings, there are indications of a healthier appreciation of the mechanical appliances necessary for their better equipment, more in accordance with the requirements of modern teaching.

II.—MORAL CHARACTER.

Punctuality.—In looking at the varying degrees of punctuality which characterize the schools of the district, it will be found that the differences are attributable in some degree to the social position of the people, but chiefly to the geographical character of the locality. In wide, sparsely populated districts, punctuality is always a difficult matter to secure. In wet weather, what with bad roads, intervening creeks and rivers, its observance becomes a physical impossibility. Under ordinary favourable circumstances, much in the character of the punctuality will depend upon the teacher himself. If he be a determined, earnest-minded man, punctual in all things, he will not fail to influence the pupils accordingly, and through them, the parents. To create and maintain habits of punctuality, however, entails so much mental anxiety and personal discomfort, that few teachers are willing to make the sacrifice necessary to bring about the desired results. The number of schools in which the punctuality is good or fair, 26; tolerable or moderate, 17; indifferent or bad, 4.

Regularity.—The causes which operate to produce habits of irregularity prevail in full force in the Hunter District. Examined closely, it will be found that mercenary considerations form the predominant motive that induces parents to detain children from school. Doubtless, ignorance lies at the bottom of the evil; but whatever the immediate cause, the results are equally to be deplored. The general character of the attendance at the schools in this district may be described thus:—Good or fair, 18; tolerable or moderate, 16; indifferent or bad, 13.

Cleanliness.—

Cleanliness.—Cleanliness is perhaps the most pleasing feature in connection with the subject of school discipline. Number of schools in which the cleanliness is good or fair, 40; tolerable or moderate, 7; indifferent or bad, 0.

Order.—As an important means to an end, order is being better appreciated and better understood by teachers generally. Laxity of discipline, where it does exist, is commonly either the result of ignorance, or an imperfect appreciation of the benefits arising from the maintenance of order. One of the most essential means to the establishment of order is the practice of military drill. Such a course of physical training is only carried out in a few of the best schools; in a majority the normal condition is one of comparative quietness, or freedom from unnecessary noise. This is the ordinary sense in which order is spoken of and understood. The number of schools in which the order is good or fair, 26; tolerable or moderate, 17; indifferent or bad, 4.

Government.—The kind of government employed is the best test of a teacher's experience and personal fitness for his office. In some instances the measures adopted to keep in subjection the minds and dispositions of children are too mild in character; in others they border upon harshness. The latter, however, is a state of matters which is rather the exception than the rule. A feeling seems to be gaining ground which views the use of corporal punishment with an apparent aversion. It would be well could this feeling invariably be traced to a healthy source; or that, in a majority of cases, it argued a deeper insight into the tempers and dispositions of the young. Unfortunately, teachers in general do not study the characters of their pupils; the government is therefore most frequently ill-considered, fitful, and badly directed. Number of schools in which the government is good or fair, 15; tolerable or moderate, 28; indifferent or bad, 4.

Summary.—In reference to the foregoing remarks, it must be borne in mind that not only is the home training of a large number of children of a vicious tendency, but the material from which we are obliged to select our teachers is not always of the required kind. Under these circumstances, it must be admitted that some head-way is being made.

III.—INSTRUCTION.

Classification.—Classification is, in some respects, a tolerable test of a teacher's skill, as much depends upon the way in which it is carried out. In some instances, I noticed a desire to keep the classification low—too low for the time the school had been in operation; the obvious intention being to make the proficiency of the classes appear relatively higher, when measured by the ordinary standards, and thereby to obtain credit for results, little of which were actually produced within the year. The common error, however, adverted to in my report for last year, is the too great sub-division of classes. And as such a process usually springs from a good intention, it is not always easy to convince teachers that it must fail to realize the objects sought. There is really little inducement for wilful misclassification: the recent alterations suggested in the class roll will tend to remove what little may exist. Number of schools in which the classification is good or fair, 37; tolerable or moderate, 7; indifferent or bad, 3.

Occupation.—The instructions to teachers, for regulating the occupation of their pupils, are so full and explicit, that omissions committed under this head, would seem to result either from wilful neglect or gross stupidity. Yet, with all the light afforded, good time tables or programmes are seldom met with. It even happens, that the utility of the latter document is occasionally called into question. With the schools in the vicinity of Maitland, little can be complained of in this respect, but with those more removed the case is different. Here, it not infrequently happens that the school is without a programme at all.

Methods.—Methods of every kind are employed in the schools of the district. As a means of imparting instruction, they are neither theoretically nor practically well understood. Frequently, that way of communicating knowledge which incurs the least expenditure of labour is considered preferable. Most ignorance is shown in the compilation of "Notes of lessons." They are mostly put together without logical arrangement; and as a consequence, the lessons lose much of their intended effect. Frequently, they are delivered in the order in which the information is gathered, and not with the object of specially calling into play the intellectual faculties. Not that the logical arrangement of the notes indicates the full value of the lesson; it is only too much the fashion of teachers to go through the form of delivering lessons without seeing that they are received—no pains being taken to test the work by searching examination. Number of schools in which the methods are good or fair, 13; tolerable or moderate, 28; indifferent or bad, 6.

Reading.—The subject of reading very properly receives great prominence in our schools. It is not intended by this remark, to imply that it is treated in the most desirable way, or that it is generally viewed from a sufficiently intellectual stand-point. The observation has immediate reference to the amount of time devoted to instruction in this branch of elementary education. Reading as an art is rarely so taught. Full attention is in most cases given to the explanation and scope of the lesson—this being the main redeeming feature in the general treatment of the subject; but as a branch of elocution, reading is not generally so considered. As a consequence, one seldom comes upon a school where even the more advanced classes read with feeling and expression. The mere reading is subordinated to the explanation; and imperfect articulation, false emphasis, and false intonation, are permitted to pass unnoticed. The commoner defects in the articulation are the drawing out of one or more of the vowel sounds, and the substitution of the sound of *r* for that of the terminational *w*. Dialectical differences, properly so called, do not prevail to any appreciable extent.

Writing.—There does not appear to be any well-defined method of teaching writing followed in our schools. This to some extent is attributable to the want of a good uniform copy-book. A few teachers are influenced in their choice of book, but the majority use that kind which is most readily procurable. The result is, that writing is not taught upon any intelligent or progressive principle. Mulhauser's method is never heard of, though a few teachers appear unknowingly to work upon one or two of its leading features. It might be advantageous to the schools under the Board's superintendence, were that system of writing generally introduced. The Mulhauser copy-book might be first adopted, and then a fac-simile of one of its pages transcribed upon one side of the black-board of each school. Such a plan would get rid of most of the objectionable matter inseparable from other systems of writing; and whilst affording an opportunity to the teacher to see that each pupil wrote from the copy, it would have the additional recommendation of allowing him to choose his own subjects on which to compose copy-lines.

Spelling.—Writing from dictation is provided for by the time tables of most schools in the district, and as a means of teaching spelling is found to be very successful.

Arithmetic.—In few schools of the district is arithmetic taught upon the most modern principles. Learning by rule from some published treatise is the method usually adopted. There is little *visà voce* teaching in this particular branch, nor does the black-board occupy that prominent position which, as an indispensable auxiliary to the proper treatment of the subject, its importance demands. There is, in short, too little explanation of principles, and too much slavish adherence to rule.

Grammar.—Grammar is peculiarly a difficult subject to handle; nevertheless a majority of teachers make a fair attempt in their treatment of it. The secret of their success would seem to lie in the fact that they teach it from *visà voce* explanation rather than from text-books. Parsing and analysis are, in the case of our best teachers, usually incorporated with the reading lesson. The advantages resulting to the pupils of a fourth or third class, from such a union of the subjects, are obvious.

obvious. I find from experience, that where such a method is pursued, the pupils become better familiarized with the varied structure of English composition, and receive a deeper and more rational insight into the outer phenomena of abstract thought.

Geography.—Geography is perhaps the worst taught subject of all. It is neither taught rationally nor interestingly. Most commonly, the lesson is a mere enumeration of certain features presented by the map, or at most, a repetition of such information as might be gathered from a badly-arranged text-book. In the teaching of elementary geography, the faults are not so glaring; though even here, some teachers, misled by their author, begin at the wrong end of the subject; and are busy giving definitions in the higher regions of cosmography, when their attention should be confined to the geography of the locality. In the treatment of the higher portions of the science, similar errors are committed. Physical geography, the basis of the rest, is generally almost lost sight of; or if touched upon at all, the information given is mainly fragmentary, and does not penetrate much beyond the prominent features in the profiles of a territory. What is made to extend over half-a-dozen lessons might, with the aid of a rough skeleton map on the black-board, be compressed into two, and would have the additional advantage of being more thoroughly understood. As it is, the lessons on this subject are not received, much less retained.

Object Lessons.—Much uncertainty yet prevails, among a large class of teachers, touching the importance and proper treatment of object lessons. With some, the difficulty lies in the selection of appropriate objects; with by far the greater number, in the want of precise and ready information, and in the inability to arrange what they do know in a concise logical form. The deficiencies of the latter class are more imaginary than real; since in the wide range of "common things," sufficient would be done in many instances, by eliciting the pupils' observation, and leading them step by step to compare and classify natural objects.

Scripture Lessons.—Instruction in the leading facts of Scripture, is given with care and attention in nearly all the schools of the district. The principles of the General Lesson, too, are regularly explained and inculcated.

IV.—PROFICIENCY OF THE PUPILS.

Tables shewing the proficiency of the pupils examined in the various ordinary branches have already been furnished. When the many difficulties under which teachers labour are taken into consideration, the extent of proficiency exhibited in these tables must be considered satisfactory.

V.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

The local supervision of our schools is as unsatisfactory as ever. Where any local interest is at all displayed, it is mostly confined to one or two patrons who practically perform the functions of the rest. The rule which required all the denominations to be represented in the composition of the local board, seems never to have worked well; since it necessitated the appointment of persons to the office of local patrons who felt no real interest in the school, and who, in nine cases out of ten, proved a stumbling-block to its prosperity. There can be no doubt that a modification of this requirement would act beneficially in a variety of ways.

VI.—TEACHERS.

Examination.—Carrying out the rule which requires all teachers below a certain grade to be examined yearly, thirty-five teachers were subjected to the ordeal of such examination. The answers in the ordinary branches were for the most part carefully given, and evidenced diligence and attention, on the part of those examined, in making themselves acquainted with the necessary information.

Teachers' Mutual Improvement Society.—The existence of a Teachers' Mutual Improvement Society has done much towards raising the mental condition of its members; and through them, the character of primary education in their schools. In some respects it has answered the purpose of a training institution; inasmuch as by it instruction has been given in different branches of education, and practical hints upon improved methods of teaching. It is gratifying to be able to report that the advantages offered by this association are widely appreciated, and largely availed of.

VII.—GENERAL RESULTS.

The general results of the year's inspection may be summed up as follow:—The material condition and organization of schools in the Hunter District are improving, the discipline is fair, the methods of teaching are tolerable, the general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory, local supervision remains almost unchanged, the examination of teachers has been more than ordinarily successful.

E. JOHNSON,
Inspector, Hunter River District.

Maitland, 2 March, 1864.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements of the Board of National Education, during the year 1863.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Vote for 1863	30,000	0	0				Balance		3,787	10	8			
Church and School Estates Fund	1,031	3	10	31,031	3	10	GENERAL MANAGEMENT.							
Supplementary Vote for 1863				5,000	0	0	Salaries	4,437	4	4				
							Sundries—							
							Travelling expenses	952	12	6				
							Books, stationery, print- ing, &c.	161	15	0				
							Petty expenses	222	14	9	5,774	6	7	
							SCHOOLS.							
							Salaries	21,975	12	4				
							Sundries—							
							Buildings, repairs, rent, &c.	3,967	16	6				
							Travelling expenses	236	17	2				
							Books and stationery	186	18	9				
							Petty expenses	30	13	3	26,397	18	0	
							Balance				71	8	7	
				£	36,031	3	10				£	36,031	3	10

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1863.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REGISTRAR, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

University of Sydney,
7 September, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith a Report of the proceedings of the University, for the year ended 31 December, 1863, which was agreed to by the Senate, and ordered to be forwarded for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, in accordance with clause 15 of the Act 14 Vic., No. 31.

I have, &c.,
H. KENNEDY,
Registrar.

Report of the University of Sydney, for the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd clause of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic., No. 31, have the honor to submit, for the information of the Governor and Executive Council, the following Report of their Proceedings during the year 1863.

2. Sixteen students were admitted to Matriculation, after having passed the statutory examination. The whole number of matriculated students attending lectures was thirty-two.

3. The following Degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS:

The Rev. John Pendrill, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford.

The Rev. Alfred Hewlett Stephen, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.
(These gentlemen were admitted to examination under the By-law relating to Bachelors of Arts of British Universities, clause 38.)

Stuart Hawthorn, B.A., Sydney. (In the School of Classical Philology.)
Francis E. Rogers. } (In the School of Chemistry and Experimental
John Ebenezer Bowden. } Physics.)

4. BACHELORS OF ARTS:

Arthur Mansfield Allen.

John McGibbon.

William Henry Mate.

Robert Smith.

William Charles Brown, *Ægrotabat.*

5. The following students obtained Honors in the examination for B.A. Honors:—

CLASSICS :

First Class :— { Samuel Walker Griffith.
Charles Edward Robertson Murray (*"proximè accessit."*)
Second Class :— Charles Stuart Mein.

MATHEMATICS :

First Class :— { Samuel Walker Griffith.
Charles Edward Robertson Murray. } æquales.
John Quirk.

6. The following students obtained Prizes in the Yearly Examinations, viz. :—

MATHEMATICS :

George Knox.
Joseph David Sly.
William Watson.
Frederick Mate.
George E. Long.

CLASSICS :

Lucius O'Brien.
William Alexander Manning. } æquales.
William Long.
Alfred Cape. } æquales.
Frederick Mate.

PHYSICS :

Frederick Mate.
William Alexander Manning.
Alfred Cape.

7. The following were the successful Candidates for Scholarships during the year, viz. :—

GENERAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS :

Third year :— Robert Smith.
Second year :— { Frederick Mate.
Alfred Cape.
Lucius O'Brien.
First year :— { George Knox.
Joseph David Sly.
Edward Belisario (Levey Foundation).

8. The University Prizes were awarded as follows, viz. :—

The HONORABLE GEORGE ALLEN'S MEDAL (*for Greek Iambics*):
Samuel Walker Griffith.

The UNIVERSITY PRIZE of £25 for the Candidate most distinguished in the examination for Classical Honors :

Samuel Walker Griffith.
Charles Edward Robertson Murray (*proximè accessit.*)

PROFESSOR WOOLLEY, with the consent of the Senate, gave a Gold Medal to Murray.

The UNIVERSITY PRIZE of £20 for the Candidate most distinguished in the examination for Mathematical Honors :

Samuel Walker Griffith.
Charles Edward Robertson Murray. } æquales.

PROFESSOR PELL'S MEDAL for proficiency in Mathematics among commencing Bachelors :

Samuel Walker Griffith.
Charles Edward Robertson Murray. } æquales.

PROFESSOR SMITH'S PRIZE for proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics :

Arthur Mansfield Allen. } æquales.
Robert Smith.

The UNIVERSITY GOLD MEDAL, for the Candidate most distinguished in the examination for the M.A. Degree in the School of Chemistry and Experimental Physics :

Francis E. Rogers.

9. Leave of absence of two years was granted to the Chancellor (the Honorable Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether), on his departure for Europe.

10. The Honorable Edward Deas Thomson was re-elected Vice-Chancellor for the current year.

11. A code of Rules and Regulations for the Management of the University Museum, and other matters connected with it, was framed by a Board appointed for that purpose, viz. : the Vice-Chancellor, Honorable G. Allen, Reverend R. Allwood, Professors Woolley, Pell, and Smith. Arrangements for the completion of the Catalogue have also been

been made. The Museum is now open to the public on Saturdays, from 2 to 5 p.m., in winter, and 2 to 6 p.m., in summer, and on every other day in the week to visitors, under certain restrictions.

Mr. Edward Reeve was appointed Curator of the Museum for the current year.

12. The following gentlemen were elected to Seats on the Board of Examiners in the faculty of Medicine, viz. :—

Sprott Boyd, Esquire, M.D.

John Foulis, Esquire, M.D.

Alfred Roberts, Esquire, M.R.C.S.L.

13. In compliance with a request preferred by a considerable number of the Masters of Arts of the University, the Senate gave their sanction to the institution of an Annual Banquet, at which Members of the University alone should be present. The first Banquet, under the presidency of the Chancellor, was held in the Great Hall, at the close of Lent Term, on which occasion His Excellency the Governor, in his capacity of Visitor, was present.

14. The funds granted by the Legislature having been exhausted, no progress was made in the building during the year. The formation of the approach to the University and levelling of the ground in front of the building was proceeded with.

15. An account of the Receipts and Disbursements during the year is appended.

APPENDIX A.

Rules and Regulations of the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Sydney.

I. The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the building devoted to the Museum, and, during the absence of the Curator, shall be responsible for the due care of the collection.

II. The Museum shall be open for the admission of visitors every Saturday, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, from 2 to 5 p.m., and from the 1st of November to the 30th of April, from 2 to 6 p.m., for the admission of visitors.

Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time, when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator, or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

III. All visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

IV. Children under fifteen years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.

APPENDIX B.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, for Year ending 31st December, 1863.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
ENDOWMENT FUND.		ENDOWMENT FUND.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, General Account, 1st January, 1860	740 15 10	Paid for Salaries, charges for Printing, Books, printing Calendar, and Com- memoration Expenses	4,558 5 4
Received from Government Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	" for Furniture	126 11 3
" for Pasturage	162 0 0	" for petty Cash	20 0 0
" Interest on Scholarship, under "Private Foundations"—		" Scholarships under "Private Foundations"—	
Deas Thomson Scholarship	121 5 0	Deas Thomson Scholarship	72 10 0
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	Salting Exhibition	20 0 0
Barker Scholarship	33 19 1	Barker Scholarship	12 10 0
Levey Scholarship	35 0 0	Levey Scholarship	35 0 0
Cooper Scholarship	85 13 1	Cooper Scholarship	13 15 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	9 17 9	Wentworth Prize Medal	9 16 1
" Lecture Fees, after paying Professors their shares..	260 14 11	" University Scholarships	163 11 1
" Bachelor of Arts' and Master of Arts' Fees	160 8 9	" the Claim of a Shareholder in the old Sydney College	312 10 0
" from Professor Pell, for Medal given by him	89 18 0	" for Medal presented by G. Allen, Esq.	350 0 0
" from George Allen, Esq.	10 0 0	" to the Building Committee, for repairs of Building and Improvement of Ground	9 16 0
" Proceeds of sale of Debentures, to be otherwise invested	1,900 0 0	" to the Building Committee, for repairs of Building and Improvement of Ground	638 11 1
TOTAL RECEIPTS, ENDOWMENT FUND ..	£ 8,273 17 6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ENDOWMENT FUND ..	£ 6,179 4 9
BUILDING FUND.		Balance at Credit of Endowment Fund, Commercial Bank ..	2,094 12 9
Balance in Commercial Bank, 1st January, 1863 ..	369 3 0	Transfer to account for Repairs of Building and Improvement of Grounds ..	£ 8,273 17 6
REPAIRS OF BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.			
Transfer from Building Fund ..	369 3 0	Paid for Repairs of Building and Improvement of Grounds during the year ..	1,288 11 1
Received by Over-draft from Commercial Bank during the year ..	280 17 0		
" advance from Endowment Fund ..	638 11 1		
TOTAL RECEIPTS, BUILDING FUND ..	£ 1,288 11 1		

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Auditor.

WILLIAM CLARK, Accountant.
Sydney, 31st December, 1863.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

(RESPECTING BY-LAWS.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

WARDEN, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

St. Paul's College,

30 August, 1864.

SIR,

I beg to inform you, in answer to yours of the 26th instant, that no new By-laws have been passed by the Council of St. Paul's College, since the 23th January, 1863.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SAVIGNY,

Warden.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
(RESPECTING BY-LAWS.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

HON. SEC., ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

St. John's College,
Sydney, 6 October, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th August last, requesting that any By-laws that may have been made since the date of that which passed the Council of St. John's College on the 25th June, 1860, may be furnished to your office,—I have the honor to state that no By-laws have been made by the Council of St. John's College since that date.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HENRY WILES,
Hon. Sec.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT—1863.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY TO SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sydney Grammar School,

22 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and the Executive Council, the following Report of their proceedings and of the progress of the School during the year 1863.

At a meeting held on the 15th January, Thomas Barker, Esq., was re-elected Chairman for the year.

In consequence of the limited amount of funds available for Scholarships and Demyships, it has been deemed necessary to reduce the number from fifteen to six. The Trustees having decided upon this reduction, have resolved that three shall be open for competition in each year.

Mr. George Knox, on the 5th May, was recommended, by the Trustees to the Senate of the Sydney University, for nomination to the "Salting Exhibition," and on the 27th their nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The Scholarships and Demyship were, on the recommendation of the Examiners, given to the undermentioned pupils, viz.:—The Senior Scholarship to E. W. Knox, the Junior Scholarship to E. Barton, and the Demyship to J. R. Flavelle.

At the same meeting, upon the recommendation of the Head Master, Mr. J. Fowles was appointed Drawing Master to the School, at a salary of £60 per annum.

In the month of August a letter was received from Edward Knox, Esq., addressed to the Head Master, offering two annual prizes, viz., £7 10s. and £5, for general proficiency, to the Upper and Middle Schools; and enclosing for that purpose a deposit receipt of the Commercial Bank for the sum of £250, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., together with his cheque for interest (£7 10s.) accrued between the 1st January and the date of his letter. Upon which it was "resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to "write to Edward Knox, Esq., conveying to that gentleman the thanks of the Trustees for "his munificent donation, and accepting it on their behalf."

On the 3rd November, Edward Knox, Esq., was elected a Trustee, in the room of the Honorable John Hay, Esq., resigned.

The account of the whole income and expenditure of the School, and the number of pupils who attended during the year 1863, will be found in the annexed Appendix.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL TIME TABLE, shewing the Number of Hours allotted in each Week to the various branches of Instruction.

FORM VI.	FORM V.	FORM IV.	FORM III.	FORM II.	FORM I.	
5	3½	3	2½	0	0	Greek.
5½	7½	6	6½	4½	4½	Latin.
3	3	3	3	3	3	French.
1	2	2	2	2	2	English.
5	5	5	5	6	6	Mathematics.
2	2	1½	1½	3½	3½	History, Geography, and Natural History.
0	0	2	2	4	4	Writing.
1	1	1	1	1	1	Drawing.
1	0	0	0	0	0	Logic.
1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Drill.

SUBJECTS of study in the School of History, for the first half-year of 1864:—

1. Geography and History of the British Colonies and the United States ... The Whole School.
2. History of the Grecian Wars of Darius and Xerxes, B.C. 490—479 ... Upper and Middle Schools.
3. History of the French Revolution, A.D. 1774—1795 ... Upper School.
4. General Zoology—The Vertebrata ... Middle and Lower Schools.
5. Special Zoology—Reptiles and Batrachians ... Upper School.
6. Botany—The Classification and History of the Plants most useful to Man ... The Whole School.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year 1863.

OFFICE.	NAME.	SALARY.	ALLOWANCE.	FEES FROM PUPILS.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Head Master	William John Stephens	500 0 0		322 5 0	822 5 0		Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt	400 0 0		210 10 0	610 10 0	1st Quarter, 95.	Do. do.
Foundation Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0		210 10 0	510 10 0		
Assistant Classical Master	Walter Heaven	300 0 0		30 0 0	330 0 0	2nd Quarter, 112.	
Do. do.	Edward Blackmore	300 0 0		30 0 0	330 0 0		
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	80 0 0			80 0 0	3rd Quarter, 120.	
French Master	Pierre Ambroise Dutruc	75 0 0			75 0 0		
Drawing Master	Joseph Fowles	45 0 0			45 0 0	4th Quarter, 120.	
Secretary to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	50 0 0	19 11 6		69 11 6		
Janitor	Sebastian Hodge	100 0 0	12 0 0		112 0 0		Residence allowed.
TOTALS.....		£ 2,150 0 0	£ 31 11 6	£ 803 5 0	£ 2,984 16 6	Average, 111½	

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, during the Year 1863.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
To Endowment	1,500 0 0		4,431 5 10	By Balance due to the Commercial Bank, on the 31st December, 1862		211 2 3		
„ School Fees from Pupils	1,957 10 0			„ Salaries	2,150 0 0			
„ Fees from Scholarships	54 0 0			„ Capitation Fees paid to Masters	803 5 0			
„ Deposit in the Commercial Bank, and Interest	630 6 7			„ Allowances	31 11 8			
„ Deposit in ditto, a Donation from Edwd. Knox, Esq., and Interest thereon to 19 August, 1863, for Prizes for general proficiency	257 18 3			„ Scholarships	60 0 0			
„ Sale of School Books	31 11 0			„ Advertisements	22 12 3			
				„ Prizes	38 13 0			
				„ Printing and Stationery	80 15 10			
				„ Miscellaneous items	50 15 0			
				„ Repairs and Improvements to Building	65 5 0			
			„ Interest charged by Bank on overdrawn Account	1 7 5				
			„ Deposit Account in the Commercial Bank	600 0 0				
			„ Deposit Account in ditto—the Donation from Edwd. Knox, Esq.	250 0 0				
			„ Balance in the Commercial Bank	52 18 7				
TOTAL.....	£ 4,431 5 10			TOTAL.....	£ 4,220 3 7			
					£ 4,431 5 10			

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

(LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1864.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

HONORARY SECRETARY, DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

St. Paul's Parsonage, Sydney, 21 September, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to forward, in duplicate, a list of the Office-bearers and Directors of the Destitute Children's Society, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as required by the Act 20 Victoria, No. 19.

No by-laws have been made since the date of those last laid before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Honorary Secretary, Destitute Children's Society.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, FOR 1864.

- Patron—His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B.
President—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
Vice-Presidents—The Hon. G. Allen.
Archdeacon McEnroe.
Treasurer—W. Hanson, Esq.
Secretary—Rev. A. Stephen, M.A.

Directors--

- H. O. Burnell, J.P.
Bowman Dr.
Caldwell John, M.L.A.
Dutruc M.
Dawson John.
Fletcher Rev. Thos.
Hunt R. A.
Hill Richard, J.P.
Hebblewhite SAML.
Humphrey Chas. H.
Joy Edward.
Johnson Rev. T.
King Rev. G.
Lang Rev. Dr.
Leathes A. Stangar.
Mitchell Rev. S.
Milne Rev. J. S.
McFarlane Hon. Dr.
O'Connor Richard.
Pearce S. H., J.P.
Powell James.
Raphael J. G.
Speer William, Mayor.
Sheridan Rev. J. F.
Thomson Rev. Adam.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

 COLONIAL HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
 (DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 24.)

Downing-street,

19 May, 1864.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 9, of the 25th of January, enclosing the replies which you have obtained to the interrogatories transmitted to you with the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch of the 1st of January, 1863, respecting Colonial Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums. I transmit to you herewith a digest, which was prepared by the Duke of Newcastle's directions, of the answers received from the Colonies to those interrogatories, together with a copy of the circular despatch in which His Grace forwarded it to the Governors of Colonies. I also enclose copies of the paper for distribution, in New South Wales; and I have no doubt that it will be read with interest by the Members of your Government, and by all who are either concerned in the management of Hospitals or Asylums, or who are interested in the subject.

Your despatch was unfortunately not received in time to admit of its contents being dealt with in conjunction with the reports from other Colonies; but I have no doubt that the digest will nevertheless be found of much value and interest in New South Wales, and that a comparison of its contents with the information which has been collected as to the management of the Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums of the Colony will afford a useful means of remedying any deficiencies or errors of management which may be found to exist in those institutions.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

 [Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

6 April, 1864.

Sir,

On the 1st January, 1863, I addressed to the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies a despatch requesting answers to one series of interrogatories respecting public hospitals, and to another respecting lunatic asylums. I received in the course of last year, from yourself and the Governors of other Colonies, such answers as you and they had been enabled to furnish. I have had the information thus collected under my consideration, with a view to ascertain what steps can be taken for the improvement of public hospitals and lunatic asylums in the Colonies.

In this country by far the greater number of hospitals owe their existence to the bounty and philanthropy of private persons; and the beneficent spirit in which they originated has attended them continually, inducing, by the efforts and care of those who took an interest in them, progressive improvement of structure, arrangements, management, and supervision. In the Colonies, institutions of this nature have been almost universally founded and supported from public funds, and they are dependent for their well-being on the Executive and Legislative Authorities.

I regret to find that, generally speaking, the state of these institutions in the Colonies, though not perhaps worse than in England at a former period, is yet widely and deplorably different from what would be now considered in this country to be consistent with the humane objects they are designed to promote; whilst in some cases, though not, I trust, in very many, the state of colonial hospitals or lunatic asylums would seem to be such as can hardly be deemed to be consistent with humanity itself.

I am persuaded that the state of these institutions is in general to be attributed, less to any wilful and deliberate neglect on the part of the Legislative and Executive Authorities, than to a want of adequate knowledge of what such institutions ought to be, and of the methods by which improvements are to be brought about; and in the case of some of the smaller Colonies, no doubt, it may be ascribed to a want of adequate funds and resources.

With a view, therefore, to supply all the information in my power, I have placed myself in communication with the College of Physicians, and with the Commissioners in Lunacy; and I have caused a digest to be prepared of the answers to my interrogatories received from the Colony under your government, and from others, which digest is preceded by an account of the general condition of the hospitals and lunatic asylums in the Colonies, a summary of the classes of defects more generally prevailing, and suggestions for the cure of such defects.

I am confident that, in the interests of humanity, the exposition of the subject thus afforded will command not only your own serious attention, but also, if necessary, that of the Legislature; and I shall hope to receive from you in due time a special report of any improvements which may have been effected in the hospitals and lunatic asylums within your government, accompanied by a statement of those which remain to be effected, in order to bring those institutions into a not unfavourable comparison with those of this country; and I shall be anxious to be made acquainted with the steps which may be in progress or in contemplation for this purpose.

I have, &c.,

COLONIAL HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

1. A circular despatch of January 1st, 1863, addressed to the Governors of Colonies,—after reciting that certain evils and defects which had recently been disclosed in the public hospital at Kingston, in Jamaica, and flagrant abuses and cruelties of long standing which had been detected in the lunatic asylum at the same place, had suggested the expediency of making inquiry into the state of similar institutions in other Colonies,—proceeded to request information on topics set forth in one series of interrogatories relating to public hospitals; and in a second, relating to lunatic asylums. Answers to these interrogatories have, up to the present time, been received from thirty-three Colonies, comprising accounts of the condition of thirty-nine hospitals and twenty-eight asylums.*

2. The following minute comprises—

I. Such an account as these answers supply of the general condition of the hospitals and asylums of the Colonies, in each of the four groups respectively forming four divisions of the Colonial Office; the materials being arranged in each group under the five heads of—

- (a.) Endowment and funds.
- (b.) Structure and sanitary arrangements (light, sewerage, drainage, water, space, ventilation).
- (c.) Internal economy (doctors, attendants, diet, restraint, employment, religious services).
- (d.) Government or constitution; and
- (e.) Provisions for supervision and reports.

II. A summary of the classes of defects most generally prevailing.

III. Suggestions for the cure of such defects; and

IV. A list of all the institutions, with the particular defects found to exist in them severally.†

3. It must be preliminarily observed, that the information furnished by the returns is generally speaking insufficient, and that more especially in the case of the worst institutions. There is enough stated to shew that in many instances the present arrangements are compatible with the unchecked existence of the grossest abuses, and that gross abuses very commonly do exist; but there is a general absence of exact information as to their extent, and as to the facts which are requisite to form the ground

* A list of those Colonies which have not yet replied is appended, note 1, p. 21. Five of those which have replied maintain no public hospitals or lunatic asylums, viz., Tobago, Nevis, Gold Coast, Heligoland, and Labuan.

† Statements of the condition of the hospitals and asylums are to be taken to apply to the condition in which such hospitals or asylums were at the time of the writing of the answers in each case. The dates of the despatches enclosing the answers are given, with the particular accounts of the several institutions, in Part IV.

ground of specific suggestions for their cure. There seems to prevail in the large majority of cases an almost incredible ignorance of the necessary conditions of efficiency, and it frequently happens that arrangements are described with complacency which are totally at variance with the most elementary principles. Still more frequently, a general statement of satisfaction is substituted for any precise description. Yet how far such general and unverified statements may be from representing the actual condition of things is to be understood from the instance of Antigua. In October, 1863, it was reported in general terms that the hospital and asylum of that island were in a completely satisfactory condition; and yet it appears, from more particular returns subsequently furnished, that both those institutions, though far from being the worst of their class, are very defective in several of the most vital points of construction and management.

The insufficiency and want of certainty which impair the value of the answers generally, have been fatal to the utility of most of those which are replies to demands for exact statistical information. The proportions of deaths, discharges, and cures, are wholly omitted in a large number of instances, and in many of those in which they are given, the clearness of the questions has not prevented the answerers from selecting ways of reckoning often inconvenient in themselves and incapable of being compared with each other.

It must be remembered, in considering the necessity for reformation, that these returns are made by persons on whom there lies at least a moral responsibility, and that they must be construed accordingly.

4. Statements made in Part I, with reference to the general condition of hospitals and asylums in the Colonies of each division, are not to be taken to apply to every such institution in the division, unless it is expressly so stated, but to have reference to the characteristics generally prevailing in the majority of instances. Any important exceptions to general statements are mentioned, either with the general statements, or under the head of the particular institution, in Part IV. Cases where no information is given, or can be implied, are disregarded in the general statements.

PART I.—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

5. The West Indian hospitals and asylums are universally destitute of permanent endowments, ^{a. Endowment and funds.} and receive but little aid from private subscriptions. A portion (generally inconsiderable) of their funds is derived from payments made by patients who are not paupers, or in the case of seamen and labourers, by their captains or employers; and the remaining charges, after having been passed by the managing Boards, and in some cases by the Governor, are paid by the public Treasuries.

6. In the character of their buildings, and in all sanitary arrangements, these institutions are for ^{b. Structure and sanitary state.} the most part signally defective. The buildings are in many cases old barracks, prisons, or private houses, in no way adapted for their present purposes, and wanting in every requisite for economy of labour or the first conditions of health. In only three out of the whole number of twenty-seven, from which answers have been received in this division, is there any tolerable provision for sewerage, drainage and latrines; and of these three, namely, the Port of Spain Hospital in Trinidad, and the Antigua and Jamaica Asylums, the first has been supplied only since the date of the despatch, and the third is a new structure erected since the Commission of 1861. Drainage left to nature, often in cases where nature would have to work uphill, latrines without water, and adjoining the wards, sewerage passing through open gutters into cesspools, the very cleansing of which in a tropical climate only diffuses miasma, are the ordinary arrangements in matters vital in hospitals, and not less than ordinarily important in asylums. Space and ventilation are equally disregarded. Whilst it is now established that from 800 to 1,000 cubic feet of space per head is necessary in associated and from 1,250 to 1,500 in single dormitories in temperate climates, and probably a quarter more under the tropics, there are six places where less than 600 is allowed. The Asylum of Dominica gives 300 in single cells, the Vieuxfort Hospital in St. Lucia 281 in associated wards, and the majority of the rest range from 500 to 800, and this often with the most imperfect ventilation; with reference to which it must be remembered that it is found to be practically impossible to ventilate properly a room of very insufficient size.

From the tone of the answers, it would appear that there is a general ignorance of the necessity for any extraordinary care in these respects, and of the existence of any settled principles regarding them. The effects are not the less manifest in the prevalence and destructiveness of gangrene, dysentery, and skin and bowel complaints generally, which, as is well known in European hospitals, are the invariable concomitants, and often the first indications, of sanitary defects.*

There is one of these institutions the sanitary condition of which calls for particular remark, as an instance of inveterate neglect in the face of warning, and as a proof of the necessity for strong measures of reform. In November 1861, the Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the Hospital and Asylum at Kingston in Jamaica, reported that—

"No doubt can exist as to the unsuitableness of the female hospital as a place of medical treatment. It may be almost said to reverse every condition which ought to be observed under such circumstances. The wards, which are of wood, are small, low in the roof, close, and ill-ventilated. They are so slightly raised above the ground that the earthy exhalations, after rain, cannot but act injuriously on the patients. Except by closing the windows, and substituting one evil for another, no efficient protection exists against the damp or cold. Unglazed, few in number, and badly constructed for the admission of light and air, those windows are only apertures. Of ward No. 5, the position is such as to expose its inmates to the rays of the western sun, which beat in upon it with a glare and intensity certain to cause suffering. To remedy this inconvenience by a screen or other contrivance, no attempt has yet been made. As regards sewerage, matters could not possibly be in a more unsatisfactory condition. Of the privy, when we visited the institution, the state was such as to make it disgusting to approach

* At the Roseau infirmary in Dominica, 12 out of 22 deaths, in 1862, were from skin diseases and dysentery; and diarrhoea was the cause of 2 deaths out of 3 at the Bermuda Asylum.

"approach it. No apartment is provided for the performance of operations, but only a shed, open at the sides, in which formerly, from the pure necessity of the case, this nice and delicate department was conducted. Originally (1850) the subject of these remarks was nothing but a make-shift (having been formerly what is known as a negro yard) to relieve temporarily the male hospital, and was never intended as a permanent institution," &c. (Page 10 of Report.)

Nothing appears to have been as yet done to destroy the applicability of these strictures.

a. Internal economy.

7. Defects of internal economy are very difficult to discover, and in estimating them many allowances must be made both in excuse and in aggravation.

The hospitals uniformly make a merit of entirely excluding "contagious" or "infectious" cases: an exploded prejudice where the wards are roomy and well-ventilated, but one which may not be groundless where the atmosphere is of itself enough to breed fever, though it can be no apology for not providing proper wards for the treatment of such cases with others.*

Some of the hospitals are crowded with incurables, and the asylums with mere idiots who take nothing but harm from confinement and association with the insane.

In the majority of instances there is no resident medical officer, a want which is the occasion of great evils.

The proportion of nurses or keepers to patients, though not always of itself apparently insufficient, is yet really so in many cases if all the circumstances are taken into account. Many fewer nurses in proportion are required where there are a great number of patients properly classified in large wards with every appliance for economy of labour and time, than are necessary in these small and inconvenient and ill-found establishments.

Lastly, the asylums are generally without provision for religious services, and uniformly without proper means for the amusement and employment of the insane. Curative treatment of insanity is, indeed, not yet in its infancy in the West Indian Colonies. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the idea of excessive restraint is generally repudiated even in them.

b. Constitution.

8. The government is in almost all cases vested in Boards which are composed partly of *ex officio* members, partly of nominees of the Governors, and usually include some members of the Councils. These Boards monopolize all superior functions. They make regulations subject to the Governor's approval, they judge of complaints, they administer the finances, appoint to offices, inspect and report (nominally at least), and finally, some of their members, as being also members of the Legislature, approve in Council what they have done as Commissioners.

In one instance (Castries in St. Lucia) unlimited power is given to the medical officer, and in other cases there are more or less slight variations, but such is the general model.

c. Supervision and reports.

9. In the matter of inspection and reports, which rise in importance in proportion to the badness of the management, there is great deficiency. Except the discretionary visitations of the Governors, which are not always very frequent, there is seldom any provision for inspection by persons not connected with the institutions. The regulations in some cases provide for the appointment by the Boards of visiting Committees from their own number; but as they are the only check on themselves, there is no security that they perform their duties; and as a matter of fact, in at least two instances even the statutable inspections are confessedly neglected.

Reports or lists of admissions, discharges and deaths, are sent annually or semi-annually to the Governors, and frequently to the Boards, which themselves publish annual statements; but there is nowhere any provision for that kind of reports which is of more value than any others—reports, that is, of the actual working of every part of an institution, made frequently to superior authorities otherwise unconnected with the management.

10. To sum up: of all the twenty-seven establishments, putting aside the new asylum in Jamaica, one only (the Port of Spain Hospital in Trinidad) can be said to be in a most satisfactory condition. Throughout all the rest, in a greater or less degree, runs the same complexion of structural and sanitary defectiveness, of insufficient attendance, internal mismanagement, and want of supervision, resulting, in the case of the hospitals, in an unnecessary waste of life and means, and in the asylums, in the substitution in effect of a system of imprisonment for one of cure. Conspicuously the worst are the hospitals and asylums of British Guiana, St. Lucia, and Dominica, which hardly yield, it may be believed, to what those of Jamaica were two years ago and have not yet wholly ceased to be.

11. No doubt much of what is bad in these West Indian institutions is to be ascribed to the smallness of the islands, and of their populations and revenues. Their poverty suggested the mistaken economy which accepted the first site and building which offered as sufficient for the wants of a limited number of applicants; and to minuteness of scale is chiefly to be traced their general want of system and their slovenly and ineffective management.

But it is to be feared that much is also, in the case at least of the hospitals, the result of a want of due consideration for the immigrants for whom they were in many instances originally established. Though the first of these causes cannot be obviated, it is time that the second should cease to operate to the discredit and loss of the entire communities.

MAURITIUS.

12. *Mauritius*.—The expenses of the treatment of lunatics at the Lunatic Asylum of Mauritius are chargeable to the poor relief funds of the districts in which they are domiciled. The same rule seems to be followed at the hospital.

The sites and buildings of both institutions are small and inconvenient; and better situated and more commodious structures are urgently required. Several of the present wards are too confined, and the existence of sanitary defects, though not otherwise confessed, seems to be indicated by the great prevalence of bowel diseases.

The asylum provides no sufficient employment for the lunatics, and the hospital is without any resident or restricted medical officer, and without any proper system of inspection by superior authorities.

In other respects these two institutions seem to be very well managed.

The rapid increase of Indian immigrants necessitates the establishment of district hospitals for their accommodation.†

It is remarked in Mauritius, that the Indians and coloured creoles or ex-apprentices feel a great dread of entering the hospital, and conceal their diseases often till they become incurable.

* Small-pox must be excepted from the general rule; and see p. 15.

† See s. 74, p. 17.

COLONIAL HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

13.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of Hospitals and Asylums in the West Indian Division (with Mauritius).

Name of the Institution.	Size of site, or quantity of land.	Cubic feet of space per head. a. In associated rooms. b. In single rooms.	Superficial area per head, or interval between beds, (not asked for in the case of Asylums).	Average number under treatment at one time; or annual admissions.	Number of Medical Officers, and whether resident or restricted in practice.	Number of Nurses or Keepers.*	Average duration of treatment.
JAMAICA— Hospital ... Asylum ...	— 50 acres.	a. — See s. 50. b. —	— —	500 147	2 resident and restricted, 1 not resident nor restricted	14 day, 5 night 1 to 16 patients	— —
BRITISH HONDURAS— Asylum ... Hospital ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
TURK'S ISLANDS— Hospital ...	—	Under 700	—	47 annual admissions	1 not resident nor restricted	2	12 days.
BRITISH GUIANA— Georgetown Hospital ... New Amsterdam Hospital Georgetown Asylum ...	— — 6 acres.	700 800 770	51 square feet 83 to 50 square feet	3,144 admissions 116 52	9 resident and restricted 1 not resident nor restricted Same staff as Georgetown, Hosp.	1 to 16 patients (including 2 night) 12 4	— 34 days. —
TRINIDAD— Port of Spain Hospital ... San Fernando Hospital ...	9 acres. —	953 to 3,000 (C) 1,250	65 square feet 2 feet interval	951 admissions 600	1 resident and 1 visiting 1 resident and restricted	8 5	— 39 days.
BARBADOS— Hospital ... Asylum ...	— 0½ acres.	822 800 to 450	2½ feet interval	90 50	3 not resident nor restricted 1 resident	5 1 to 7½ patients	6 or 8 months (?) —
ST. VINCENT— Hospital ...	—	600	40 square feet	20	1 not resident nor restricted	2	30 days.
GRENADE— Hospital ... Asylum ...	— 2½ acres.	900 —	100 to 65 square feet	27 1 admission	1 resident not restricted 1 not resident nor restricted	3 3	55 days. —
ST. LUCIA— Castries Poor Asylum ... Yaws-house ... Immigrant Hospital ... Lunatic Asylum ... Sautiers Hospital ... Vieuxfort Hospital ...	No land but the site and a small yard. — — 3 acres. — —	— — — 1,000 600 351	44 square feet 40 square feet 50 square feet 8 feet interval	50 44 200 admissions 1 28 20	For all four, one not resident nor restricted 1 resident not restricted 9 not resident nor restricted 2 not resident nor restricted	9 2 2 2 2 2	For life, 8 months, 4 to 6 weeks, 2 years, 40 days, 44 days.
ANTIGUA— Hospital ... Asylum ...	1½ acres. Small gardens	600 to 390 — Less than 640 in 22 cells.	2½ feet interval	478 admissions 48	1 not resident nor restricted, and 1 consulting 1 not resident nor restricted	2 0	— —
DOMINICA— Morice Bruce Poor Asylum ... Lunatic Asylum ... Roseau Infirmary ...	— — —	— — 300	60 to 40 square feet 50 square feet	89 3 6 21	1 not resident nor restricted 1 not resident nor restricted	2 1 3	— — —
MAURITIUS— Hospital ... Asylum ...	7,200 square yards in all. 1 acre and 10,986 square yards.	800 to 1,500 640 to 2,332	100 to 60 square feet	927 130	3 not resident nor restricted 1 resident but not restricted	37 1 to 13½ patients	22 days. 8 17 months.

* The numerical Returns cannot always be relied on for accuracy. In particular, the value of those which relate to the number of Attendants is often much lessened by the absence of any description of the kinds of persons who are so denominated. Out-door servants, scrubbers, cooks, &c., seem to be sometimes included.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

14. The grosser defects which disgrace the West Indian hospitals and asylums do not exist at all so generally, or in the same degree, in those of the North American Colonies.

It is remarkable that in the six Colonies which have replied in this division there are twelve asylums, and only three public hospitals; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island being without hospitals. It can hardly be doubted that some public provision for the indigent sick is necessary in each of these cases.

The number of asylums is explained by the great and increasing amount of insanity, which, in Newfoundland, is sometimes said to be caused chiefly by the dangers and vicissitudes in summer and the poverty and monotonous life in winter of the fishing population, together with their habits of intermarriage with relations and their want of education, but is generally regarded as inexplicable. It is calculated that there are at present, in the lower province of Canada alone, 130 insane persons who cannot be accommodated in the asylums, and that in Nova Scotia 223 out of a total of 340 are still unprovided for.*

a. Funds.

15. The revenues are, in most cases, chiefly derived from fixed grants from the provincial treasury; but in Nova Scotia each county is chargeable with the expense of maintaining its insane poor; and the Medical Superintendent, in a published report, strongly objects to a proposed plan of charging the province, as tending to relieve the nearer counties unfairly, and at the expense of the rest.

b. Structure, and sanitary state.

16. There are in all these institutions great structural deficiencies. In no instance is sufficient space generally allowed. The basement cells in the Prince Edward Island Asylum give no more than 323 cubic feet to each patient, and this in a climate where the cold in winter may be supposed to be as preventive of ordinary ventilation as heat is within the tropics. The St. John's Asylum, in Canada, is so bad that the questions are said to be "inapplicable."

The Newfoundland Hospital and Prince Edward Island Asylum are without any but surface sewerage or drainage, discharged into cesspools.

c. Internal economy.

17. Under the head of internal economy, the only general defects which appear are the frequent insufficiency of attendance, and the want of amusement and employment for the insane. The general cry is for more land, which provides the best kind of occupation, and is profitable when it can be obtained on fair terms. A situation where enough land cannot be had is not fit for an asylum.

Contagious and infectious cases are admitted into the Newfoundland Hospital, and no mention is made of any inconvenience resulting from this practice.

d. Constitution.

18. The Boards in which the government is in several cases vested are differently constituted from those of the West Indian Colonies, and have less general powers, greater authority being entrusted to the Medical Superintendents. The Prince Edward Island Asylum is governed on the West Indian model, and is the worst, after St. John's, of the whole number of North American Asylums.

All the Canadian institutions are under the general control of a central Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to whom belongs the credit of the great improvements which have been made in those establishments.

e. Supervision and reports.

19. The system of visitation and reports now in use in Canada cannot be improved, unless by the addition, in the case of asylums, of daily reports, by head wardsmen or keepers, in the form suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and appended in note 5, p. 22.

But some better arrangements in these respects are very necessary in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in neither of which are there any records of the employment of restraint, and in the first of which no visitation is ever made, except once by each Governor during his whole term of office.

BERMUDAS.

20. The Bermudas Asylum (perhaps the worst of all the cruelly ill-managed prisons for lunatics in the Colonies) is a striking instance of the results which follow from the want of any recognized system of management and inspection, and from the policy which vests all authority in persons too far removed from the immediate working of the establishment to be responsible or curious about the result.† Otherwise it calls for no general remarks apart from the statement of its particular defects, for which see Part IV, s. 87.

21. COMPARATIVE TABLE of Hospitals and Asylums in the North American Division.

Name of the Institution.	Size of site, and quantity of land.	Cubic feet of space per hond.		Superficial area, and interval between beds.	Average numbers under treatment at one time.	Number of Medical Officers, and whether resident and restricted in practice.	Number of Nurses or Keepers.	Average duration of treatment.
		a. In associated.	b. In single rooms.					
CANADA.								
Quarantine Hospital	500	—	—	1½ ft. interval	367 admissions	1 resident and 1 not resident	1 to 25 patients	21 days
Marine Hospital	—	650-700	...	2½ ft. interval	150 in summer 70 in winter	1 resident and 4 visiting	7	20 days
Toronto Asylum	50	780 (general average)	—	—	309	1 resident (?)	1 to 15 patients	311 days
Orillia (Branch) Asylum ...	8½	500 (general average)	—	—	121	1 resident (?)	13	Incumbered
University (Branch) Asylum	—	—	—	—	67	...	...
Malden Asylum	58	550 (general average)	—	—	221 gross cases	1 resident	18	
Rockwood (Criminal) Asylum	35	720	924	—	90	1 resident	1 to 11½ patients	2 years
Beaufort (Proprietary) Asylum.	150	—	—	—	442	1 resident and several visiting	50	4½ years
St. John's Asylum	½	—	—	—	58	1 not resident not restricted	6	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Asylum	37	—	—	—	174	1 resident	18	8 months
NEWFOUNDLAND.								
Hospital	—	679½	...	4-5 ft. interval	96	2 not resident	4	28 days
Asylum	18	640	807½	—	88½	1 resident	9	282 days
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Asylum	86	610	1,150	—	120 (?)	1 resident	15	310 days
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Asylum	10	533	323	—	22½	1 not resident	5	314 days
BERMUDAS.								
Asylum	6½, of which 1½ only can be cultivated.	...	540-901	—	12	1 not resident not restricted	4	3 years 19 days

* It may be remarked that insanity seems in these Colonies to be generally connected with consumption. Two-thirds of the deaths at the Beaufort Asylum, in Lower Canada, 60 out of 145 at Toronto, 13 in 25 at Malden, and 18 in 165 in New Brunswick, were caused or hastened by pulmonary disease. No such close relation is discoverable in other divisions.

† The Governor and Council appear to form the Board of Control.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN COLONIES.

22. Whilst in the North American Colonies insanity almost engrosses public attention and care, the six African dependencies from which answers have been received maintain only three asylums, and those ill-constructed and ill-managed. On the other hand, the eight public hospitals, though not without great defects, are for the most part managed with care, and are generally more under the direct influence of the Governors than is usually the case in the other divisions.

The very small asylum at St. Helena is parochial and to this its badness is to be attributed. The parochial authorities ought not to be suffered to retain the exclusive control of an institution which they can hardly have either the knowledge or the means to conduct properly.

The Cape Asylum in Robben Island suffers, both from want of connection with any central medical authorities who might exercise supervision and suggest improvements, and from an anomalous subordination to the Somerset Hospital. The lunatics are admitted to the hospital and then handed over to the asylum, an arrangement which results in the frequent loss or detention of the certificates and other preliminary documents relating to the proofs, causes, and previous nature of the disease.

23. The funds for the maintenance of the pauper patients are generally derived from the colonial Treasuries. It does not appear that there are fixed grants. The Albany and Port Elizabeth Hospitals at the Cape, are chiefly if not entirely supported by private endowments and private subscription. In St. Helena the parochial authorities are chargeable: they contract with a private person for the care of the insane. Amongst the many bad results to be expected from this arrangement, the following may be selected as the worst:—(1.) The management of the insane is withdrawn from publicity and external control. (2.) It is the interest of the contracting keeper to retain patients for whom he is paid, as long as possible, and to treat them as cheaply as possible. (3.) It is competent to him, as it is his interest, to minimize the intervention and supervision of medical men. Such a system, indeed, excludes the idea of curative treatment.

There was formerly an hospital in Gold Coast, but it was closed in 1861 in consequence of the refusal of the people to pay the poll-tax, and has not since been opened.

24. There are very general sanitary deficiencies. The Somerset and Albany Hospitals at the Cape are the only instances of sufficient space and ventilation; whilst at the Robben Island Asylum only 500 cubic feet, at that of Sierra Leone 603, are allowed to each patient. At the Greys Hospital, in Natal, two patients are sometimes placed in cells containing 718½ cubic feet, which is insufficient for one, whilst the nature of the building prevents ventilation.

The Somerset, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Natal Hospitals are provided with some artificial sewerage and drainage. Of the other institutions, five have no artificial arrangements of this kind. The usual latrines are holes over uncovered gutters, leading into adjoining cesspools, which are occasionally cleared by hand.

25. In only three instances is there a resident medical officer. The St. Helena contract Asylum is without any regular medical attendance, the parish doctor visiting only when summoned by the keeper.

It does not appear that there is in these Colonies any general numerical insufficiency of nurses or keepers, the service of native or other coloured attendants being easily and cheaply obtained.

There is in the asylums the usual want of employment for the insane. The managers seem to be generally incapable of devising any occupation for them except in menial services.

There is reason to believe that excessive and arbitrary use of seclusion and restraint prevails in the Robben Island Asylum; * and at the two others, though excess is denied, no records are preserved.

26. The Albany and Port Elizabeth Hospitals at the Cape are managed by Boards appointed by the subscribers, in both cases without the intervention of any resident medical officer. The other institutions are, it appears, directed by their respective medical officers, generally non-resident, under the control of the Governors.

The regulations which are at present in force at the Robben Island Asylum were framed when it was much smaller than it is at present, work very badly, and require to be altered.

27. There is an universal want of any proper system of visitation and reports. At the St. Helena Asylum there are no registers or records of any kind.

28. In the Hospital of Gibraltar the ordinary evils of government by a Board are aggravated by the Board in this case being composed of representatives of different religious creeds, whose jealousies divert the resources from the general good. The Asylum is a part of the Gaol.

29.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of Hospitals and Asylums in the Mediterranean Division (with Africa).

Name of the Institution.	Size of site, or quantity of land.	Cubic feet of space per head.		Superficial area, and interval between beds.	Average numbers under treatment at one time (or annual admissions.)	Number of Medical Officers, and whether resident and restricted in practice.	Number of Nurses or Keepers.	Average duration of treatment.
		a. In associated.	b. In single rooms.					
GIBRALTAR.								
Hospital	acres.	1,336-471	...	100-48	50	2 resident, not restricted	7	32 days
Asylum	9,030 sq. ft.	...	1,086	—	4 or 5	—	3	—
GANNA.								
Hospital	—	700-900	...	4 ft. interval	—	1 resident, not restricted	2	—
SIERRA LEONE.								
Hospital	—	1,120-714	...	2-2½ ft. interval	505 gross cases treated 1862	2 not resident nor restricted	9	35 days
Asylum	10	603 (general average)	...	—	68	2 not resident nor restricted	5	646 days
ST. HELENA.								
Hospital	—	865	...	3 ft. 8 in. interval	15-27	1 not resident nor restricted	4	22 days
Asylum	14	—	—	—	8	None	3	No cures or discharges
CAPE.								
Somerset Hospital	—	1,200	...	—	664 admissions	1 resident and restricted	7	12 days
Albany Hospital	—	908-1,848	...	4 ft. interval	72	2 not resident nor restricted	3	21 days
Port Elizabeth Hospital	5	925	...	3 ft. interval	36	2 not resident nor restricted	4	26 days
Robben Island Asylum	2 (?)	500	...	—	156	1 resident and restricted	1 to 12 patients	40 months
NATAL.								
Grey's Hospital	—	Sometimes 2 patients in 718-3 feet	...	130-28	113 gross cases	1 not resident nor restricted	7	20½ days
Durban Hospital	½	700	...	4 ft. interval	92 gross cases	1 not resident nor restricted	2	21 days

NOTE.—No answer has been received from Malta, but from other sources of information it appears that a model hospital is in course of erection there. (See Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Hospitals," p. 104.)

* See Part IV, s. 34.

AUSTRALIAN AND EASTERN COLONIES.

HONG KONG.

30. Hong Kong falls under no natural group. The prominent defects of its two public hospitals are the usual ones of sanitary condition and supervision.

31. There remain Tasmania and the Australian Colonies. The public hospital and asylum of the first are apparently faultless in every respect, except that in the asylum three wards are very deficient in space. Since 1860 the hospital has been under the management of a Board of twelve members, appointed by and responsible to the Colonial Government. The asylum is administered by nine Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

32. Of the Australian Colonies, Victoria and Western Australia have furnished accounts of the condition of six public hospitals and two lunatic asylums. In this case, as in the other Colonies generally, the asylums are inferior to the hospitals, not only in matters belonging specially to their particular province, but in the common requirements for sanitary and economical efficiency.

a. Funds.

33. The four Victorian Hospitals appear to be supported chiefly by private endowments and subscriptions. They are managed liberally, and are objects of general interest. The Yarra Bend Asylum in Victoria, and in Western Australia the Perth Hospital, appear to be supported by the Colonial Governments; whilst the Freemantle Hospital, and apparently, the Asylum at the same place, are portions of the convict establishment.

b. Structure and sanitary state.

34. The Melbourne and Freemantle Hospitals alone are sanitarily efficient. Of the rest, the Geelong and Castlemaine Hospitals, and notably the two Asylums, are very deficient in space. Geelong, Ballarat, Perth, and the Freemantle Asylum, have no proper sewerage or drainage, the last being also without baths or lavatories. There appears to be only a single latrine provided with water in the whole three-quarters of a mile over which the buildings of the Yarra Bend Asylum are scattered.

c. Internal economy.

35. The internal economy of these institutions seems to be generally satisfactory. The Perth Hospital and Freemantle Asylum are the only ones without a resident medical officer, and the staff of attendants is ample in all but one instance. This exception is Castlemaine, which, giving only an average of 533 cubic feet to each of ninety patients, provides no more than four nurses for them: two defects which seem to connect themselves with the fact that the average stay of the patients is here about sixty days, which is double the average of the other Australian hospitals.

The Freemantle Asylum is almost destitute of land, or any other means for the employment of the insane; and the management of that at Yarra Bend must be impeded by the wide dispersion of the buildings. The state of this asylum is said to have improved much since Mr. Paley's arrival.

d. Constitution.

36. The four Hospitals of Victoria are governed by Boards, but very different ones from those which are responsible for the abuses permitted to exist in the West Indian institutions. Here the Boards are not Committees unconnected, except by their office, with the establishments of which they engross all the control, and uniting in themselves both the interest and the power to repress expenditure; but representatives elected by the subscribers, and responsible to them, placed in their position only by their own liberality, and likely to economize only to the extent of making the money which they have already contributed, extend to do the greatest amount of good. In addition, these hospitals are immediately managed by resident medical officers, and are further protected by the public interest which they excite.

The Freemantle Convict Hospital has been governed by the Comptroller-General; the Asylum at the same place, and that at Yarra Bend, with the Perth Hospital, are managed by paramount medical chiefs.

It is to be observed, in reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the Castlemaine Hospital, that the managing Committee complain that the action taken by the Government with reference to private contributions has helped to prevent them from adding a new female ward, and making other necessary improvements; but there is no explanation of what is the action referred to.

e. Supervision and reports.

37. The provisions for visitation and reports are generally insufficient. The Yarra Bend Asylum is inspected by a visiting Board of five members (of whom two are medical) appointed by the Governor in Council; but the Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat Hospitals seem never to be visited by superior civil authorities; and the rest require a more systematic supervision than that to which they are at present subject.

38. The Governor of Victoria expresses his regret that a design of building three new lunatic asylums in different parts of that Colony has been postponed.

39.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of Hospitals and Asylums in the Australian and Eastern Division.

Name of the Institution.	Size of site, or quantity of land.	Cubic feet of space per head.		Superficial area, and interval between beds.	Average numbers under treatment at one time.	Number of Medical Officers, and whether resident and restricted in practice.	Number of Nurses or Keepers.	Average duration of treatment.
		a. In associated.	b. In single rooms.					
HONG KONG.								
General Hospital ...	—	800	...	2 ft. interval	50	1 resident and restricted, and 1 not resident nor restricted	7	—
Lock Hospital...	—	800	...	—	33	1 not resident nor restricted	3	22 days
TASMANIA.								
Hospital ...	2 acres (?)	1,200-1,300	...	5 or 6 ft. interval	120	1 resident and restricted, and 4 not resident	14	30 days
Asylum...	40 acres	590-1,640	...	—	264	1 resident, not restricted	29	440 days
VICTORIA.								
Melbourne Hospital...	—	774-1,102	...	2½-3 ft. interval	320	4 resident and restricted, and 16 honorary	33 day, 8 night	—
Geelong Hospital ...	—	650-820	...	2 ft. interval	165	1 resident and restricted, and 4 honorary	1 to 11 patients	37 days
Castlemaine Hospital	—	533 (general average)	...	2½ ft. interval	90	1 resident and restricted, and 4 honorary	4	60 days
Ballarat Hospital ...	—	1,200	...	4 ft. interval	94	1 resident and restricted, and 6 honorary	8	33 days
Yarra Bend Asylum...	640 acres	595 (general average)	...	—	702	3 resident and restricted	50	9 months
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.								
Perth Hospital ...	—	—	—	5½ sq. ft.	144 admissions	1 not resident nor restricted	2	21 days
Freemantle Hospital (Convicts)	—	960-1,200	...	2½-1½ ft. interval	263 gross cases	1 resident not restricted	1 to 10 patients	—
Asylum ...	2½ acres rented.	—	—	—	42 (?)	1 not resident nor restricted	8	20 months

PART II.—SUMMARY OF THE CLASSES OF DEFECTS MOST GENERALLY PREVAILING.

40. The apparent condition of the colonial hospitals and asylums may be summed up in a few words. There are few, if any of them, in which positive cruelties, deliberately committed, can be asserted actually to find place, but there is hardly a single institution in which, in a greater or less degree, primary sanitary requirements are not neglected; and few in which there is any sufficient security, in the nature of inspections and reports, against the present or the possible existence of even the grossest secret abuses. The worst cases are the small institutions of the West Indian Colonies, Bermuda and Gibraltar; but even the largest establishments in the richest Colonies, with a few exceptions, show something of a make-shift character, and of utility narrowed by mistaken economy. The asylums, except in Canada, which has only two general hospitals, are almost universally worse than the hospitals, and sometimes suggest the impression that they are, perhaps unconsciously, regarded too much as means of relief from a troublesome class, without care for curative treatment. They are apt to be considered, on the one hand, as less imperatively requiring specific skill in their management, and on the other, as dangerous subjects for the interference of lay reformers. Nor does insanity appeal so strongly to common sympathy as those diseases to which men ordinarily feel themselves liable. It cannot be a matter of wonder, that the evils which till lately disgraced the asylums of this country should occasionally repeat themselves in the Colonies.

41. Following the order of the five heads above distinguished, it is to be observed, first, that *a. Funds.* the endowments being almost always supplied or supplemented by the Colonial Treasuries, the enforcement or neglect of reforms rests in the power of the Legislatures.

42. With regard, next, to sanitary arrangements, it appears that the sites are in many cases *b. Structure and sanitary state.* bad; but bad sites often mean convenient situations, and the site is often of comparatively small consequence if the buildings are good and well-arranged. Of this, the Port of Spain Hospital, in Trinidad, is an instance, which, though occupying the site of the once deadly Orange Grove Barracks, is not only the best managed, but the most healthy of all the West Indian hospitals. But no such corrective is generally applied to the natural evils of the sites. In general, the buildings are ill-arranged and ill-cleaned. Open sewerage and cesspools adjoining the houses, bad enough in this country, are fatal in tropical climates, or when aggravated, as at Gibraltar and Bermuda, by the absence of any provisions for determining the course or position of filth, which being left to make away with itself, breeds pestilence, and renders the hospitals centres of disease.* Not second to this is the crowding and smallness of the wards. It is not merely that, without a certain capacity in the ward, proper ventilation is impossible, but the space allowed to the patients is so small that it would still be destructive, even if ventilation could be supplied. In eight instances there are associated wards in which the sick poison themselves and one another in an average of less than 400 feet of cubic space per head; and there are two where, what is worse, the space of single cells falls below the same amount: and of the ten institutions thus deficient, five are in hot climates. Equally deficient, in many cases, is the area or superficial space allotted to each bed. On this, quite as much as on cubical space or artificial ventilation, and more than on the height of the rooms, depends the purity of the air, and it is this easily-cured defect which is the only excuse for the non-admission of contagious and infectious diseases, which are, in general, dangerous only when beds are crowded too closely together. If any of these sanitary defects were to exist, even for a short time, in a London hospital, they would speedily make themselves felt in the prevalence of hospital gangrene, and in the general aggravation of many classes of disorders. In the Lariboisière Hospital, in Paris, a wind blowing for a few hours from the direction of a malarious quarter of the town was enough to give a malignant character to healthy sores. Yet in such influences the diseased in many colonial hospitals and asylums pass their weeks or years.

43. With the smallness of the wards is connected also another defect, which, though generally *c. Internal economy.* not great, is still sensible—that of insufficient attendance. The same number of nurses which suffices for a ward of thirty-two beds is not too much for one of twenty.† Another, and perhaps the most prominent defect of internal economy, is the frequent want of any resident or restricted physician or surgeon. It is needless to dilate on the evils which must result from the absence of perpetual medical care, and from the increased extent of important and difficult duties which are thus left to the ignorance of nurses overpressed with their own work.

Two more points of internal economy, which remain to be noticed, apply solely or chiefly to lunatic asylums. The first is, the general insufficiency of means for the employment and amusement of the insane. It is certain that nothing is so important in their treatment as this, and yet menial services and circulation in confined yards in many cases exhaust the list. The perpetual cry of the Canadian inspectors and physicians for more land is not answered, and the Jamaica Asylum provides, for the occupation and amusement of 200 lunatics, a barrel organ.

The other defect is the insufficient provision for religious services. But this is a difficult question, and its solution had better be left in each case to the Governor of the Colony, or the Chief Inspector of the Asylum. Injudicious religious attendants may be worse than none.

44. The questions arising under the head of government will have to be considered separately. *d. Constitution.*

45. Lastly, the most general defects after those of a sanitary kind, and not second in disastrous *e. Supervision and reports.* effect to them, are the want of proper supervision and reports. In the West Indian Colonies the Inspectors are Committees of the managing Boards, and are not likely to be zealous in reporting their own neglect, or to be able to detect in one capacity faults which they cannot see in another. Most of the Governors visit with more or less frequency, but in some cases their zeal appears to be checked by fear of awakening the jealousy of the Boards, or by other causes. In some of the African Colonies the Governors and Colonial Secretaries visit zealously, but their activity can hardly compensate for the want of specific knowledge. The Canadian institutions are the only ones which are subjected to a special body of general Inspectors properly qualified and devoted to their business.‡

Reports of some sort, in greater or less quantities, are furnished by all but two or three institutions, to the superior authorities, but they are generally of a statistical or financial kind only. There is apparently no instance of reports of that sort which alone are of much practical value, those, namely, which are made by various independent officers to the inspecting authorities at short intervals, of the actual working of the institutions, and of their reasons for exceptional treatment. Under the present system there is no security that proper control is exercised by superior over inferior officers, or that the rules are observed. It is certain that the continued existence of the defects discovered is chiefly owing to this want of proper provisions for inspection and reports.

46. As for the results of these defects, it is unnecessary to dwell on the extent to which "inadequate provision for the insane multiplies the number of incurables," or on the loss of life and time which is the consequence of the deficiencies of the hospitals; but it is worth while to state that whilst in twenty-four London hospitals the annual proportion of deaths to the average number of inmates is 90·84 per cent., and that in twenty-five English provincial hospitals only 39·41, the proportion in Jamaica (no longer the worst-managed of the colonial hospitals) is 145·50, that in the Roseau Infirmary in Dominica 130, and that in the Barbados Hospital 200,§ whilst at the Castrics Asylum in St. Lucia, which is not devoted to incurables, the deaths exceed the discharges.

47. There is nothing so striking in the condition of these institutions as the almost total want of system and of recognized principles of construction and treatment. Even supposing that there had been

* The custom of the country is often pleaded by way of apology for such defects; and certainly this plea is of weight as an excuse for those whose duties do not require them to inform themselves, though not for others.

† See "Notes on Hospitals," p. 64.

‡ There is a Lunacy Commission in Mauritius, but its powers and duties are not described, nor do they appear to extend to supervision of the hospital.

§ That is to say, each bed in the Barbados Hospital is emptied of a corpse twice a year on the average.

been no principles perfectly settled, it would have been better to have acted on doubtful ones as if they had been certain, and so to have tested and verified, or finally rejected them, than to have abandoned all rule, and permitted what is certainly destructive. But there are some principles or rules which are perfectly well settled, and it is also well settled that these rules cannot be disregarded without increasing the rate of mortality, and the duration and cost of treatment, and proportionately diminishing the capabilities of the institutions; and if there are such principles, it may be a question whether institutions of this kind ought to be permitted to exist except on the condition of their observance. Institutions of pure benevolence require regulation and supervision; much more do establishments maintained, as are some of these, merely as the cheapest mode of getting rid of a social obligation.

For the rest, the defects as stated in the accounts of the several institutions (Part IV) must plead for themselves.

PART III.—GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Objects desired
in the manage-
ment of hospitals
and asylums.

48. It is evident that the objects desired in the treatment of the diseased in curative hospitals and asylums are, that the greatest possible proportion of patients should be cured and in the shortest possible time, to which must be added in the case of asylums, that the normal condition and rights of the insane should be infringed upon in as small a degree as may be consistent with efficient management. It is not justifiable to rest satisfied with a less number of cures than the disease reasonably admits of, or with a system which permits any unnecessary restraint.

The means to these ends are of three kinds,—material condition and resources, provisions for the management and application of those resources, and guarantees for such proper management and application; and setting aside the question of whether in each case sufficient funds are provided, a matter which must here be taken for granted and cannot be made the subject of any general recommendation, three cardinal conditions may be selected which it is necessary to secure (and which being secured, all minor improvements will follow almost as of course), and which are fit subjects for general measures. These are—

- (1.) The primary condition of sanitary efficiency.
- (2.) That the administrative and executive powers should be vested where they will be most effectively and responsibly exercised; and
- (3.) That there should be ready and certain means of testing and verifying the good working of every part of the machinery.

These three points are by far the most generally important. Several minor measures are suggested by the revealed condition of the institutions, and by the reports of experienced authorities in this Country and in the Colonies, and may perhaps be properly pressed on the local administrators, by way of suggestion and advice.

Sanitary Act.

49. The first condition to be considered is that of sanitary efficiency. For all defects in this kind, taking into account the prevailing ignorance, or the disregard of what is known, there seems to be but one remedy which would be certain or continuing in its operation, namely, the introduction into the several Colonial Legislatures, of Bills to regulate the construction and sanitary state of hospitals and asylums.

It is difficult to see in what way such a Bill could be resisted, unless its provisions were extravagant. The class for whom such institutions are intended, if they are treated at all, have a strong claim to be treated according to the conditions which scientific experience has found to be indispensable.

But as the poorer Colonies (whose institutions are often the worst) could not be called on to provide immediately the considerable funds which would be necessary in several cases for total reconstruction, and in others for extensive alteration, such a course would, by itself, be occasionally tantamount to the extinction of the institutions for a long time. To meet this difficulty, it would probably become necessary in some cases to raise loans on the credit of the Colonial Revenues. The required sums would not be large, as they would be needed only where the institutions themselves are small; and as regards the additional burthen which the payment of interest would impose on small revenues, it may be confidently asserted that such initial expense would be in part, if not wholly, returned indirectly by the economy of management, and of valuable time and lives which it is the direct tendency of improvements in construction and system to produce.*

Should such a measure be carried into operation, it would probably be the commencement of general sanitary reform in countries where its advantages are at present unknown.

Single medical
chief.

50. Next follows the consideration of who are and who ought to be the depositories of power. It is not necessary to search for any special preliminary canons on the last point. It is enough to say that the government of the internal economy of hospitals and asylums ought to be given to persons who have the necessary knowledge and are in a position to give the necessary attention, and can be readily made responsible to some other superior power. The actual systems are often extremely ill-qualified to fulfil these requirements.

It is in some cases difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the existing constitutions; and from nine hospitals and asylums, including five in the West Indian division, no information is given on this subject. Of the rest, omitting those of Jamaica, twenty-nine, including sixteen in the West Indian group, are governed by Boards of a kind which will presently be described, four by Boards of a different kind and with narrower powers, and twenty-five, including nine Canadian institutions, appear to be managed by Medical Superintendents without local Boards. What the actual comparative results of these various systems are will appear subsequently.

The powers which in each case these governing bodies or persons have to exercise may be divided into four classes, being respectively the powers of making rules, or legislation, of financial administration, of patronage, and of inspection and supervision. It is plain that these powers are inconsistent, ought to be to some extent independent, and for their due exercise require very different qualifications. Yet in twenty-nine institutions nearly the whole are united in single Boards, only some small fragments being here and there given to other and independent persons. These Boards vary considerably in their composition and appointment, but they are usually made up of six or eight *ex officio* members, such as the mayor and last ex-mayor, clergymen, and occasionally official physicians, together with perhaps an equal number of nominees of the Governor. Such Boards, however well they may be appointed, cannot as a body have professional knowledge or practical experience, and must be generally unfit to make regulations about matters which demand both professional knowledge and practical experience; and even though they may be presumed to receive the suggestions of the medical officers, and though their rules must be submitted to the Governors, an originally defective scheme is not like to be made complete by after suggestions. Again, they are too far removed from the actual working of the arrangements to be able to exercise that continuous supervision which is necessary for guarding against abuses and testing results. They are liable either to disagreement or to an apathy which leaves everything in the hands of two or three who may be actuated by interested motives; they cannot judge of the efficiency of attendants whom they see in a manner only on parade, and they have no professional pride to gratify, nor the misery to endure of having daily before their eyes the evil consequences of a defective system. Lastly, if from these causes the institutions suffer, there is no one on whom to fix the blame of abuses or omissions, and if the guilt is at last brought home to them they cannot be made answerable. It is impracticable to make a Board, especially if composed of unpaid members, effectually responsible for the minutiae of their administration, and the difficulty is much aggravated where, as in the majority of these cases, members of the Board are also members of the Council.

There

* See section 58, p. 14.

There ought always to be one person, properly qualified and devoted to the work, invested with paramount powers within the institution, and directly responsible to definite authorities for the doing or not doing of each particular act; and there can be no doubt that this person should be the chief resident medical officer. It is the profession of such a chief to be efficient in this particular province; the success of his institution is to him a matter of professional pride and interest; if anything goes wrong, on him naturally lies the blame, and he can be easily called to account. There is no comparison between the two systems in certainty as to who is responsible, and the ease with which he can be reached. Especially in the case of lunatic asylums it is certain that, considering the multitude of particulars which require constant vigilance and practised judgment, the number of intangible abuses which may easily prevail in secret, and the influence which such small but pervading and perpetual causes exercise over the mind and condition of the patients, Boards, however zealous and well-intentioned, are incompetent to deal with the practical difficulties of management.* It may be added, that if a resident Medical Superintendent is intrusted with any powers at all, he ought to be intrusted with as much as possible; otherwise he is likely to become indifferent, and, what is of great importance, will think the detection of abuses is not his business, but that of the actual governing body. Yet he is the only person who is in a position to detect them with certainty.

Before proceeding to suggest a definite scheme for the redistribution of powers, the comparative merit of the two systems as at present in use must be tested by their results. The whole number of institutions which have sent information as to their government, omitting the four Victorian hospitals, which are managed by Boards of a peculiar kind, and the Hospital and Asylum of Jamaica, which are in a transition state, may be roughly divided into thirty which are very unsatisfactory, and twenty-two which, though not without great defects, are on the whole much more satisfactory. Of the thirty which are bad, twenty are governed by Boards and ten by Chiefs: of the twenty-two which are good, nine are under Boards and fourteen under Chiefs. In other words, the good ones under Boards are to the bad as two and a quarter to five; under Chiefs, as seven to five. The number of those which, though governed by paramount Medical Chiefs, are still bad, would be greatly lessened, or it may be believed reduced to nothing, if proper provisions of other kinds were brought into operation. Such provisions would, of course, lessen also the number of those under Boards which are ill-managed, but this does not affect the general result.

There are four cases which require particular notice. The Hospital and Asylum of Tasmania are governed by Boards, and yet are very good,—apparently indeed the best in the Colonies. There is also a single instance in the West Indian Group (the Port of Spain Hospital in Trinidad) where the result of government by a Board has been good: but that result is here owing solely to the exertions of Dr. Mercer, the resident Surgeon, and may fairly be said to be in spite of the system. On the other hand, at the Castries Asylum in St. Lucia, though unlimited power is given to the medical officer, the result is eminently bad; but then in this case the medical officer is non-resident and unrestricted in practice, is only bound to visit once a week, and for the sole care of this asylum and of three hospitals receives £170 per annum, out of which he has to find all medical and surgical appliances. This is such an exception as goes to prove the rule.

It is to be added that the Hospital and Asylum of Jamaica were at first (1855) under a Board of Commissioners. This system was found to work so ill that, in 1859, an Amending Act transferred their powers and duties for the most part to an officer called an "Inspector and Director." But some legal and other blunders rendered the new Act practically inoperative, whilst the old one was displaced, and the deplorable state of things in 1861 seems to have been partly the result of the temporary anarchy.

Of all their various and inconsistent powers, it would seem to be desirable that the Boards should retain only the appointment of the medical officers and perhaps the control of the finance, together with a power of visitation besides or in conjunction with other Inspectors, and a limited authority to hear complaints brought against the medical chief, and to report their conclusions to the Inspector or the Governor. The first of these functions is one which requires only honesty, and could hardly be transferred with equal convenience to any other person or body; and for the second, the Boards are not necessarily unfit, though the work might be more efficiently performed by the Auditor General of the Colony in cases where there is no property to be administered. If they should retain this duty, it would perhaps be advisable that, in connection with it, they should have the appointment of the clerk or bursar, and that they should be incorporated and granted all necessary powers for holding and dealing with interests in realty. In case it should at any time appear necessary to remove a medical superintendent, the power of removal, subject to the sanction of the Governor, ought to follow that of appointment.

As for their legislative functions, these ought to cease to be necessary. If a proper code of regulations were drawn up once for all by competent professional authorities, nothing more would remain to be done except to give the medical chief the power to make alterations in the executive arrangements, subject to the approval of the Inspectors, and, as at present, of the Governor, or to give a similar power to the Inspectors themselves.

The patronage of all inferior offices, such as those of head nurses, nurses or keepers, ought undoubtedly to go to the medical chief. He ought to have the power both of appointment and of summary removal, since no one else can judge of the actual efficiency of the attendants, and great harm might be done to the patients by delay. Should the removal be unjust, a complaint would lie against the Chief, to the Board, as suggested above.

A difficult question arises with reference to the appointment of Chaplains in asylums. However great the spiritual or the disciplinary value of religious services may be to the insane, want of judgment in their use may sometimes give occasion to more than countervailing evils. Considering the delicacy of the question in each case, it would seem to be desirable that the appointment should be made by the Governor of the Colony.

There remains the power of visitation and inspection, which must form the subject of a separate section. As suggested above, it would be well that the Boards should visit and report at certain and uncertain times, in conjunction with other visitors, but they are very unfit to be the sole depositaries of such a power.

With reference to the measures suggested in this section, it is to be observed that they do not necessarily involve any increase of expense. It may not always be easy to find a medical officer who will reside and relinquish private practice without a larger salary than in some cases is at present provided; but on other grounds it is absolutely necessary to find one on some terms, and under the proposed system he may not be less willing to come, inasmuch as he will have larger powers and freer scope for action.

A note of the institutions to which it is suggested that these provisions should be extended more or less completely as may be practicable in each case is appended.†

The four hospitals of Victoria are managed by Committees of the subscribers. The nature of their government has been described in section 36. The evils which exist in them are of a kind which would disappear under the influence of a sanitary Act, and of more effective inspection.

But in those institutions where the provisions above described might be adopted, they would at once cut off the source of those two great classes of defects which flow from divided opinions and want of specific knowledge in the governing body; they would make abuses of omission more rare in proportion;

* It is the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy that asylums should always be managed by paramount medical chiefs.

† See Appendix, note B.

portion; as what is one man's business is more likely to be done than what may be the business of either of several men: and though it may be true, on the other hand, that the plan of government by a single chief is compatible with the existence of greater positive wrongs than any which the mere inefficiency of Boards places it in the power of subordinates to practise, yet such a plan, whilst giving greater power to commit them, would admit also of more complete and more manageable securities against their commission. Such securities are to be found in inspections and reports.

Inspectors.

51. Where these are wanting, there is no protection against the existence of abuses even under good forms of government. Much less under the present forms is it possible to be satisfied of the non-existence in many cases of graver faults than any which are confessed, merely from their not appearing in answers made by officials who are not under the check of regular and efficient inspection, and who, if they are responsible, have a strong reason for silence, or, if they are so little responsible as to be relieved from fear of blame, must be ill situated for the acquisition of any certain or intimate knowledge of the conduct of their subordinates.

It is suggested that in all cases there should be general Inspectors not otherwise connected with the institutions, whose duty it should be to make regular and irregular inspections, especially of the sanitary arrangements, to receive the reports made by inferior officials and by unofficial visitors, and to report at stated times to the Governors, suggesting measures which may appear necessary.

The institutions already subjected to such inspection are, with one temporary exception, amongst the best of the whole number, and they owe their excellence to the exertions and suggestions of their Inspectors. The faults which they still retain are those sanitary ones which it appears to be hopeless to attempt to cure without the operation of sanitary Acts.

In the larger Colonies, with many institutions, it would be necessary to appoint two or more Inspectors, and to give them regular salaries. In the smaller ones, where the work would be light or occasional, they might be unpaid, or receive only fees for their reports.

In addition to such general visitation, and to the present inspections by the Boards and the Governors, it would be well that visits should also be made in all cases by Judges and Juries, and that their attention and that of casual visitors should be directed, by a regular form of questions, to those important points which are likely to escape their notice.*

Reports.

General inspections must be further supplemented by a better system of reports. Reports may be of three kinds. The first sort are reports of the actual working of a system, made by the officers who carry out the system, to the Inspectors or other governing body; and this kind cannot be too many or too minute, for they are the best, if not the only means of keeping the officers in a state of thorough attention. An attendant will slur over many things if he is to have himself for his sole judge, which he will do exactly and conscientiously if he has to write down an account of his measures, and of his reasons for them, for the judgment of superior authorities; and the mere fact of having to state reasons will necessitate his having some reason in cases where he would otherwise act by impulse or routine. This is of especial importance in the case of those who have the care of lunatics. It ought to be the first principle in the treatment of the insane, to deal with them, as nearly as may be, as if they were sane, and to infringe firmly when necessary, but otherwise as little as possible, both as a matter of right and for the purpose of cure, on their habits and natural independence. It is not more the business of a keeper to do all that is necessary to supplement what is wanting in the judgment and self-preservative instincts of the patient, than it is his business to do no more than this, and not to drive or confine him unnecessarily: and yet in practice those who have had experience of lunatic asylums say that nothing is more common than causeless tightening or relaxing of discipline in particular cases, without consideration of whether there is any reason for so interfering or neglecting to interfere with the patient's inclination. If the keepers were required to report both the particular departures from rule and also the reasons for them, they would be less likely to act without reasons.

In this view it is greatly to be desired that it should be made a part of the duty of all head keepers or matrons in asylums and hospitals to report any case of exceptional treatment, and the reasons for it, and a part of the duty of the Inspectors to examine such reports, and judge of the validity of the causes assigned. A list of questions to be filled up weekly by the chief keeper of each ward of an asylum with reference to this object has been framed by a Commissioner in Lunacy, and is appended in note 5. A similar form for head nurses in hospitals ought to be obtained from medical authorities.

This first kind of reports would be for the information and satisfaction of the Inspectors.

The second sort are already to some extent in use, but require to be modified if they are to produce much benefit. They are—general reports made at stated periods (1) by the medical chiefs, and (2) by the Inspectors, where they exist, of the condition and further requirements of the institutions. These reports should be as short as possible, and directed particularly to certain prescribed points, and might be made semi-annually. If they were sent to this country, and published in one general volume, together with reports of the kind next to be mentioned, and the whole re-distributed throughout all the Colonies, they would become a valuable means of comparison and of disseminating useful suggestions and true principles of management.

The third sort are reports of a statistical kind, for scientific purposes. It is no doubt very important that such reports should be periodically made up on an uniform plan, but they are involved in so many difficulties that it does not appear to be desirable to attempt to introduce them generally, except in the most simple form. It must be remembered that a mere number of tables of admissions, discharges, ages, duration of disease, per-centages, antecedents, &c., resulting in isolated numerical sums, are of no scientific value, and cannot lead to any result. What is wanted is not merely numerical statistics of many sets of facts, but the relations between such different sets of facts. But these relations cannot be exhaustively shewn without an almost infinite series of comparative tables. It therefore becomes necessary to select those particular series of facts between which it is especially desired to discover a relation, and to frame a table for each such relation. But even with the most frugal selection of relations to be illustrated, and with the clearest directions for filling up the forms, the work has some tendency to become too cumbrous for any but practised statisticians to manage. It must also be considered that most of the Colonies are too small to give any security that in them exceptions may not override the ordinary facts and give a false colour to the whole, and that even if full statistics were obtained from all the Colonies, the area from which they would be drawn would still be but a small portion of the Globe, so that the importance of the returns would not by any means equal their number.†

An extended form of statistical returns for lunatic asylums has been prepared, which is intended to illustrate those relations which seemed to be most important. This form has been modified by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who suggest that it should be tried as an experiment in one of the larger Colonies. Canada would seem to be the best field for trial, both because of its nearness and because of the number of its asylums, and of the perfection of its system of inspection. There is also appended a short and manageable form for all other asylums, and another for hospitals. If more full statistics are desired from hospitals, it will be desirable to procure forms from the College of Physicians, or to obtain a sufficient sanction for those which are given in Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Hospitals" (1863), and which are not untried, and appear to be approved by high authorities.

There would be this advantage in enforcing somewhat elaborate returns—that, whether accurately filled up or not, they would lead to greater care and diligence in the use of the ordinary case-books and records.

52.

* Appendix, note ix.

† It would be necessary, in general, to limit the demand for returns to such as could be furnished by officers of ordinary intelligence without any unreasonable amount of trouble.

52. To sum up the measures proposed in the three last sections, it is suggested—

Summary.

I. That for those Colonies for the condition of which the Crown is responsible, a draft ordinance should be framed to regulate all conditions of sites and construction in future hospitals and asylums, and to enforce such alterations in existing ones as may be necessary for the provision of proper sewerage, drainage, space, area, ventilation, water supply, light, and other sanitary requisites; and also, if this should appear practicable, to fix a minimum number of attendants in each kind of institution, with other permanent economical regulations; and that the great expediency of framing and passing similar measures should be suggested to the Legislatures of the Colonies which have Responsible Governments.

II. That where Boards exist, if the local authorities should see fit, they should be remitted to the functions of appointing the medical chief, controlling the finance, hearing complaints and reporting them to the Inspectors or the Governor, and visitation; whilst, on the other hand, they should be deprived of all executive power, which should go to a resident medical chief—that their legislative power should cease, a limited authority to alter the regulations being transferred to the medical chief and the Inspectors; and that the medical chief should exercise the patronage and control of all offices, except that of the clerk or bursar, which should remain with the Boards, and that of the Chaplain in the case of asylums, which should be given to the Governor.

III. That Inspectors should be appointed to visit and report, with especial reference to sanitary condition, and should have the power of suspending all officers except the medical chief;

That reports, in the form given in note 5 for asylums, and similar ones for hospitals, should be required to be filled up by all head keepers and matrons, and sent regularly to the inspectors;

That statistical returns should be demanded from the medical chiefs of hospitals and asylums, in the forms set forth in notes 6 and 7 respectively;

That the more extended additional statistical form of note 8 should be tried in the Canadian asylums, if the authorities should see fit;

That the form of questions given in note 9 should be required to be filled up by all official visitors, and sent to the Inspectors; and

That the medical chief and the Inspectors should make independent reports of the condition and requirements of the several institutions, and that these, together with the statistical returns, should be published, and redistributed throughout the Colonies.

Should these changes be made, it would be necessary to define and distinguish accurately the powers and duties of the medical chiefs, the Inspectors, and the Boards.

53. These three principal recommendations—for Acts to regulate sanitary arrangements, for the transfer of powers from Boards to single chiefs, and for more complete inspection and reports—apply equally to hospitals and asylums. Of the following minor suggestions, the first six contained in section 54 also are applicable to both; the seven in section 55 regard hospitals only, and the remainder in section 56 have reference only to lunatic asylums. One alone of the whole number (that in section 56, v) involves any considerable expense.

54. Minor suggestions, with reference to both hospitals and asylums:—

Minor sugges-
tions.

i. (a.) Open sewerage, sewerage into adjoining cesspools without outlet, and untrapped and unflushed sewerage, ought not to be permitted.

(b.) As a condition of easy and effectual ventilation, as well as for economical reasons, associated wards should in general contain not less than sixteen nor more than about thirty-two beds.

(c.) It is equally necessary for ventilation that there should be allowed for each patient 1,000 cubic feet of space in associated wards, and 1,500 in single rooms in temperate climates, and a quarter more where the climate is tropical, and this in addition to thorough ventilation and frequent cleansing of walls, ceilings, and floors.

(d.) In associated wards the total superficial space allowed to each patient, including the area of the bed, should not be less than 7 feet by 11 in general hospitals, and about 5½ by 9 in asylums. The height of the ward should not fall short of 13 feet, nor the width of 22 feet.

(e.) The air introduced by ventilation must not have been previously heated. Such heating destroys its purity and gives it unwholesome properties. The only proper means of ventilation are open grates and ventilating flues.

(f.) In very cold climates, as in Canada, sufficient warmth cannot be obtained by hot water pipes: stoves or grates are the only efficient means.

(g.) It is of great consequence that the wards should be well lighted. It is laid down by high authority that in hospitals the windows should be one third of the wall space.*

(h.) Not less than twenty-five gallons of water per patient per diem, exclusive of rain water, should be provided. It should be carefully analysed, to determine the proper material for pipes and tanks. The tanks should be covered in.

ii. The resident medical chief should have qualified both as a surgeon and as an apothecary. He should pay especial attention to sanitary matters, and to the conduct of the servants, and should have the charge of all records, and frequently inspect the wards, cells, and every other place, and the provisions in store. Medical chief.

In cases where the powers of Boards may be transferred to him, he should have the same powers of suing for all dues and debts to the institution which at present belong to the Boards.

iii. The clerk or storekeeper should examine all contract supplies before acceptance, and all the stores daily. He should give the security of a bond for the performance of his duties. He may be non-resident. Clerk.

iv. The institutions should be in all cases divided into sections, each under the superintendence of a head matron or keeper, whose especial duty it would be to enforce cleanliness and overlook the inferior attendants, and to make daily reports to the medical chief and to the Inspectors. Such head attendants ought to be well enough paid to make it an object to them to keep their places by zeal and honesty. Sub-chiefs.

v. On the character of the attendants depends, in a great degree, especially in asylums, the comfort, tranquillity, and chances of recovery of the diseased. Their wages ought to be liberal, and they should receive periodical increase for good service. They ought to be, if possible, sufficiently well educated to be able to read to the patients. Attendants.

vi. Patients ought not to be limited in the quantity of their food by way of punishment, unless with the express authority of the medical chief. Also, the food should be from time to time varied in kind, and should be, so far as may be practicable, assimilated to that naturally used by the patients. Diet.

55. Suggestions with reference to hospitals only:—

i. In many of the hospitals the existing small wards should be consolidated, wherever it is practicable, by removing the partitions.

ii. Provision should be made for limiting the period of office, if not in the case of the medical chief, at least in that of the other physicians and surgeons. Such a system was tried by Sir H. Barkly in Demerara, and afterwards by him introduced into Jamaica. It is said, by increasing the chances of appointments, to induce the immigration of students.

iii. There will almost always be private practitioners who would be willing to visit as honorary medical officers. The external element thus introduced would be of great value.

iv. In every hospital having twenty beds or more, there should be at least one resident medical officer who shall not be engaged in private practice.

v. With proper provisions for sufficient space, area and ventilation, contagious and infectious diseases, with the exception of small-pox, may be received in limited numbers in general wards appropriated to adult patients. vi.

* "Notes on Hospitals," p. 19.

vi. In wards containing less than thirty patients, the proportion of nurses should not be less than one to seven. For any number of patients not exceeding forty contained in a single ward, one night nurse is sufficient. For forty distributed in two or more wards, at least two night nurses are required.

vii. Where there are many native or Indian patients, there should be a native or Indian employed to advise as to prejudices and requirements. It is found in Mauritius and elsewhere that natives are very unwilling to enter the hospitals.

56. Suggestions as to asylums only :—

i. The provisions regulating the admission of lunatics into asylums are not in the majority of the smaller Colonies sufficiently definite, or calculated to exclude the possibility of abuse. The forms which are prescribed in Nova Scotia* seem to be well adapted for such small Colonies as have not regularly organized Lunacy Commissions. The certificates should be made upon oath.

ii. Classification of lunatics is generally precluded by the nature of the buildings, but its want is in some of the returns made a matter of regret. It is therefore necessary to observe, that all recent experience has proved much classification to be generally injurious. Many lunatics of one type confined to their own society only become confirmed by one another's example.

iii. This rule does not extend to the case of idiots. They are imitative, and are only made worse by contact with the positively insane. There is no doubt that they ought to be excluded from the general asylums, which they in several instances encumber, and which ought to be retained for those who are curable or dangerous.

iv. Where restraint is necessary the arms alone should be confined, and it is less injurious to the patient to be allowed to run or leap and work off his excitement with his legs free in a padded room, than to be forcibly held down by the strength of attendants.

v. The most important means for the proper employment and amusement for the insane is a sufficiency of land for exercise and for cultivation. The Chief of the Toronto Asylum, which is the best in Canada, says that "no curative means had recourse to in the treatment of insanity can be compared to that of moderate field or garden labour." The Canadian Inspectors General of Asylums, Prisons, &c., perpetually urge the necessity for additional land. "The cultivation of the soil," they say, "is not only the most pleasing occupation for the insane, and that in which they are apt to take most interest, but it is also the one most conducive to their bodily and mental health, and bears most directly upon the diminution of expense to the Government in their support." And again, "It is held by all writers on insanity that employment in the fields has not only a most beneficial tendency as a curative process in the treatment of the patients, but that it is, at the same time, a kind of employment in which patients can be induced to engage when they will refuse to do anything else. It is also a work in which many of them, though unwilling at first, come to take an interest, keeping alive the faculties of the mind, while it ministers to a healthy exercise of the body." In the United States, it is asserted in the report of the Toronto Asylum, no new public asylum is allowed to be established without at least 150 acres adjoining; and the Commissioners in Lunacy of this country have laid it down that the land belonging to an asylum should, when practicable be in proportion of not less than one acre to four patients.

Canada, O. 13.

Canada, O. 37.

It may however, be doubted whether in tropical climates, out-door labour can be so extensively or beneficially employed. It would be desirable to invite suggestions from experienced persons as to this point, and as to the best substitutes which may be practicable.

Other means which may be suggested as of proved or obvious value are gymnasia, regular military drill, regular festivals (to vary the monotony of life and provide subjects for expectation), music, books, newspapers, and games, which it would be superfluous to mention if the inventiveness of the officials did not at present, in many asylums, limit itself to walks in airing-courts, and menial services.†

It is to be added that, since the insane in many cases are and generally might be employed in profitable work, there ought to be stringent regulations to prevent any being retained in confinement for the value of his services, an abuse of which there have been instances both in this country and in the Colonies. With this object the attendants should be forbidden to derive any profit from the labour of the patients, whose work should be estimated, and the surplus value, if any, after payment of the cost of their treatment, be refunded to them on their discharge.

vi. Rewards in money or otherwise, for good behaviour, have been found to be beneficial.

vii. The friends of patients should be allowed to visit them on any days if they live at a distance, or one or two set days in each week if near, subject only to refusal by the medical chief, the precise reasons for which refusal should be in each case notified to the Inspectors.

viii. The proportion of attendants should be not less than one to fifteen patients.

ix. Separate establishments should, if possible, be provided for incurable patients. They are an incumbrance in curative institutions, and can be more cheaply maintained separately. (See Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, 1843, p. xx., and ss. 3805-3810.)

57. These suggestions are based chiefly on the reports and recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the facts carefully collected and illustrated by experience in Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Hospitals," and on the statements of the defects actually existing in the colonial hospitals and asylums. The rules with reference to the residence of a medical officer in hospitals, to his restriction from private practice, to the size of wards, the space and area proper to be allowed to each patient, and the admission of cases of contagious and infectious diseases in general wards, have been submitted to the Royal College of Physicians, and have received the sanction of its approval and concurrence.

58. In conclusion, it is to be observed, that it is vain to expect complete or permanent reformation until the existing systems shall have been changed, by the transfer of powers to efficient and responsible persons, and by provisions for more complete and more authoritative inspections, supplemented by more practical reports, or until some means shall have been found for enforcing regard to the primary and indispensable conditions of sanitary security. The measures which have been proposed for the attainment of these chief ends involve great changes and difficulties; but any reform which should be effectual would save as great difficulties in the future as any which would have to be encountered in the present. The state of these institutions, if they are allowed to remain unaltered or half reformed in essential points, will long be a perpetual source of increasing complications, to be patched up by expensive make-shifts; whilst if these primary conditions are secured, they will quickly and inevitably draw with them all minor reforms.

Though such reformation cannot be thoroughly effected in most cases without heavy initial expense, it would be an expense not wholly barren of returns. The outlay would produce good interest in the forms of speedier and therefore cheaper cures, of increased capabilities which would delay the often pressing need for extension, and in the quicker restoration of the sick to profitable labour. In this country it is calculated that every death of an agricultural labourer at the age of twenty-five involves a loss of more than £200 to the wealth of the nation; and though the value of a labourer in the Colonies may in some cases be less than his value here, in most it would be much more.

Another illustration of the economical difference between good and bad systems may be taken from Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Hospitals." It is there calculated that in Europe the annual cost of properly nursing 1,000 patients in wards of nine beds would be £12,832 5s., and in wards of thirty beds £6,600, or not much more than half. However this may be (and it is the calculation of one than whom

* Appendix, note iv.

† It is not meant that there is anything necessarily objectionable in employing to a limited extent, on some kinds of menial service, patients who have been used to it at home. But in no case should such employments be the only or the chief resource.

whom no one has had greater experience), it is certain that the difference would be great enough to make reform desirable, even from the point of view of interest. To this is to be added the consideration of justice to those whom it is pretended to cure. There is no excuse for any preventable excess in the rates of mortality or duration of treatment; and if institutions of mercy do not conform, so far as is reasonably practicable, to those conditions under which alone their patients have a fair chance of recovery, it must be a question, in some cases, whether they ought to exist at all.

PART IV.

59. *Jamaica*.—The labours of the Commissioners appointed in 1861 to report upon the Kingston Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, and to suggest such measures as might to them seem necessary for the improvement of those institutions, have left little to be done but to ascertain how far their recommendations have been executed. Great improvements, some of them dating from a period before the Commission, have undoubtedly been made, and in many important points the suggestions of the Commissioners have been or are in course of being carried into effect. At the hospital, two out of the three buildings for male patients are now in a generally satisfactory condition; a much-needed system of drainage and sewerage, though delayed by the failure of the engineer, is at last in progress; and out-patients receive relief at the house, or if necessary at their homes. The new asylum also promises in a short time to be complete and efficient, and the two institutions are at length provided each with a separate medical staff, and both are subjected to a more complete system of visits and inspection, by the Governor, by an honorary Board of Inspectors, and by an officer whose especial business it is to scrutinize their sanitary and financial arrangements. But though many defects have been remedied, much has yet to be done. At the hospital, one male building remains unimproved and deficient in space and accommodation. The female building is still as unfit an adjunct to an institution of mercy as when it was characterized by the Commissioners as almost reversing every condition which ought to be observed under such circumstances. It remains disgracefully wanting in every sanitary and structural requirement. (Sec. 6, *supra*.)

Despatches, 5, 285
May 2, 1863;
11, 642, Nov. 5,
1863; 12, 052,
Nov. 24, 1863.

In addition to these deficiencies, both sides of the hospital are insufficiently supplied with hot baths. Two only of the nurses are resident; merely infirm paupers still crowd the wards—"blind and paralytic, and utterly destitute persons, who sometimes remain for a long series of years." One blind woman has been a resident for more than nineteen years.

The only declared faults in the new asylum are the want of proper employment and amusement for the insane, and of lavatories. Large grounds are being prepared, but in 1863 the only provision for the one, besides menial services, was a barrel organ; for the other, a basin in each ward. The only information given as to space is a statement that the gross internal measurement of the entire building gives 2,000 feet to each patient. Deducting walls, day rooms, servants' rooms, surgeries, store-rooms, passages, stairs, &c., it is to be feared that the single cells must be much too small.

Considering the attention which the Commissioners and the Governor have given to this subject, and their opportunities for acquiring information on the spot, it is improbable that any more efficient scheme of reform which should be practicable can be invented at this distance, and with very imperfect materials for forming a judgment. It is therefore suggested that the attention of the Legislature and of the Board should be again directed to the necessity of remedying, as speedily as may be, the above-mentioned defects in the execution of the Commissioners' recommendations, and, in addition, that their attention should be called to the measures described in paragraphs 50, 54, 55, and 56.

A new set of rules for the administration of the hospital have recently been drawn up, amended by the Board of Visitors, the Executive Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor, and finally approved by the Executive Committee. The rules had been the subject of adverse comment by Dr. Bowerbank, the original instigator of inquiry into the state of the hospital and asylum, and some of the amendments were made at his suggestion. He is still dissatisfied, but now that the attention of the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor has been strongly drawn to the subject, it does not appear probable that there can be any ground for further action in the matter of rules and regulations; nor, supposing Dr. Bowerbank's views to be correct, do the points in which they have not been carried out appear to be of great importance.

One only of his charges calls for remark. In his original dissent from the rules he said, "I am cognizant of the fact that the majority of the officers, nurses, and servants at present attached to this institution, strange to say, were those employed under the old regime, and who thus, as they did or could see nothing wrong in the management, are likely now to adhere to their old ways and practices 'if altered [allowed?]." The Governor having called on Mr. Trench, the Inspector and Director, for information on this point, it appeared that fourteen of the attendants in the hospital and asylum had been so employed, and further, that five of them were proved by the evidence taken by the Committee to have been implicated in the former abuses. These five Mr. Trench was directed by the Governor to discharge without delay. It also appears that one of the present medical officers had been attached to the hospital for the two years ending in March, 1846, but no reflection is cast upon his character.

It is to be added that the more recent despatches disclose nothing which lessens the necessity for calling attention to the matters referred to above.

60. *British Honduras*.—Lieutenant-Governor Seymour has not furnished any information in the form required by the circular of 1st of January, 1863, respecting the lunatic asylum and public hospital at Belize, but reports that the two institutions are supported with liberality, and that their inmates are kindly and attentively treated; in proof of which, as regards the asylum, he adduces the fact that a lunatic has recently been released with his mind entirely readjusted. On the other hand, he states that both the buildings are unsatisfactory, and that the necessity for a new asylum has been represented by him to the House of Assembly, which recognized the desirability of such a measure, but considered that the state of the public finances consequent on the fire of the 10th of March, 1863, would not justify them in immediately proceeding to give effect thereto. Governor Seymour further states that Dr. Young, the late public medical officer, before his death, destroyed the records of all the public Boards with which he was connected. That he should have had it in his power so to destroy all records, points to the inefficiency of the system of management and supervision.

Despatch,
April 22, 1863.

61. *Turks Islands*.—There is no lunatic asylum in Turks Islands.

The state of the hospital seems to be generally good, but there is no sufficient information as to details. It appears that there is no artificial sewerage, and the wards are too much subdivided. The average space allowed to each patient is apparently under 700 cubic feet, an amount which is too small, but is said to be supplemented by good ventilation.

Despatch,
May 12, 1863.

The attention of the President and Council should be particularly directed to the sewerage, and to the expediency of throwing down the partitions between the three sick male wards, and also those between the three sick female wards, an alteration which would give some additional cubic feet of air to each patient, and would greatly assist ventilation. It seems also desirable to provide some system of out-door medical relief.

62. *British Guiana*.—There are in British Guiana three hospitals and asylums—an hospital and an asylum at Georgetown, Demerara, and an hospital at New Amsterdam, Berbice.

Despatch,
May 30, 1863.

The Georgetown Hospital is extremely defective in its sanitary arrangements. The water supply is insufficient, and of bad quality in dry seasons; the sewerage consists of open brick gutters, and the latrines are allowed to be offensive for want of a pump or a water-lift. No more than an average of about 700 cubic feet of air are allowed to each patient, without any other means of ventilation than small windows, and at the date of the despatch there were no baths. The internal management is obstructed by indiscriminate admission and the retention of numerous chronic and incurable cases.

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The total proportion of nurses is only as 1 to 16, and there are no more than two night nurses for 3,144 annual admissions. The supervision is merely nominal. Visitors are appointed for each month by the Directors, but they visit rarely, and the Governor had visited but once since his appointment in 1861.

The asylum at Georgetown is very much worse even than the hospital, but the frame of a new building has been completed, and a vote has been passed for the necessary funds. No condemnation could be too strong for the present structure; a collection of confined cells wholly unsuited for a tropical climate, almost without means of ventilation, with sewerage and latrines confessedly "faulty in the extreme," without sufficient lavatories, and without baths. No records of restraint are mentioned. There are absolutely no provisions for employment or amusement, and for exercise nothing but some small covered yards. There are no religious services. Some land which might be planted or cultivated is suffered to lie unused. Nor is this state of things to be wondered at where there are no inspections by superior authorities, and no information is required by or furnished to the Governor.

A new building will avail little if it is to inherit the bad management and the want of supervision of the old.

These two institutions are consolidated and governed by one Board of administrative Directors, who make the rules. The Colonial Surgeon-General is the chief of both, and has the patronage of the inferior offices.

At New Amsterdam, Berbice, there is an hospital, which is also a poor-house, and contains four cells in which maniacs are temporarily confined. This also is to be given up when a new hospital shall have been built on land and with funds already appropriated.

The site of the present structure is bad, and the buildings in utter dilapidation, happily beyond the possibility of repair. Each patient has about 800 cubic feet of space, not supplemented by ventilation. The sewerage and drainage are "very bad indeed." The latrines are mere soil-boxes. There is not sufficient accommodation for nurses, and there is only one doctor, who is non-resident and not restricted, and aided only by a resident dispenser, for an average of 116 cases under treatment. The management is vested in a Board of seven members, three *ex officio*, and four nominated by the Governor and the Court of Policy.

Despatch,
May 16, 1863.

63. *Barbados*.—The drainage of the Barbados Hospital is on the surface, and the sewage is collected in cesspools. Nothing is said of hot baths. Out patients are treated only on one day in the week. There is no information as to whether the rules for visitation are observed, and there do not appear to be any reports of actual condition and requirements.

The asylum is without sewerage or any but surface drainage, and its latrines are mere pits annually cleared, and which it is vainly attempted to deodorize by lime, soil, and dry leaves. There are no lavatories, and the only accommodation for bathing is in a single closet 6 feet by 7½. The most roomy wards give 958 cubic feet per head, but there are eight berths with only 450, and six with 453. There are no day rooms. The wards are much overcrowded, the ventilation very imperfect, and the west rooms (the smallest) have no windows. Employment is found for only ten out of fifty-eight inmates. Restraint by manacles and by seclusion appears to be very frequent. There are no religious services, and no regular visits of inspection.

Despatch,
June 29, 1863.

64. *Trinidad*.—The state of the Hospital of Port of Spain, Trinidad, is an honorable exception to the general condition of West Indian hospitals. Dr. Mercer was appointed resident Surgeon in 1857, and since that date great reforms have been made in every part of the institution. The last deficiencies—imperfect sewerage and the want of hot baths—will have by this time been supplied, through his representations. It only remains to provide for the continuance of the present good management, by the introduction of a more complete system of inspection and reports.

The Hospital of San Fernando is governed in the same way as that of Port of Spain, but is less satisfactory. There is at present no proper water supply, but better arrangements are in progress. There is apparently no artificial sewerage or drainage, and the latrines are mere boxes emptied daily by the convicts. It is inevitable that they should be offensive and unhealthy. There are no lunatic asylums in Trinidad.

Despatch,
June 11, 1863.

67. *St. Vincent*.—There is no asylum.

The hospital is very small, containing only twenty beds. The size of the wards allows only 600 cubic feet per head, but the ventilation is said to be perfect. The sewerage is open, and the latrines are merely deep pits, deodorized by lime.

Besides general improvements, it is in particular desirable—(1) That a hot bath should be provided; (2) that the sewer should be covered in, and the latrines flushed with water and made to discharge into the sewers; and (3) that the salary of the doctor should be increased. He receives only £50 per annum for attendance on the hospital, the almshouse, and the out-patients. In other respects this seems to be a satisfactory establishment, though very small for the population.

Despatch,
May 12, 1863.

68. *Grenada*.—In the Hospital of Fort George there is accommodation for forty-two patients, but the number treated does not exceed twenty-seven. The sewerage and drainage are said to be naturally good, but it is impossible that they can be sufficient without artificial arrangements. The system of visits and of reports is insufficient.

The lunatic asylum is governed by the Board of Guardians of the poor. It is a very small institution, and not satisfactory. There is no provision for sewerage or drainage, or, apparently, for latrines, for hot baths, or for employment unless in menial services. The doctor is non-resident, and visits only once in forty-eight hours; the immediate care of the lunatics being vested in a keeper and a matron at £75 12s. per annum, seemingly divided between the two. There are no regular reports, and visitation is rare.

Despatch,
Feb. 23, 1863.

69. *Tobago*.—Tobago has no public hospital or lunatic asylum. There is an asylum at Fort King George for from twelve to fifteen aged and infirm paupers, which is under the direct control of the Government.

Despatch,
April 22, 1863.

70. *St. Lucia*.—In St. Lucia there are five hospitals—three at Castries, one at Soufrière, and one at Vieuxfort. There is also one lunatic asylum at Castries.

Asylum, Castries.—It would be difficult to find any institution more defective in almost every requisite than this. It appears to be completely under the control of the Government, and is supported from the general revenue, but the Government delegates all its powers without supervision to a non-resident and unrestricted physician, who for a salary of £170 per annum visits this asylum weekly, and also attends at the Poor and Yaws Asylums and the Immigrant Hospital, and has out of that sum to provide all medicines and surgical appliances for the three institutions. There are in general only seven inmates, but their paucity cannot justify the absolute want of sewerage, drainage, latrines, baths, and lavatories of any kind. Three acres of land are annexed, but only one-twelfth of this is under cultivation, and "there are no enclosures, airing-courts, nor other places available for out-door occupation." Strait waistcoats, manacles, and (what has no parallel in any other Colony) even chains, are used for restraint, of which no records are kept. The two chief attendants receive the very insufficient wages of £12 and £7 4s. per annum respectively, besides rations. There are no religious services. There is an annual report and a meagre record by the visiting physician, and occasional visits are paid by an Inspector and by the Officer administering the Government. It is not strange that, whilst the annual admissions are stated to average two on the last five years, there have been eight deaths as against six discharges.

There are in Castries three institutions of the nature of hospitals, namely, an Infirm Poor Asylum, a Yaws Asylum, and an Immigrant Hospital.

The Poor Asylum is entirely unprovided with sewerage or drainage, and for latrines are substituted certain jars in a shed. There are no baths, nor any lavatories except tubs. The visits are occasional; the reports annual and numerical only.

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The Yaws Asylum is similarly destitute of sewerage, drainage, latrines, baths, and lavatories, and of proper reports.

The Immigrant Hospital is on a par with the other two in sewerage, drainage, latrines, baths, and lavatories, and, in addition, very ill-ventilated.

No sufficient information is given of the amount of space allotted to each patient in these three institutions, or of the system of internal government. There is one doctor for all three, together with the asylum, who is non-resident, is not restricted from private practice, and has to provide all medicines out of his salary of £170 per annum.

The hospitals of Soufrière and Vieuxfort are devoted chiefly to immigrants.

The first of these has no artificial sewerage or drainage. There are no latrines, but jars. Tepid baths are provided, but in an out-house. The space allowed to each patient is insufficient, being at the rate apparently of about 600 cubic feet per head. There are two doctors, non-resident, who besides the care of 218 annual admissions, have the charge of about 700 labourers on estates, some of which are distant sixteen miles from Soufrière.

The Vieuxfort Hospital stands below high-water level. The water is bad; there is neither sewerage nor drainage; and the latrines are pits in the dead-house. There are no baths, and the space per head is only 281 cubic feet.

There is no information as to the government of these two hospitals, but the visits and reports do not appear to be necessarily insufficient.

It would appear to be desirable that the hospital at Vieuxfort should be abandoned, and its funds applied to the improvement, and, if necessary, to the enlargement of the others. The smallness of the island suggests such a measure, and the natural disadvantages of site and the smallness of the wards point out this as the building to be sacrificed.

71. *Antigua*.—In an earlier despatch it was reported that both the hospital and asylum were in a completely satisfactory condition, but no answers were made to the interrogatories, except a statement, from which it appeared that there were in the hospital on October 21st (?) forty-seven patients, and that the asylum on the 19th contained forty-nine inmates, with a mortality of five between June 18th and October 19th. Despatches, Oct. 29 and Nov. 4, 1863.

The actual answers to the interrogatories were not forwarded till November 4th, and are in many points not consistent with the former despatch. It appears that the only provision for medical attendance is the daily visitation of one non-resident and the occasional visitation of one consulting physician, and there are but two resident nurses. The sewerage and the drainage are very "imperfect," though from the nature of the site they could easily be made efficient. There is but one lavatory for both sexes. With reference to latrines, as well as to many other important points, there is no information. The wards are excessively subdivided, and so far as any meaning can be gathered from the answers, may be conjectured to afford no more than from 500 cubic feet of space in the best to 330 in the worst berths to each patient, even this amount apparently including the whole thickness of the walls and partitions.

This hospital appears to be governed by a Board of Directors composed of the Bishop and Members of the Councils. They are said to visit weekly, the Governor occasionally. No mention is made of the powers or responsibility of the Board or officers.

The lunatic asylum now affords room for about forty-eight patients. Twenty-two of these are allowed less than 640 cubic feet per head. Strait waistcoats, straps, manacles, and confinement are the means of restraint, and are used at the discretion of the superintendent, who reports to the doctor. The doctor is non-resident, and visits regularly only twice a week. The patients appear to be employed chiefly in menial services.

The Governor will have by this time drawn the attention of the Legislature to the drainage of the Holberton Hospital. The other particular reforms which seem to be most necessary are, (i) with reference to the hospital—the formation of proper lavatories, the removal of the partitions which hinder ventilation and multiply labour in the wards, the increase of the staff of nurses, and the appointment of a resident medical officer with full power and responsibility: (ii) with reference to the asylum, the disuse or enlargement of the smaller wards.

72. *Nevis*.—Nevis has at present neither hospital nor lunatic asylum. There is a small institution for aged and infirm paupers, supported by £150 per annum from the general revenue; and certain port dues will be allowed to accumulate for the purpose of erecting an infirmary for seamen, but no general hospital seems to be proposed. Two persons acquitted of capital charges on the ground of insanity are confined in the gaol in all respects as the ordinary prisoners, with whom they suffer the ill effects of the failure of the Prison Inspectors to perform their duties with regard to visitation and reports. It is to be desired that these lunatics should be transferred, upon terms of fair payment, to an asylum in some one of the adjacent islands, where they would have a chance of curative treatment. Despatch, June 19, 1863.

73. *Dominica*.—A poor asylum at Morne Bruce with about eighty-nine patients, a lunatic asylum at the same place with from three to six, and an infirmary at Roseau with about twenty-one, are under the control of one Board of Guardians nominated by the Governor, which frames rules and regulations. All three are supported wholly from the general revenue. Despatch, July 23, 1863.

The poor asylum is managed by a master at a salary of £80 per annum, and a matron (his wife) at £30. There is no resident doctor. The visits and reports are very insufficient. There is apparently no provision for sewerage, drainage, latrines, or baths. Rain water from the roof is preserved for drinking.

The lunatic asylum is an old military prison, wholly unfit for its present purpose. It is managed by the medical officer of the poor asylum, but directly by the master of the poor asylum, and by a resident keeper at £45 per annum without allowances. Sewerage and drainage do not exist, and there are no baths, nor apparently any artificial latrines. The six cells, of which only three are at present occupied, contain only 300 cubic feet a-piece. There are no airing courts or other provisions for employment or amusement. Female lunatics do not seem to be admitted, though, to judge by other islands, they must preponderate in number. The only register is kept by the master of the poor-house. There is a strange provision in the regulations, that the few persons (Justices and Clergymen) who have access to the asylum shall not communicate with any inmate without express leave of the medical officer.

As to the Roseau Infirmary there is really no information of value, but the little which is given shows a very bad state of things, with no supervision. Nothing is said of the sewerage or drainage, or of the nature of the latrine which is said to exist. The lower wards give only 800 cubic feet per head, apparently without ventilation. There is no resident doctor, no visitation, no reports. A visiting committee was appointed two or three years ago, but has never visited.

74. *Mauritius*.—The sites and buildings of the hospital and asylum in Mauritius are small and ill-situated, and there seems to be but one opinion as to the necessity for erecting new structures in more convenient localities. The desirability of such a measure was pressed by the late Sir William Stevenson upon the Council, and recognized by both the Medical Charity Commission of 1859, and by a Committee appointed in 1860 to consider the Governor's minute; and though its execution has been delayed by the precedence given to railways, Major-General Johnstone (Acting Governor) is of opinion that there is now both necessity and opportunity for immediate action. Money is more than usually plentiful, and the activity of trade renders the present sites and buildings so valuable for commercial purposes, that they would now bring as much as £45,000 towards the £80,000 which would be required for the new establishments. Despatch, May 21, 1863.

In the internal management of the hospital, no defects appear, except that there is no resident or restricted medical officer, nor any regular system of visitation by superior and independent authorities. The asylum also seems to be internally deficient in nothing but means for occupation and amusement—a want which is in part the result of the smallness of the present site, and ought in another situation to be remedied by means of a sufficient endowment of land.

The Acting Governor adds a strong appeal for the establishment of new district hospitals for Indian immigrants, who have increased in numbers from 79,736 in December, 1851, to 243,770 in June, 1863. Sites have already been selected, and plans and estimates prepared at the instance of Sir W. Stevenson.

Despatch, Sept.
25, 1863.

75. *Canada*.—There are in Canada seven lunatic asylums more or less under the control of Government, five in the Upper and two in the Lower Province, which give relief to a yearly aggregate of 1,375 patients, at a cost of about 150 dollars per head per annum. They are, with one exception, almost entirely supported by public money. That of Toronto appears to be of all the seven the most effective, a result which is partly owing to the consignment of its incurable patients to Malden University and Orillia, the two latter of which institutions are affiliated to it, and are under the control of its head officer. Rockwood, which is as yet incomplete, is devoted to criminal lunatics. The St. John Asylum is small and bad, but will probably shortly be replaced by a larger building. It had been some time since proposed to remove this establishment to a large unoccupied barrack, and the staff of officers had been proportionably increased; but at the last moment the transfer was prevented by the resumption of the building for military purposes. The Asylum at Beauport is the oldest and the largest. Being a private institution, and receiving no public money, except fixed payments for the care of some lunatics sent to it by the Government, it is uncontrolled by superior authorities, except in the matter of inspection, which in this instance is carried out by a special commission.

There are a number of private hospitals, which receive no aid from Government, and are not subject to inspection, but are known to be in a satisfactory state. There are also eight private hospitals in Upper, and the like number in Lower Canada, which are subsidized by the Government to the amount (in the last year) of 36,000 dollars for the Upper, and 17,400 for the Lower Province. These also are free from supervision, but are believed to be well managed. Lastly, under the control of the Government, are a Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, and a Quarantine Hospital at Grose Isle. At the first of these, 1,242 in-patients and 1,032 out-patients, chiefly of the class of sailors and recent immigrants, were treated, in 1862, at an expense of from 16,000 to 20,000 dollars, besides payments from the wealthier sick. The Quarantine Hospital, at a cost of about 6,000 dollars, admitted, in the last year, 367 cases. It is well situated, in extensive grounds.

All these public hospitals and asylums are more or less under the control of a general Board of "Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.," five in number, who inspect and report specially, as may to them appear necessary, and also, at the end of each year, make a general report, which, with particular reports from the head officers of the several institutions, is presented to the Governor General, and published. These reports are clear, comprehensive, and practical.

From the most recent reports, and the answers to the circular interrogatories, it appears that the two Hospitals, and the Toronto, Beauport, and Rockwood Asylums, are in a generally satisfactory state; but that the asylums of Malden, Orillia, University, and St. John, and especially the three last, are defective in many points of structure and accommodation. In all, the internal economy and the treatment of the patients are said to be all that can be desired.

It remains to point out particular defects in their material resources.

In no one of these institutions is sufficient space, according to modern standards, allowed to each patient.

The Marine Hospital requires artificial ventilation, and a better supply of water, by means of a force-pump, from the river, or by the addition of a large tank.

The Quarantine Hospital is built of wood, and is much out of repair. It is used only in the summer months, when the navigation is open.

The Toronto Asylum is ill-ventilated. Dr. Taché, in his able report, says that it ought to accommodate more than the present number of patients. The great requirement is more land for purposes of recreation and employment.

The defects of the Orillia Branch Asylum for incurables are, the smallness of the space—only 500 cubic feet—for each patient, in the associated dormitories, and the want of land, of which there are only 8½ acres. The fences are also insecure,—a defect which necessitates either excessive confinement and restraint, or a large staff of attendants.

There is no particular information as to the University Branch, but it is said to be inferior, and to require more land and a better water-supply.

At Malden an average of only 550 cubic feet of space is allowed to each patient in the associated rooms. There is a sufficiency of land.

The Proprietary Asylum at Beauport is overcrowded. A recent structure, called "Richardson's Building," is reported to be defective.

The Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Establishment is about to be transferred to a new building which is in course of erection by convicts.

It is to be desired that immediate steps should be taken to transfer the inmates of the St. John's Asylum to some better structure. The present building is wholly unfit for its purpose. The account given of this institution is that it "is still continued in the old building, formerly used as a Court House, which is only sixty feet by forty outside, one story being ten feet high, and the other gained from the roof, only nine feet. The dormitories, with an office of most contracted dimensions, a store-room, and a lavatory, occupy the whole building. There is no day-room nor dining-hall, but the former passage of the Court House is made to do duty for both. Into this space twenty-eight males and twenty-nine females, fifty-seven in all, with the necessary attendants, are packed. It is impossible to convey by words an adequate idea of the miserable condition of this asylum."* Its condition is so bad that the interrogatories are said to be "inapplicable."

All these asylums, except Beauport and Malden, urgently require more land, for the sake both of economy and efficiency.

The Inspectors General report (1st April, 1863) that lunacy or the number of candidates for admission into asylums is greatly on the increase in Canada. They recommend that no expensive improvements or enlargement should be made at the Malden Asylum, which is a barrack, and may at any time be required for military purposes, or at Orillia, where a sufficiency of land cannot possibly be obtained, except at too high a rent, or at University, which is held on a precarious tenure. With reference to the Upper Province, they recommend—(i) the immediate completion of the extensions at Rockwood; and (ii) either the construction of another new asylum or the completion of that at Toronto, according to the original design, by the construction of wings, a plan which would save time, and would increase the facilities for classification and for economy of labour in the present establishment. Some such measures they consider imperatively necessary. They also urge (iii) the addition of hospitals to all the asylums. With reference to the Lower Province, they state that there are at the present time nearly 130 insane persons who are improperly provided for, in gaols and otherwise, and sixty who cannot find any accommodation at all. And (iv) they represent that there is a pressing necessity for the erection of a new asylum, with proper grounds, in the western part of the Province, to replace the miserable make-shift at St. John's.

Despatch,
March 16, 1863.

76. *New Brunswick*.—New Brunswick, with a population which in 1861 reached 193,800, has no public hospital. It can hardly be that none is wanted in a Colony which provides for an average of 178 lunatics. The

* Canada, despatch 9,676 of 1863. Enclosure O, p 14.

The Governor reports that the Colony has reason to be proud of the condition of the asylum. It is managed by a Board of five unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Governor. But it is insufficiently heated; there are no lavatories, and no proper means for amusement in winter. There are no records of restraint, nor any visitation except by each Governor once in his whole term of office.

There is an urgent necessity for some proper system of inspection and reports.

77. *Newfoundland*.—The defects of the hospital are that the sewage collects in a cesspool adjoining the building; that there are no baths except one slipper bath; that only one portion, recently added, has any ventilation, whilst in nine of the wards the space per head is less than 700 cubic feet; and that the reports are insufficient. This hospital admits contagious cases, and no mention is made of any resulting inconvenience. Despatch,
June 30, 1863.

The defects of the lunatic asylum are, that though designed for only 77 patients it is crowded with an average of 88½, and has once admitted 107; that some of the dormitories (and those the single ones, which ought to be especially roomy), give only 510 to 561 cubic feet of space; that there is a great want of more commodious airing-courts, and of better means of amusement and employment, especially in winter, and that there are three criminal and violent inmates who greatly disturb the order of the establishment.

78. *Nova Scotia*.—A population which in 1851 reached 277,119 is without a public hospital. Despatch,
March 5, 1863.

The asylum is unfinished, very insufficient for the wants of the country, and crowded with helpless imbeciles, who ought not to be suffered to lessen the means of a curative institution, and who would be better off elsewhere. The associated dormitories allow only 510 cubic feet per head, and the portion first built is damp and out of repair. The Medical Superintendent further asks for an airing-court for males, and some other small improvements, which may be left to local care. In other respects this asylum appears to be very satisfactory.

79. *Prince Edward's Island*.—Prince Edward's Island is also without a public hospital. Despatch,
May 13, 1863.

At the asylum, drainage is effected by an open gutter leading into a cesspool, and the latrines can only be cleansed by hand. The basement cells allow only 323 cubic feet per head, and none of the rest exceed and few approach 600, an amount which it is needless to say is very insufficient. Nor is there any means for ventilation except the nominal one of windows. The means for employment are equally deficient. It does not appear that there are any records of restraint, or any reports except the statutable annual return. The combination in this case of a poor-house with a lunatic asylum is believed to be exceedingly prejudicial to both branches.

80. *Bermudas*.—There is no hospital in the Bermudas. Despatch,
March 20, 1863.

The asylum is one of the worst specimens to be found in the Colonies. The site is bad and cold, the walls damp. The rooms are too few, overcrowded, ill-constructed, draughtily in winter, ill-ventilated in summer, and so small as to give in some cases no more than 540 cubic feet of space to each patient in single cells. There is no sewerage or drainage, and the latrines are mere pits without outlet of any kind, and are extremely offensive. "Besides these there are in each cell fixed commodes with a copper basin and chain leading to a pit placed either below or at the back of them—a pit for each commode; and as these are open throughout, having no effluvium traps or convenient provision for frequently flushing them, they are fruitful sources of bad smells, as well as disagreeable objects to look at. Those attached to the noisy ward are made to open into a court at the back of it, overlooked by the windows, and are especially disgusting." The water supply is inconveniently arranged, and the baths and lavatories so defective that it may be said that there are no provisions for cleanliness. There is a warm bath, but it is so placed that its effects are neutralized by the necessity of passing from it through a cold and exposed passage. There is no land cultivated by the patients, nor are there any sort of means for employment or exercise. There is a shower-bath in the "noisy ward," which it may be suspected is turned to no good purpose. The entire control is vested in the head keeper, who manages the stores and keeps the accounts, and seems to be practically irresponsible. The medical superintendent is non-resident, and receives only £50 a year, out of which he has to provide all medical and surgical requisites—an arrangement which requires no comment. The three *ex officio* Inspectors visit only twice in the year, the Governor never. Scanty reports are returned half-yearly. Under this system the average stay of the patients is over three years.

It would be very little to say of this institution that it had better never have existed.

Considering the defects of the present building, and that there is a great demand for increased accommodation—a very large per-centage of the inhabitants of the island of all classes being asserted to labour under or to be predisposed to mental derangement—a new structure seems to be urgently required. The plans ought to be prepared by some competent engineer, and submitted to the Home Authorities.

81. *Gambia*.—There is no lunatic asylum in Gambia. Despatch,
March 23, 1863.

The hospital stands low and to leeward of a malarious swamp. It contains about thirty-two berths, with about 700 cubic feet of air per head, which is insufficient of itself, but is to some extent supplemented by good ventilation. There is no sewerage, and the drainage is open. The one latrine, "situate about thirty-five paces to the south-west of the hospital, is emptied when necessary, and the contents thrown into the sea." In other respects it seems to be good. The Governor visits very frequently, and is stated to be the sole author of its general efficiency.

82. *Sierra Leone*.—About 595 patients are annually treated in the Freetown Hospital, which is under the immediate control of the Colonial Surgeon. The wards are too much crowded, but are said to be well ventilated. There is no resident medical officer. Despatch,
April 18, 1863.

In the Kissy Asylum there are great sanitary deficiencies: the drains are open, the latrines discharge themselves into cesspools, and the average space per head is only 603 cubic feet. The management is intrusted to a superintendent, at a salary of £50 per annum. The two Colonial Surgeons visit on alternate days—a system which it is difficult to reconcile with the rule of the asylum which requires the "Medical Attendant" to inspect the whole establishment three times daily. There are no regular visits by superior authorities, and the reports are insufficient. It does not appear that any records of restraint are preserved.

A system can hardly be satisfactory which leaves the management to an ill-paid keeper. One of the visiting surgeons should at least be required to visit, inspect, and give orders for every part of the institution daily, and thus to be made responsible for its condition. The same visitors might inspect and report on both the hospital and the asylum. It appears that there is also a Quarantine Hospital at Kissy, which is used for infectious cases. No details are given.

83. *Gold Coast*.—The hospital of this Colony was closed in 1861, in consequence of the refusal of the people to pay the poll-tax. Despatch,
Feb. 26, 1863.

84. *St. Helena*.—The only apparent deficiencies of the public hospital of St. Helena are its bad ventilation and total want of regular visits of inspection, and the insufficiency of reports. Despatch,
July 13, 1863.

There is a parochial pauper asylum, with about eight lunatic berths, supported by parochial funds, which is in a very bad state and destitute of any artificial sewerage or drainage, and of baths and lavatories. The latrines are "very primitive." There is no sufficient ventilation. The patients are employed in menial services. Restraint is said to be very rare, but is unrecorded. The parish doctor visits when summoned by the keeper, and the Colonial Surgeon occasionally. "Neither register nor records are kept," and the Governor never visits. There is no information on several important points.

85. *Cape of Good Hope*.—(1.) The Somerset Hospital at Cape Town appears to be in a satisfactory condition, except as regards visitation. Despatches,
Aug. 7 and 17,
1863.

(2.) The Albany Hospital at Graham's Town is in part an asylum for aged paupers. The government is vested in a Committee of Management, members of which visit and report frequently. Under the present system a resident lay superintendent is the immediate manager, and there are two non-resident

non-resident visiting doctors, with honorary salaries of £25 per annum. It is to be desired that greater powers and direct control over the whole establishment should be given, with an increased salary, if necessary, to one of these. A proper outfall should also be substituted for the cesspools into which the sewage at present flows.

(3.) The hospital at Port Elizabeth is sanitarily very imperfect. There is no drainage, and no proper baths. The latrines and the ventilation are very bad. There are two non-resident medical officers. A similar transfer of powers and responsibility to one of these is here also desirable.

(4.) The Lunatic Asylum at Robben Island is in a very bad state, with much contemplation of improvements, for some of which funds were granted in the last session. It is under the management of a surgeon superintendent, who acts under rules laid down by the Governor. The present rules were framed at a time when the asylum was much smaller than it now is, and require alteration.

The sewerage, drainage, latrines, water supply, lavatories, and baths, have been, and indeed, even at the present time, still appear to be, bad and defective in the extreme. The space allowed to each patient is, from overcrowding, only 500 cubic feet, and there are no day-rooms. There is no system of subordination amongst the attendants, who seem to have been left to perform their duties in their own way, without check or supervision. These defects indeed are all said to be in course of being remedied, but there are others which equally demand immediate reform. The patients are employed in menial services, and frequently subjected to mechanical restraint on frivolous grounds—for "being foolish in manner and action," or for attempts to escape. The only regular visits are those of the General Medical Committee. There are no proper records or returns of the grounds of detention or circumstances of admission of the patients, and complaints are made that they are not admitted directly to the asylum, but are sent, in the first place, to Somerset Hospital, whence the certificates are seldom forwarded to Robben Island, so that there are no securities against improper confinement.

86. *Natal*.—The Grey's Hospital is also a lunatic asylum and a poor asylum. There is no artificial sewerage or drainage. The arrangement of the building, which consists of wards opening from both sides into a central passage, is very strongly objected to by the physician, as preventing ventilation and tending only to diffuse miasma, especially as the passage is bent at the ends by being continued through the wings. There is one non-resident doctor, whose powers and responsibility are not described. There are no regular visits, and none but an annual report.

In the Durban Hospital no fault appears, except that each patient has only 700 cubic feet of space, and that there is no system of visitation. The doctor is non-resident.

87. *Heligoland*.—There is no hospital or asylum in Heligoland.

88. *Gibraltar*.—The condition of the Civil Hospital of Gibraltar is very unsatisfactory. The drains are too small, ineffective, and very offensive; the latrines very badly constructed and ill-placed. There is nothing in the nature of a lavatory, except some tubs in an open yard. The smell of the kitchen diffuses itself over the building. Of the wards, the 6th Catholic, the 3rd Hebrew, the 5th and 6th Protestant, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th female venereal, are by much too small and overcrowded. The 5th Catholic and 5th Protestant wards, and two of the venereal wards, are intolerably offensive from the poison of the latrines, besides being ill-ventilated. The 6th Protestant ward is occupied by a female maniac, who is a great annoyance, and should at once be removed to the asylum, which is not full. The nurses are too few, and are consequently worked day and night. Visits of inspection are rare and irregular.

This institution seems to suffer from a divided command, a large portion of the funds being subscribed and controlled by different religious communities separately, and the subscribers of each persuasion being on bad terms with the rest.

The lunatic asylum is a mere adjunct to the gaol, and seems to be very badly managed by a superintendent and his wife with £80 per annum, and a male assistant keeper with only £25, without allowances. The stores are kept by the superintendent, the accounts by the civil gaoler. There is no employment or provision for exercise, except in walking. Records, visits, and reports are all very insufficient. There are only from four to five patients, but some better arrangement ought to be devised than one which leaves the difficult and delicate care of insanity to an ordinary gaoler. There is no information as to the nature of the powers, duties, or responsibilities of the medical officer. He should be required to attend personally to every part of the management, and the visitors of the hospital might conveniently extend their supervision to the asylum.

89. *Labuan*.—There is neither asylum nor civil hospital in Labuan.

90. *Hong Kong*.—There is no lunatic asylum in Hong Kong.

In addition to four military and naval hospitals, there is a Government Civil Hospital with about fifty patients, and a Lock Hospital, which admitted 485 cases in the course of 1862. These two stand close together, and the same remarks seem generally to apply to both. Syphilis is the predominant disease, even in the former.

It is reported that "water has lately been introduced within the enclosure, but has not yet been carried into the buildings. The sewerage and drainage is very defective. There are no proper water-closets. Everything is carried away by hand, but it is by no means easy to keep the dwelling free from noxious exhalations, especially in hot weather." There are no baths of any kind. The Governor visits once a-year, and receives an annual report. It does not appear that there is any other visitation or report.

If, in the absence of proper visits and reports, it were possible to judge safely, it would seem that, excepting the great sanitary defects above mentioned, these two hospitals are well managed.

91. *Tasmania*.—Since 1860 the Civil Hospital has been under the management of a Board of twelve members, appointed by and responsible to the Colonial Government. The asylum is administered by nine Commissioners, appointed by the Governor.

One female and two male wards at the asylum give only from 600 to 650 cubic feet per head, but in other respects both these institutions appear to be admirably conducted, and the Board and the Commissioners are on the watch to improve them.

92. *Victoria*.—The Victorian Hospitals are generally satisfactory, but not without defects.

That at Melbourne is not visited by superior civil authorities.

The Geelong Hospital is sanitarily defective. Open drains discharge themselves into a gutter in the street; the sewage collects in cesspools and is carted away, and there are no latrines. There are none but portable baths. Six of the wards allow less than 700 cubic feet of space per head, and none more than 820. The only visits are those of the members of the Committee of Management appointed by the subscribers, and the reports are insufficient.

The report of the Committee for 1862 is very favourable.

In the Castlemaine Hospital there are no latrines within doors. The space allotted to each patient is very insufficient, the most roomy ward giving only 800, and the two worst less than 325 cubic feet per head, whilst the average is 533. The provisions for visitation and reports seem to be insufficient. The Committee complain that the action taken by the Government with reference to private contributions has, with other causes, prevented them from adding a new female ward and making other necessary improvements, but there is no explanation of what is the action referred to.

The drainage of the Ballarat Hospital is defective, and the accommodation insufficient to meet the demand. The great defect is the entire want of visitation by superior civil authorities.

The Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum differs from the hospitals in being entirely supported by Government funds, and apparently in being managed by a medical superintendent instead of by a Board. The buildings are very inconveniently arranged, being scattered over a line of three-quarters of a mile in length. Only one latrine is supplied with water. The space allowed to each patient by the size of the wards is wholly insufficient. The total average is only 595 cubic feet, and one ward at present

Despatch,
June 22, 1863.

Despatch,
Feb. 16, 1863.
Despatch,
May 27, 1863.

Despatch,
March 20, 1863.
Despatch,
April 23, 1863.

Despatch,
July 21, 1863.

Despatch,
Aug. 25, 1863.

present gives only 333. In other respects this asylum seems to have been well managed, especially since Mr. Paley's arrival. There is a visiting Board of five members—two being medical—who are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Governor regrets that a design of building three new lunatic asylums in different parts of the Colony has been postponed.

93. *Western Australia*.—The Perth Hospital seems to be generally in a satisfactory condition except as to the drainage, which is said to be "natural," and may be inferred to be defective, and as to visitation, which is not made on any regular system. The management is vested in the Colonial Surgeon. Despatch, June 20, 1863.

The Fremantle Hospital for convicts seems to be very good. It has been administered by the Comptroller-General.

The lunatic asylum is a small and bad establishment. The site is low and swampy, and there is no land except between two and three acres, which are rented from private persons. There is no sewerage, the drainage is doubtful, and the latrines are pits in the garden leading to cesspools. There are no baths, and a room with some tubs is the only lavatory. The information as to the space per head is absurd,* but seems to point to a great deficiency. The means for employment are quite insufficient. About fourteen patients are admitted annually, and several who cannot be received here are sent to the Perth Hospital.

January 14, 1864.

APPENDIX.

NOTE I.—List of Colonies from which answers have not been received.†

Bahamas.	Malta.
Montserrat.	Lagos.
St. Kitts.	British Kaffraria.
Virgin Islands.	
	New South Wales.
British Columbia.	Queensland.
Vancouver Island.	South Australia.
Falkland Islands.	New Zealand.
	Ceylon.

NOTE II.—(a.) Institutions which are governed by Boards (omitting Victoria).

Trinidad	2	Institutions
Turk's Island	1	"
British Guiana	3	"
Barbados (?)	2	"
St. Vincent	1	"
Grenada	2	"
Antigua	2	"
Dominica	3	"
New Brunswick	1	"
Newfoundland	2	"
Nova Scotia	1	"
Prince Edward's Island	1	"
Cape of Good Hope (Albany and Port Elizabeth Hospitals)	2	"
Natal	1	"
Bermudas	1	"
Gibraltar	2	"
Tasmania	2	"
	29	

(b.) Institutions of which the Constitution is not described.

British Honduras	1	Institution
St. Lucia (Poor and Yaws Asylums and Immigrant and Soufrière Hospitals)	4	"
Natal (Durban Hospital)	1	"
Cape (Somerset Hospital)	1	"
Hong Kong	2	"
	9	

NOTE III.—Appointment, Powers, and Duties of Inspectors.

The Canadian Statutes, 22 Vict., cap. 110, prescribe accurately the mode of appointment, and the powers and duties, of such a general Board of Inspectors as might advantageously be imitated in the large Colonies.

In those smaller dependencies in which it might not be practicable to establish salaried Boards, it would be necessary to reduce the amount of the Inspector's duties, which might extend to—

- i. Making rules with regard to matters not provided for by the standing regulations.
- ii. Summary suspension of any officer except the medical chief.
- iii. Stated and occasional inspections.
- iv. The consideration of all reports and returns made by the chiefs or subordinate officers; and
- v. Making reports, at stated periods, of the condition and requirements of the institutions.

It

* 360 to 400 cubic inches.

† Answers have been received from Bahamas since the date of the minute.

TABLE 2.

	Remained over from previous Year.		Admitted during the Year.		Discharged.				Died.		Average Stay of those Dead or Discharged during the Year.	
					a. Recovered.		b. Relieved.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mania												
Melancholia												
Dementia												
General Paralysis												
Epilepsy												
Other Forms												

TABLE 3.—Obituary for the Year.

Number in Register, or Name.	Date of last Admission and of Death.	Age at Death, and whether Single, or Married, or Widowed, before Admission.	Mental and Bodily State on Admission.	Duration and Cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Examination, and Weight of Organs in Ounces Avordupois.
<i>c. g.</i> , No. 10	<i>c. g.</i> , Last admitted; March 1, 1863. Died, &c.	<i>c. g.</i> , 60 Married	<i>c. g.</i> , Mania, wound not healed.	<i>c. g.</i> , 6 months. Wound on head.		
No. 11						
No. 12						

In cases where there are coloured patients, they should be distinguished by dividing the columns or lines for males or females respectively, according to the differences of colour.

NOTE VII.—General Statistical Form for all Public and General Hospitals.

TABLE 1.

	Remaining on January 1st of past Year.	Admitted in subsequent Year.	Average Inmates during the Year.	Number of Deaths.	Discharged.			Average Stay of those Dead or Discharged during the Year.
					a. Cured.	b. Relieved.	c. Unimproved.	
Males								
Females								
Total								

TABLE 2.—Obituary for the Year.

Name, and Number in Register and Ward.	Date of Admission.	Condition when admitted.	Form, Cause, and Duration of Disorder before Admission.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Examination (Weight to be Avordupois).

A longer form is given in Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Hospitals, 1863," p. 160, but it could hardly be required, or be of use, even if correctly filled up, in the smaller hospitals (*c. g.*, with much less than 100 beds).

Coloured patients should be distinguished in the manner described in note vi.

NOTE VIII.—Additional Statistical Form for large Lunatic Asylums.

TABLE 1.—Age in relation to Form.

AGE AT ADMISSION.	Mania.		Melancholia.		Dementia.		General Paralysis.		Epilepsy.		Other Forms.		Total of Each.	
	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.
Under 20 years														
From 20 to 25 years.....														
25 to 30 "														
30 to 35 years														
35 to 40 "														
40 to 45 years.....														
45 to 50 "														
50 to 55 years.....														
55 to 60 "														
60 to 65 years.....														
65 to 70 "														
70 years and upwards														
Total														
Deduct Re-admissions														
Total of Patients.....														

TABLE 2.—Ages in relation to Result.

AGE AT ADMISSION.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Died.		Unchanged.		Total.	
	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.	Single.	Married or Widowed.
Under 20 years										
From 20 to 25 years... ..										
25 to 30 "										
30 to 35 years... ..										
35 to 40 "										
40 to 45 years... ..										
45 to 50 "										
50 to 55 years... ..										
55 to 60 "										
60 to 65 years... ..										
65 to 70 "										
Over 70 years										
Total... ..										
Deduct Re-admissions										
Total of Patients										

TABLE 3.—Form in relation to Probable Causes.

	Probable Causes, <i>e. g.</i> ,							Totals.
	Bodily Injury.	Grief.	Drink.	&c.	&c.			
Mania								
Melancholia								
Dementia								
General Paralysis								
Epilepsy								
Other forms								
Totals								

TABLE 4.—Form in relation to Education.

	Educated.	Uneducated.
Mania		
Melancholia		
Dementia		
General Paralysis		
Epilepsy		
Other forms		
Totals		

TABLE 5.—Form in relation to previous Occupation or Profession.

	Occupation, <i>e. g.</i> ,							Totals.
	Sallors.	Soldiers.	Carpenters.	&c.	&c.			
Mania								
Melancholia								
Dementia								
General Paralysis								
Epilepsy								
Other forms								
Totals								

TABLE 6.—Form in relation to Duration of Malady and to Result.

	Cured.			Dead.			Relieved.			Unchanged.			Totals.					
	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 5 years.	Under 10 years.
Mania																		
Melancholia																		
Dementia																		
General Paralysis																		
Epilepsy																		
Other forms																		
Totals																		

TABLE 7.—Duration of Malady before Treatment, in relation to Result.

DURATION OF PRESENT ATTACK BEFORE TREATMENT.	Cured.					Died.					Relieved.					Unchanged.					Totals.								
	In less than 1 month.	In less than 3 months.	In less than 1 year.	In less than 2 years.	In less than 5 years.	In less than 10 years.	Over 10 years.	In less than 1 month.	In less than 3 months.	In less than 1 year.	In less than 2 years.	In less than 5 years.	In less than 10 years.	Over 10 years.	In less than 1 month.	In less than 3 months.	In less than 1 year.	In less than 2 years.	In less than 5 years.	In less than 10 years.	Over 10 years.	In less than 1 month.	In less than 3 months.	In less than 1 year.	In less than 2 years.	In less than 5 years.	In less than 10 years.	Over 10 years.	
Under 1 Week—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Under 2 Weeks—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Under 1 Month—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Under 6 Months—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Under 1 Year—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Over 1 Year—																													
a. This being first attack ...																													
b. This not being first attack																													
Totals ...																													

These additional tables must be filled up in two sets, one for males the other for females. To each set of tables a warning should be added against entering the same patient several times under different heads (as under Mania and under Epilepsy) which would confuse the totals. Where coloured patients are treated, they should be distinguished in the tables.

NOTE IX.—Form of Questions for Visitors.

1. Have you read the rules?
2. Have you observed any deviations from them?
3. Is the ventilation in good order? Have you observed any offensive or close smells?
4. Are the latrines in good order, and clean?
5. Are the wards, beds, and attendants, tidy and clean?
6. Was the food comfortably served, and of good quality?
7. Do the patients appear to be on good terms with attendants?

And in the case of lunatic asylums—

8. Were the patients provided with sufficient means of occupation and amusement?

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

 COLONIAL HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
 (FURTHER DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
 (Circular.)

Downing-street,
 23 July, 1864.

SIR,

With reference to the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch of the 6th April, enclosing the digest which had been prepared of information respecting Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, I transmit to you, for your information, the copy of a despatch from the Governor of Trinidad, and of the answer which I have returned to it.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

(No. 45.)

[Enclosures.]

Downing-street,
 1 July, 1864.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 81, of the 23rd of May.

I much regret the error to which you call my attention in the digest of information respecting Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, transmitted to you with the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of 6th April. I learn, on inquiry, that in sending to the compiler of the digest the collection of answers received from the several Colonies, your despatch, No. 64, of 7th April, 1863, was accidentally omitted; and the erroneous conclusion that there was no Asylum in Trinidad, which the compiler drew from this omission, was unfortunately not detected in this office before the paper was sent to you.

The omission is the more to be regretted as I find, on examination of the enclosures of your despatch, that the reports, returns, and regulations of the Lunatic Asylum in Trinidad, are remarkably minute and complete; and I fully recognize the care and attention given to the asylum by Dr. Murray, and by Mr. Pashley, the resident Superintendent, and also by yourself, who have evidently taken much interest in it. I learn with satisfaction that no mechanical restraints are used, seclusion in rooms (padded or other, as the case may require) being the only discipline resorted to; and that the occupation and amusement of the patients is provided for by household services, washing, needlework, working at trades, gardening, reading and writing, various games, music, and dancing.

I notice that there are defects of drainage and sewerage which it is to be hoped will be remedied without delay. But what is most to be regretted, is the fact to which I drew your attention in a recent despatch, that in a Colony in which the treatment of lunatics is so well understood and practised, and where the population was, in 1860, 84,438, and is continually increasing by immigration, the asylum should be for criminal lunatics only, and no provision should be made for others.

I shall cause this despatch to be printed and sent out to the Colonies, in a circular despatch, and thus remedy, as far as is in my power, the error to which you have called my attention.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Governor Keate,
 &c., &c., &c.

(No. 81.)

Trinidad.

23 May, 1864.

Sir,

On perusing hastily, on the receipt of the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch of the 6th April, the digest enclosed therein of the answers sent from this and other Colonies to the interrogatories addressed to the Governors of the West India Colonies, on the 1st January, 1863, respecting Public Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, my attention has been arrested by an important error into which the framers of that digest have fallen, and to which I think it my duty to call your attention without delay. In the 6th paragraph of the digest, occur the words, "There are no Lunatic Asylums in Trinidad." My despatch, No. 64, of the 7th April, 1863, and its enclosures must, therefore, have escaped notice. I think this is the more to be regretted, as I cannot but think that the Trinidad Lunatic Asylum, and its Medical Superintendent, deserve at least equal praise to that which has been bestowed on the Colonial Hospital of Port of Spain and its resident Surgeon; and it is the more surprising, as not only have I received by this mail, despatches on the subject of the Lunatic Asylum, one of which encloses a communication from the Lunacy Commissioners themselves, but in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, No. 369, of the 29th October, 1861, is contained a letter from that Board, in which they express "their satisfaction that the Asylum at Trinidad is under the superintendence of so zealous and intelligent a medical officer."

I have, &c.,

ROBERT W. KEATE,

The Right Honorable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
PHILLIP-STREET.

1864.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, & MARRIAGES.
(EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL to THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, transmitting
*Abstracts of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the Year 1863, with prefatory Report.*Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, 15 July, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to present to you herewith the Annual Abstracts of the Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, registered in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1863. I purpose, as heretofore, to accompany them with a few explanatory observations upon the chief points of interest which the Returns present.

2. The aggregate number of births registered was 15,679; of persons married, 6,628; and of deaths, 6,653; being an addition of 28,960 new names to the national records.

Aggregate
results of the
year's registra-
tion.

Estimating the population at the middle of the year at 371,160 souls, the births were at the rate of 4.22 per cent., the persons married 1.78 per cent., and the deaths 1.79 per cent.

The accession to the population by the excess of births over deaths was 9,026, or 2.43 per cent.

Table A, at foot, shews the number of births, marriages, and deaths, registered during the year in the City of Sydney, and in the Suburban and Country Districts, respectively, arranged quarterly.

BIRTHS.

A.

TABLE shewing the number of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

QUARTER ENDED—	BIRTHS.			MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney—							
31st March	293	298	591	251	263	207	475
30th June	319	295	614	267	211	149	360
30th September	347	308	655	282	211	152	363
31st December	248	253	501	265	237	203	440
TOTAL	1,207	1,154	2,361	1,065	927	711	1,638
Suburbs—							
31st March	249	209	458	54	139	115	254
30th June	232	224	456	38	97	85	182
30th September	254	246	500	37	81	69	150
31st December	227	231	458	46	124	123	252
TOTAL	962	910	1,872	175	441	397	838
Country Districts—							
31st March	1,367	1,350	2,717	475	848	508	1,356
30th June	1,423	1,341	2,764	519	677	367	1,044
30th September	1,551	1,532	3,083	547	604	327	932*
31st December	1,525	1,367	2,892	533	529	316	845
TOTALS	5,866	5,580	11,446	2,074	2,658	1,518	4,177*
GRAND TOTALS	8,035	7,644	15,679	3,314	4,026	2,626	6,653*

* One death, sex unknown—a mutilated body.

2 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.

Proportion of
each sex.

3. The number born of each sex was as follows, namely:—

	Males.	Females.
Sydney	1,207	1,154
Suburbs	962	910
Country	5,866	5,580
Total	8,035	7,644

that is, there were 391 more boys born than girls, or in the proportion of 95 girls to every 100 boys.

Comparison with
1862.

4. Comparing the births registered in 1863 with those of the previous year, we find an aggregate increase of 245, made up as follows, viz. :—

	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Sydney	2,234	2,361	127	5·42
Suburbs	1,825	1,872	47	2·51
Country	11,375	11,446	71	·62
Total	15,434	15,679	245	1·50

5.

B.

TABLE showing the Number of BIRTHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales during each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1863 inclusive, in the City, Suburban, and Country Districts respectively.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Sydney	1857	54,100	526	641	553	2,272	42·00
	1858	54,695	524	631	604	2,266	41·42
	1859	55,298	645	585	600	2,378	43·00
	1860	55,910	588	607	609	2,349	42·01
	1861	56,532	476	640	661	2,326	41·14
	1862	57,151	565	560	603	2,234	39·08
	1863	57,997	591	614	655	2,361	40·70
TOTAL .....	.....	3,915	4,278	4,290	3,703	16,186	.....
Suburban	1857	30,180	394	445	450	1,716	56·86
	1858	31,790	400	408	474	1,773	55·77
	1859	33,610	453	455	449	1,813	54·10
	1860	35,345	426	496	464	1,817	55·41
	1861	37,200	363	486	511	1,838	49·27
	1862	39,575	411	478	524	1,825	46·11
	1863	40,106	458	456	500	1,872	46·67
TOTAL .....	.....	2,905	3,224	3,372	3,163	12,654	.....
Country Districts	1857	205,720	1,971	1,996	2,277	2,271	41·39
	1858	223,305	2,245	2,353	2,636	2,529	43·72
	1859	242,052	2,353	2,482	2,788	2,601	42·24
	1860	239,585	2,326	2,542	2,707	2,492	42·02
	1861	259,500	2,372	2,399	2,852	2,394	40·53
	1862	269,015	2,773	2,715	3,101	2,786	42·28
	1863	273,057	2,717	2,764	3,083	2,882	41·91
TOTAL .....	.....	16,757	17,251	19,444	18,455	71,907	.....
SUMMARY.							
New South Wales	1857	290,000	2,391	3,082	3,280	3,250	43·11
	1858	309,790	3,169	3,392	3,714	3,527	44·55
	1859	330,860	3,451	3,522	3,837	3,605	43·56
	1860	*330,840	3,340	3,645	3,780	3,468	43·62
	1861	353,332	3,211	3,525	4,024	3,921	41·55
	1862	365,741	3,749	3,753	4,233	3,699	42·19
1863	371,160	3,766	3,834	4,238	3,841	42·24	
TOTAL .....	.....	23,577	24,753	27,106	25,311	100,747	.....

* Queensland separated in November, 1859.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

3

5. The ratio of births to every 1,000 of the estimated population living at the middle of each of the last seven years was as under, viz. :—

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
43·11	44·55	43·56	43·62	41·55	42·19	42·24

the average being 42·97. It thus appears that the births registered in 1863 barely reached the average, the difference being for the six years—

(1857 to 1862)	43·09
For 1863.....	42·24
Difference.....	·85

The average birth rate in England and Wales to every 1,000 of the population is 34·20. It follows, therefore, that the annual addition to the population in New South Wales is greater by 8·77, or nearly 9, per 1,000, than it is in the Mother Country.

6. Table B, at foot of page 2, exhibits the number of births registered quarterly in each of the three great divisions of the Colony—City, Suburbs, and Country. From this table, the difference in the birth rate in the three divisions appears to be as below, viz. :—

Sydney	40·70 per 1,000
Suburbs	46·67 „
Country	41·91 „

And this further fact is elicited, in confirmation of the experience of former years,—that the winter months, or more properly speaking, the colder period of the year (from April to October) is more prolific than the summer period; the winter half of the year numbering 8,072 births, whilst the summer half numbered only 7,607; a difference of 465, or 5·76 per cent.

7. There were 122 cases in which twins were born. (See Table C, at foot.)

The number of illegitimate births registered was 505, viz. :—in Sydney, 129; in the Suburbs, 44; and in the Country Districts, 332; that is, 5·77, 2·41, and 2·90 per cent., respectively, of the total births in each division, or 3·22 per cent. of the total births in the Colony. Table D, at foot, exhibits the number of children born out of wedlock in each

C.

TABLE showing the Number of TRIPLETS and TWINS born in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1863.

YEAR.	TRIPLETS.				TWINS.			
	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	No. of Cases.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1857	2	5	1	6	113	100	125	225*
1858	1	3	...	3	122	118	126	244
1859	1	1	2	3	103	104	101	205*
1860	3	4	5	9	136	133	139	272
1861	2	1	5	6	160	159	161	320
1862	1	...	3	3	133	129	137	266
1863 .....	....	....	....	....	122	134	110	244
TOTALS	10	14	16	30	889	877	899	1,776

* One still-born in each year, not registered.

D.

TABLE showing the Number of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK in the Colony of New South Wales, from the 1st January, 1857, to the 31st December, 1863.

YEAR.	SYDNEY.			SUBURBAN.			COUNTRY DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1857	26	32	58	13	19	32	100	102	202	139	153	292
1858	42	35	77	23	12	35	114	104	218	179	151	330
1859	44	61	105	21	20	41	149	170	319	214	251	465
1860	59	44	103	16	16	32	157	172	329	232	232	464
1861	58	61	119	17	16	33	166	140	306	241	217	458
1862	59	56	115	24	28	52	178	160	338	261	244	505
1863	62	67	129	22	22	44	176	156	332	260	245	505
TOTALS	350	356	706	136	133	269	1,040	1,004	2,044	1,526	1,493	3,019

4 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

each of the years 1857 to 1863. The average of the seven years is 2.97 per cent. of the total births, or within a shade of 30 in every thousand born. In England the proportion is 65, and in Scotland, 95 per thousand.

MARRIAGES.

Number of persons married compared with 1862.

8. In 1862 there were 3,326 marriages, whilst in 1863 there were only 3,314; that is to say, 6,652 persons were married in the former year, to 6,628 in the latter. Of these latter marriages, there were celebrated—

	Per cent.
In Sydney	1,065, or 32.10
In the Suburban Districts	175, or 5.30
In the Country Districts	2,074, or 62.60
Total	3,314 100.00

With the exception of the year 1860, the marriage rate to the total population in each year was smaller in 1863 than in any of the preceding six years. (*Vide* Table E, at foot.)

The annual rate per 1,000 of the estimated population in each year is shown below, viz. :—

1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
10.00	9.66	9.96	8.90	9.11	9.09	8.92	There

E.

TABLE shewing the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1863.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 March.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.
Sydney	1857	54,100	266	258	251	1,047	19.35
	1858	54,695	232	280	263	996	18.21
	1859	55,298	243	232	244	953	17.23
	1860	55,910	247	216	221	912	16.31
	1861	56,532	201	246	223	994	15.81
	1862	57,151	218	238	268	929	17.20
	1863	57,997	251	267	282	1,065	18.36
TOTAL .....	.....	1,688	1,737	1,752	1,673	6,850	.....
Suburban	1857	30,180	50	44	48	180	5.96
	1858	31,790	49	46	39	178	5.60
	1859	33,510	52	60	53	216	6.44
	1860	35,345	41	46	46	187	5.29
	1861	37,400	39	50	48	219	5.81
	1862	39,575	52	50	63	214	5.40
	1863	40,106	54	38	37	175	4.36
TOTAL .....	.....	337	334	334	343	1,348	.....
Country Districts	1857	205,720	435	403	424	1,675	8.14
	1858	223,305	456	482	478	1,818	8.14
	1859	242,052	520	507	579	2,126	8.78
	1860	239,585	468	464	434	1,846	7.70
	1861	259,500	505	561	549	2,130	8.20
	1862	269,015	537	506	557	2,129	7.91
	1863	273,057	475	519	547	2,074	7.59
TOTAL .....	.....	3,396	3,442	3,568	3,392	13,798	.....
SUMMARY.							
New South Wales	1857	290,000	751	705	723	2,902	10.00
	1858	309,790	737	808	780	2,992	9.66
	1859	*330,860	815	799	876	3,295	9.96
	1860	330,840	756	726	701	2,945	8.90
	1861	353,332	745	857	820	3,222	9.11
	1862	365,741	827	794	888	3,326	9.09
	1863	371,160	780	824	866	3,314	8.92
TOTAL	5,421	5,513	5,654	5,408	21,996

* Queensland separated in November, 1859.

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There are two causes operating to keep down the marriage rate: one is the deficiency of female immigration; the other is the continued depression in the rate of wages, as compared with former years when money was more plentiful, speculation rife, and employment obtained as a consequence, more easily, and remunerated more liberally.

9. The number and proportion of the marriages celebrated according to the rites of the different denominations, as well as by the District Registrars, without the religious ceremony, is shown below, viz. :—

	Number.	or	Per cent.
Church of England	842,		25.41
Roman Catholic	836,	,	25.22
Presbyterian	966,	,	29.15
Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists }	289,	,	8.72
Congregationalists	100,	,	3.02
Baptist.....	41,	,	1.24
Hebrew	14,	,	0.42
Unitarian, Christian Israelites, and Latter Day Saints }	6,	,	0.18
Registrars' Offices	220,	,	6.64
Total.....	<u>3,314,</u>	,	<u>100.00</u>

There were four double marriages in 1863—three Church of England and Roman Catholic, and one Roman Catholic and Congregationalist.

10. The proportion of marriages by each of the Churches is shewn, for the last seven years, in the following table :—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Church of England	36.01	33.62	32.60	29.85	31.69	27.69	25.41
Roman Catholics	29.43	26.87	24.88	24.24	24.31	24.77	25.22
Presbyterians	22.89	25.76	27.00	29.80	25.24	23.92	29.15
Methodists	5.58	6.38	7.01	7.74	9.10	8.72	8.72
Congregationalists.....	1.48	1.90	2.27	1.39	1.92	2.08	3.02
Baptists	0.76	0.70	0.63	0.30	0.69	0.66	1.24
Unitarians	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.25	0.36	0.42
Hebrews	0.38	0.53	0.43	0.20	0.19	0.06	0.18
Registrars	3.23	3.94	4.85	6.14	6.61	6.74	6.64
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

By this table it will be seen that the Church of England has lost, between 1857 and 1863, not less than 10.60 per cent. of her marriages, and the Roman Catholic Church, 4.21 per cent., whilst the Presbyterian marriages have increased 6.26 per cent., the Methodists 3.14, and the Congregationalists 1.54.

The marriages before the Registrar without the religious ceremony have increased from 3.23 per cent. in 1857, to 6.64 per cent. in 1863; the great bulk of them, however, taking place in the Country Districts.

In 1863, out of 220 marriages by the Registrar, there were—

In Sydney	5
Suburbs.....	12
Country	203
	<u>220</u>

These figures indicate pretty clearly that, where the ministration of a Clergyman is to be had without difficulty, the numbers who dispense with the religious rite are very few indeed; and it is rarely found that those persons who in the first instance are content to be married by civil contract, trouble themselves afterwards to seek a ratification of their union at the hands of the Church.

11. Of the 3,314 men married, 565, or 17.05 per cent., signed the Registers with marks; whilst of the 3,314 women, 939, or 28.33 per cent., signed with marks. Whether this difference has its origin in defective education, or greater timidity on the part of the females, it is impossible to determine. The probabilities are, that it arises from the latter of the two causes.

Proposed amendment of Marriage Law.

12. An effort was made, during the last Session of Parliament, to obtain an amendment of the Marriage Law in one or two important respects. The principal feature in the Bill (which was introduced by Mr. Cowper) contemplated an alteration in the form of certificate, so as to make it more comprehensive and useful for statistical purposes, and at the same time more valuable in determining more effectually the identity of parties, for legal purposes. There was a further object sought in the Bill, and that a very important one, namely, the checking of clandestine marriages, by requiring the insertion of the age on the face of the certificate. It is to be hoped that the proposed amendment may not be lost sight of, but that a similar measure may be resubmitted for the consideration of Parliament during the ensuing Session. There are many of the clergy who desire that the legal requirements to a valid marriage shall be looked after by the State, through the instrumentality of the District Registrars, leaving the religious ceremony only to be solemnized by the clergy. I am not called upon, however, to offer an opinion on this question in the present Report.

DEATHS.

Number of deaths, and ratio to population.

13. The number of deaths recorded in 1863 was 6,653, namely,—4,026 males, and 2,626 females; 1, sex unknown; equal to 17·92 per 1,000 of the estimated population at the middle of the year. The average annual rate for the six previous years was 17·50. The comparative rate of mortality in each year may be better appreciated if stated in the following form, viz. :—

	In 1857 there died 1 in 60,
	1858 „ 1 in 53,
	1859 „ 1 in 58,
	1860 „ 1 in 50,
	1861 „ 1 in 66,
	1862 „ 1 in 56,
	1863 „ 1 in 56,

the average of the seven years being 1 in 57.

The average mortality of England and Wales may be stated at 22 per 1,000 of the population; of Scotland, 21; of New South Wales, 17½.

City mortality.

14. The mortality of the City of Sydney, in 1863, exceeded by 256, or 4·06 per 1,000 living, that of 1862. The number of deaths recorded in each of the two years was as follows, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1862	770	612	1,382 = 24·18 per 1,000.
1863	927	711	1,638 = 28·24 „

The average death rate of the years 1857 to 1862 was 26·63 per 1,000 living, or 1·61 below the rate for 1863. The highest death rate was 32·66, in 1860; the lowest, 22·09, in 1861.

Suburbs.

15. The mortality in the Suburban Districts exceeded that of 1862 by 49, or 0·96 per 1,000 living; the rate for the two years being 19·93 and 20·89 respectively. The average of the six years 1857 to 1862 was 21·19 per 1,000 living; that is, 0·19 over the mortality of last year. The highest death rate was 25·41, in 1860; the lowest, 15·98, in 1861.

Country.

16. The Country deaths numbered 4,177, or 15·29 per 1,000 living. The deaths of the previous year were 4,353, or 16·18 per 1,000 living, whilst the average death rate for the six years 1857 to 1862 was 13·99; that is to say, the death rate of 1863 exceeded the average of the previous six years by 1·30 per 1,000 living. The highest rate was 16·02, in 1860; the lowest, 13·48, in 1861.

Comparison between the mortality of the City, Suburbs, and Country.

17. Comparing the City, Suburban, and Country deaths, we find that in every 1,000 of the population living, there died in 1863—

In Sydney	28·24 per 1,000.
Suburbs	20·89 „
Country	15·29 „

shewing a difference of 5·60 in the rate between the City and the Suburbs, and 12·95 between the City and Country Districts. This difference ought not to startle us, when we consider that the Metropolitan Institutions for the sick and needy are replenished to

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7

a great extent from the Country Districts, and that owing to the over-crowded dwellings and impure air in which they live and breathe, urban populations are in all countries subject to a higher rate of mortality than the rural. Putting the seven years (1857 to 1863) together, the following figures exhibit the average annual death rate for each of the three divisions, viz. :—

Sydney.....	26·72 per 1,000.
Suburbs	21·14 „
Country	15·03 „

Vide Table F, at foot.

18. Looking to the effect of the hot and cold seasons upon the health of the people, we find, as in former years, the greatest number of deaths registered in the summer season; that is, during the first and last quarters of the year. We have not, as at Home, a regular spring and autumn, but are generally launched from winter into summer, and from summer into winter, all at once; it is impossible, therefore, with any certainty to divide the seasons into other than two—warm and cool. Taking these periods, we find the following results :—

	SEASONS.		Difference.
	Warm.	Cool.	
Sydney	915	723	192
Suburbs	506	332	174
Country	2,201	1,976	225
	<u>3,622</u>	<u>3,031</u>	<u>591</u>

that

F.

TABLE shewing the DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during each of the Years 1857 to 1863 inclusive.

	Estimated Population at the middle of each Year.	31 Mar.	30 June.	30 Sept.	31 Dec.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 living.	
Sydney	1857	54,100	343	275	291	408	1,317	24·34
	1858	54,695	453	401	299	494	1,647	30·11
	1859	55,298	394	320	281	411	1,406	25·43
	1860	55,910	393	573	522	338	1,826	32·66
	1861	56,532	300	312	265	372	1,249	22·09
	1862	57,151	350	340	280	412	1,382	24·18
	1863	57,997	475	360	363	440	1,638	28·24
TOTAL.....	.....	2,708	2,531	2,301	2,875	10,465	.....
Suburbs	1857	30,180	197	130	120	179	626	20·74
	1858	31,790	212	181	157	225	775	24·42
	1859	33,510	199	159	110	223	691	20·62
	1860	35,345	208	228	264	198	898	25·41
	1861	37,300	169	152	109	176	596	15·98
	1862	39,575	202	192	155	240	789	19·93
	1863	40,106	254	182	150	252	838	20·89
TOTAL.....	.....	1,431	1,224	1,065	1,493	5,213	.....
Country Districts	1857	205,720	908	642	667	686	2,903	14·11
	1858	223,305	896	762	900	903	3,461	15·50
	1859	242,052	1,053	848	774	870	3,545	14·66
	1860	239,585	942	1,030	935	931	3,838	16·02
	1861	259,500	880	913	832	873	3,493	13·48
	1862	269,015	1,145	1,139	954	1,115	4,353	16·18
	1863	273,057	1,356	1,044	932	845	4,177	15·29
TOTAL.....	.....	7,180	6,378	5,994	6,223	25,775	.....
SUMMARY.								
New South Wales	1857	290,000	1,448	1,047	1,073	1,273	4,846	16·71
	1858	309,790	1,561	1,344	1,356	1,622	5,883	18·99
	1859	330,860	1,646	1,327	1,165	1,504	5,642	17·05
	1860	* 330,840	1,543	1,831	1,721	1,467	6,562	19·83
	1861	353,332	1,339	1,377	1,206	1,421	5,343	15·12
	1862	365,741	1,697	1,671	1,339	1,767	6,524	17·83
1863	371,160	2,085	1,586	1,445	1,537	6,653†	17·92	
TOTAL.....	11,319	10,183	9,360	10,591	41,453	

* Queensland separated in November, 1859.

† One death, sex unknown.

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that is to say, 54.44 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in the warm season, to 45.56 per cent. in the cool—a difference of 8.88 per cent. Taking the results of the registration for the seven years 1857 to 1863, it appears that the deaths recorded in the two summer quarters averaged 52.85 per cent., and the two winter quarters 47.15 per cent., of the total mortality—a difference of 5.70 per cent.

Infantile mortality.

19. At foot will be found a table, marked G, exhibiting the proportion of Infantile Mortality to the total Deaths, for the last and previous six years, in the City, Suburbs, and Country Districts respectively.

From this Table the following results are obtained, namely:—

CITY OF SYDNEY.		
	1863.	Mean of previous 6 years.
Under two years	37.54 per cent.	38.16 per cent.
2 to 5 years	10.50 „	8.48 „
Total under five years	<u>48.04 „</u>	<u>46.64 „</u>

These figures shew us that the mortality of children under five years of age, in 1863, was 48.04 per cent. of the total deaths, and 1.40 per cent. in excess of the mean of the previous six years.

SUBURBS.		
	1863.	Mean—1857 to 1862.
Under two years	43.67 per cent.	51.09 per cent.
Two to five years	13.84 „	9.24 „
Total under five years	<u>57.51 „</u>	<u>60.33 „</u>

Here we find that the mortality of children under five years formed 57.51 per cent. of the total deaths in 1863, and was 2.82 per cent. below the mean of the six previous years.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		
	1863.	1857 to 1862.
Under two years	32.94 per cent.	31.58 per cent.
Two to five years	7.11 „	7.10 „
Total under five years.....	<u>40.05 „</u>	<u>38.68 „</u>

Hence it appears, that the country mortality under five years was 40.05 per cent. of the total deaths in 1863, and 1.37 per cent. in excess of the mortality of the six previous years.

20.

G.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the INFANTILE MORTALITY for the years 1857 to 1863, inclusive.

	1857.				1858.				1859.				1860.				1861.				1862.				1863.			
	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total under 5 years.	TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.
Sydney.....	508	75	583	1,317	683	166	849	1,647	559	117	676	1,406	652	241	833	1,826	454	82	536	1,249	513	94	607	1,282	615	172	787	1,538
Per Centage of Total Deaths.....	38.57	5.92	44.49		41.46	10.07	51.54		39.75	8.32	48.08		35.70	13.19	48.90		36.34	6.56	42.91		37.12	6.80	43.92		37.54	10.50	48.04	
Suburban	331	33	364	626	609	77	686	775	378	63	441	691	412	114	525	596	308	45	353	506	284	66	470	769	366	116	482	838
Per Centage of Total Deaths.....	62.87	6.27	69.14		62.77	9.03	69.70		54.70	9.11	63.82		46.87	12.63	59.57		51.67	7.56	59.22		48.06	10.90	69.56		43.67	13.84	57.51	
Country Districts ..	804	165	1,069	2,903	1,117	190	1,307	3,461	1,129	198	1,237	3,545	1,162	235	1,417	3,838	1,066	316	1,402	3,498	1,434	410	1,844	4,263	1,376	227	1,673	4,177
Per Centage of Total Deaths.....	31.14	5.66	36.62		32.27	5.48	37.76		31.84	5.56	37.43		30.27	7.42	37.73		31.04	9.03	40.08		32.94	9.41	42.36		32.94	7.11	40.05	
Totals	1,743	276	2,019	4,846	2,209	433	2,642	5,883	2,960	376	2,444	5,842	2,226	640	2,866	6,562	1,818	448	2,291	6,343	2,331	590	2,921	6,524	2,337	568	2,942	6,553
	35.86	5.09	41.06		37.54	7.36	44.90		36.01	6.68	43.31		33.92	9.76	43.67		31.58	8.23	43.87		36.72	9.04	44.77		35.43	8.19	44.22	

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

9

20. The comparison for the seven years, between the three divisions named in the foregoing statements, may be thus presented, viz. :—

Mean of seven years.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.
Under five years	46·84	59·93	38·89
Over five years	53·16	40·07	61·11
	<u>100·00</u>	<u>100·00</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Comparison—
City, Suburbs,
and Country.

The larger per centage of infantine mortality in the Suburban Districts is no indication of a greater sacrifice of infant life; it results from the fact of there being a larger proportion of births to the population than in either of the other divisions. This was clearly illustrated in my last Annual Report, and therefore needs no further explanation here.

21. A change has been made in the nosological arrangement of the tables, to correspond with Dr. Farr's modifications of the English tables, adopted also by the Registrar General of Victoria. By this uniformity of plan the means of comparison are largely facilitated, and the results of our registration are invested with greater interest. The principles upon which Dr. Farr has acted in classifying the causes of death are explained in his Reports to the Registrar General of England. Copies of his Nosology have been distributed to the members of the medical profession throughout the Colony; and it is hoped that, even where differences of opinion may exist as to the proper classification of any particular disease, for the sake of uniformity and for the general advantages resulting therefrom, the profession will cordially follow the plan laid down.

Nosological
arrangement.

22. The causes of Death are divided into five main classes, and these again are subdivided into twenty-four sub-classes or orders. The order in which the classification is made will appear in the following statement, which exhibits at the same time the results of the year's mortality for the whole Colony, and for both sexes, viz. :—

Classification of
Tables.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Class 1.

Order	Description	Per centage.
1.—	<i>Miasmatic Diseases</i> —Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	24·74
2.—	<i>Enthetic Diseases</i> —Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	·50
3.—	<i>Dietic Diseases</i> —Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.	1·74
4.—	<i>Parasitic Diseases</i> —Thrush, Worms, &c.	·58
		<u>27·56</u>

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Class 2.

Order 1.—	<i>Diathetic Diseases</i> —Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	2·48
2.—	<i>Tubercular Diseases</i> —Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	7·01
		<u>10·39</u>

LOCAL.

Class 3.

Order 1.—	<i>Nervous</i> —Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis	13·02
2.—	<i>Circulation</i> —Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	3·58
3.—	<i>Respiratory</i> —Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	7·74
4.—	<i>Digestive</i> —Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	6·15
5.—	<i>Urinary</i> —Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	·83
6.—	<i>Generation</i> —Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	·15
7.—	<i>Joints</i> —Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	·19
8.—	<i>Integumentary</i> —Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	·21
		<u>31·87</u>

10 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

DEVELOPMENTAL.		Per centage.
Class 4.		
Order 1.— <i>Children</i> —Cyanosis, Teething, &c.		4·70
2.— <i>Adults</i> —Paramenia, Childbirth, &c.		·65
3.— <i>Old People</i> —Old Age, &c.		3·59
4.— <i>Nutrition</i> —Atrophy, Debility		7·61
		16·55
VIOLENCE.		
Class 5.		
Order 1.— <i>Accident or Negligence</i> —Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.		8·97
2.— <i>Wounds in Battle</i> —Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds ... ..		.....
3.— <i>Homicide</i> —Murder and Manslaughter... ..		·27
4.— <i>Suicide</i> —Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.		·60
5.— <i>Execution</i> —Hanging		·09
<i>Unclassified</i>		·76
		10·69
<i>Unspecified</i>		2·94

Deaths of aged persons.

23. It may be interesting to point out, in exemplification of the question of longevity, that the deaths of 67 males and 30 females were recorded between the ages of 80 and 90; of 14 males and 7 females between the ages of 90 and 100; of 2 males and 2 females between 100 and 110, and 1 male at 112 years who had been 75 years in the Colony, his wife dying very shortly after him, at the age of 107. Out of the deaths of 6,653 persons of all ages, 325 or 4·88 per cent. were those of persons who had exceeded the Psalmist's limit; that is to say, nearly five persons in every *one hundred* who died in 1863 were over the age of threescore years and ten.

Remarks upon relative rates of mortality in the Suburban Districts.

24. Public attention having been directed to the rates of mortality in the different suburbs, and inferences drawn supposed to be prejudicial to the character for salubrity of one or more of the districts into which the environs of the city are divided, it may be well, before closing this Report, that I should offer a few remarks to illustrate the comparative mortality of the respective Districts. It is impossible, except by means of a Census, to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to the population of any given district for any given year between one Census and another. The extension of population proceeds more rapidly in one district than in another; therefore, to make the Census of 1861 the basis of calculation upon which to deduce the relative mortality of any district to its assumed population in 1863 or 1864, is likely to prove in some degree illusory.

Comparison deaths to estimated population.

25. Perhaps the safest test that can be applied is, to take the population at the Census of 1861, and to add the excess of Births over Deaths in each District from that period to the middle of the year 1863. If we do this, we bring out the following results, namely:—

District.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
SYDNEY	58,954	1,638	27·8
Balmain	4,231	84	19·8
Glebe	3,950	87	22·0
Newtown	4,492	87	19·4
Redfern and Botany	7,321	236	32·2
Paddington	7,207	159	22·1
Concord	2,522	52	20·6
St. George	5,983	92	15·4
St. Leonard's	3,658	41	11·2

NOTE.—The estimated population in this statement does not exactly correspond with the totals in Table F. The reason is, that in the one case the calculation is confined to the actual ascertained excess of Births over Deaths, whilst in the other the excess of Immigration over Emigration is taken into the calculation.

26. Tried by this test, it is very evident that, from some cause or other, the year 1863 was, as regards mortality, more severe in proportion to the estimated population, upon the inhabitants of the Redfern Division, than upon those of any other of the Metropolitan Districts. But it is unfair to form deductions as to the general salubrity of a district by the results of one year's registration. An epidemic may attach itself to a particular locality, whilst others perhaps generally less healthy may escape. Conclusions from foregoing statement.

27. I have searched the Registers for the last five years, and have had a table prepared, marked L in the Appendix, shewing the actual number of Births and Deaths in each of the Metropolitan Divisions, in each of the years 1859 to 1863 inclusive. From this table I have taken the number of Deaths of Children under five years of age, and compared them with the Births. The following figures shew the mean results for the five years, namely:—

District.	Per centage of Deaths under 5 years to Births.
SYDNEY	29·99
Balmain	21·19
Glebe	26·27*
Newtown	28·45
Redfern and Botany	28·44
Paddington	25·27
Concord	17·88
St. George... ..	22·90
St. Leonard's	18·62

28. Here is presented a fairer view of the general sanitary state of the different localities indicated; but these figures do not invalidate the accuracy of the former statement—they merely shew the necessity of looking beyond the results of one year, if we wish to arrive at a fair general conclusion; for if we were to confine the inquiry to the year 1863, we should by this test arrive at very different results to what are exhibited by taking the mean of five years—we should find the Redfern Division exhibiting a higher rate of infantine mortality than any other district, and no less than 5·16 per cent. above its own average for the previous four years. It is hoped that the results of this inquiry may have the effect of allaying the alarm which has been excited in the minds of the residents of Redfern and Botany. It is impossible to regard Municipal Divisions in making up these Returns, nor would any object of general interest be served, to compensate for the labour and time which would be necessary to prepare the table in greater detail.

29. I avail myself of the present opportunity to bring again under notice the unsatisfactory position in which the question as to the custody of the Church of England Registers still remains.

That records of such vast importance in proof of descent and inheritance should be allowed to remain locked up in the possession of a private individual, and sealed to the public except at a charge regulated solely at the discretion of their custodier, is a grievance of no slight magnitude. Every year affords fresh proof of the value of these records, and of the inconvenience to which the public is subjected through their not being, like the records of other Churches, in the possession of the Government. The satisfactory proof of titles sought to be brought under the new Real Property Law depends in many cases upon these records; and it is to be hoped that another Session of Parliament will not be allowed to elapse without some definite understanding being arrived at, so that their safe custody and accessibility to the public, at a small fixed fee, may be secured, by their transference to this Department. Church of England records.

I have, &c.,

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

* The Glebe was established as a separate District in the year 1860; previously it formed part of Newtown.

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APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

A.

TABLE showing the number of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS registered in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

	BIRTHS.			MAR- RIAGES.	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney	1,207	1,154	2,361	1,065	927	711	1,638
Suburban Districts	962	910	1,872	175	441	397	838
Metropolitan	2,169	2,064	4,233	1,240	1,368	1,108	2,476
Country Districts	5,366	5,580	11,446	2,074	2,658	1,518	4,177*
GRAND TOTALS	8,035	7,644	15,679	3,314	4,026	2,926	6,653

* One death, sex unknown.

B.

TABLE showing the BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS registered in each District of the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION, CENSUS, 1861.	BIRTHS.			MAR- RIAGES.	DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—NORTH-EASTERN.								
1. Richmond River	1,835	33	32	65	14	21	6	27
2. Grafton	3,306	113	114	227	52	43	23	66
3. M'Leay River	1,963	63	62	125	22	23	18	41
4. Port Macquarie	1,350	24	24	48	8	14	10	24
5. Manning River	3,384	98	67	165	16	20	22	42
6. Port Stephens	1,535	34	39	73	10	8	12	20
7. Dungog	1,757	40	43	83	14	14	6	20
8. Clarence Town	1,031	16	21	37	3	4	3	7
9. Paterson	2,440	56	67	123	14	7	9	16
10. Raymond Terrace	3,535	82	61	143	19	21	18	39
11. Maitland	14,573	323	305	628	128	142	88	230
12. Morpeth	3,874	95	90	185	28	45	26	71
13. Patrick's Plains	5,584	145	137	282	34	70	44	114
14. Merton and Muswellbrook	1,595	40	40	80	10	19	13	32
15. Scone	1,528	44	34	78	13	9	10	19
16. Murrumbidgee	2,088	51	44	95	19	23	7	30
TOTAL	51,378	1,257	1,180	2,437	404	483	315	798
II.—NORTH MIDLAND.								
1. Tenterfield	1,365	38	26	64	13	7	1	8
2. Wellingrove	1,681	41	49	90	20	18	9	27
3. Armidale	6,630	175	145	320	63	62	35	97
TOTAL	9,676	254	220	474	96	87	45	132
III.—NORTH-WESTERN.								
1. Tamworth	4,852	114	90	204	38	44	24	68
2. Warialda	2,148	27	37	64	13	13	10	23
3. Wec Waa	862	21	27	48	8	22	9	31
4. Cassilis	1,060	26	26	52	4	16	10	26
5. Dubbo	2,959	38	49	87	6	26	5	31
Coonabarabran		10	12	22	....	12	2	14
6. Molong	1,862	20	21	41	6	24	12	36
Forbes		139	132	271	63	130	95	225
TOTAL	13,743	395	394	789	138	287	167	454
IV.—METROPOLITAN.								
1. City of Sydney	56,840	1,207	1,154	2,361	1,065	927	711	1,638
2. Balmain	3,947	114	91	205	23	47	37	84
3. Glebe	3,712	83	110	193	10	42	45	87
4. Newtown	4,236	100	90	190	19	44	43	87
5. Redfern and Botany	6,701	260	225	485	40	124	112	236
6. Paddington	6,794	175	163	338	28	86	73	159
7. Concord	2,356	55	55	110	9	28	24	52
8. St. George	5,647	105	108	213	32	51	41	92
9. St. Leonard's	3,453	70	68	138	14	19	22	41
TOTAL	93,686	2,169	2,064	4,233	1,240	1,368	1,108	2,476

B.—continued.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION, CENSUS, 1861.	BIRTHS.			MAR- RIAGES.	DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
V.—EAST MIDLAND.								
1. Newcastle	7,922	286	294	580	91	83	49	132
2. Wollombi	1,888	36	56	92	10	14	7	21
3. M'Donald River	786	21	10	31	7	6	6	12
4. Brisbane Water	2,346	42	57	99	12	21	24	45
5. Windsor	5,598	106	106	212	44	40	33	73
6. Richmond	3,344	70	59	129	16	16	19	35
7. Penrith	5,984	133	144	277	38	72	50	122
8. Parramatta	9,980	176	142	318	61	157	97	255
9. Ryde	2,103	65	80	98	9	45	17	62
10. Liverpool	3,678	41	60	101	10	100	18	118
11. Campbelltown	2,609	38	58	96	18	17	14	31
12. Camden	5,230	99	92	191	29	23	27	50
13. Picton	3,063	63	70	133	7	35	16	51
TOTAL	54,521	1,179	1,178	2,357	352	629	377	1,007
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.								
1. Carcoar	4,995	80	75	155	28	36	14	50
2. Hartley	2,761	61	55	116	27	17	12	29
3. Bathurst	12,616	306	279	585	126	154	89	243
4. Sofala	4,460	73	64	137	21	38	21	59
5. Orange	2,892	81	72	153	42	39	25	64
6. Wellington	1,799	29	37	66	26	25	16	41
7. Tambaroora	2,991	12	27	39	8	19	3	22
8. Mudgee	6,578	163	162	330	65	75	35	110
9. Rylstone	1,471	39	28	67	10	9	15	24
TOTAL	40,563	849	799	1,648	353	412	230	642
VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN.								
1. Wollongong	6,049	138	135	273	53	26	23	49
2. Kiama	5,486	119	122	241	44	17	24	41
3. Berrima	3,237	74	63	137	29	28	18	46
4. Shoalhaven	3,821	70	86	156	15	22	11	33
5. Ulladulla	975	35	24	59	6	2	11	13
6. Broulee	1,983	79	71	150	30	35	16	51
7. Eden	2,324	64	46	110	19	15	12	27
TOTAL	23,376	579	647	1,126	195	145	115	260
VIII.—SOUTH MIDLAND.								
1. Braidwood	8,199	261	261	522	67	60	36	96
2. Cooma	3,834	82	67	149	28	24	10	34
3. Bombala	2,054	44	23	72	15	20	6	26
4. Goulburn	9,824	236	207	443	97	91	84	139
5. Albury	3,771	91	87	178	58	27	16	43
6. Gundagai	2,386	39	45	84	10	22	6	28
7. Tumut	3,410	72	53	125	33	17	13	30
8. Yass	4,425	110	119	229	53	34	23	57
9. Queanbeyan	3,612	100	76	176	39	29	22	51
0. Binalong	13,450	61	60	121	24	27	9	36
Young		135	142	277	51	112	47	159
TOTAL	54,965	1,231	1,145	2,376	475	463	236	699
IX.—SOUTH-WESTERN.								
1. Deniliquin	1,674	34	30	64	13	36	4	40
2. Moama	256	4	5	9	....	2	1	3
3. Moulamein	463	4	3	7	1	5	3	8
4. Balranald	2,003	2	6	8	....	4	1	5
Bourke		7	11	18	5	16	2	18
Hay		13	9	22	4	13	1	14
Wentworth		12	10	22	9	9	1	10
5. Wagga Wagga	2,647	46	43	89	29	67	20	87
TOTAL	7,043	122	117	239	61	152	33	185
GRAND TOTALS, NEW SOUTH WALES ..	348,950	8,035	7,644	15,679	3,314	4,026	2,626	6,653*

* One death, sex unknown.

C.

MARRIAGES, 1863.

	SYDNEY.		SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.		COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		TOTAL MARKS.		TOTAL MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Church of England	155 ₅	155 ₁₈	67 ₄	67 ₆	620 ₁₀₉	620 ₁₈₁	118	205	842
Roman Catholic	238 ₃₉	238 ₉₀	23 ₅	23 ₆	575 ₁₅₇	575 ₂₃₃	201	330	836
Presbyterian	560 ₇₅	560 ₁₆₁	34 ₄	34 ₃	372 ₆₀	372 ₉₅	139	259	966
Wesleyan	33 ₁	33 ₁	17	17 ₁	184 ₂₄	184 ₃₇	25	39	234
Primitive Methodist	20 ₁	20 ₄	4 ₁	4 ₂	31 ₅	31 ₂	7	8	55
Congregationalists	16 ₁	16 ₁	15 ₁	15 ₂	69 ₇	69 ₆	9	11	100
Baptists	20 ₁	20 ₁	3	3	18 ₃	18 ₄	4	5	41
Christian Israelite .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Unitarian	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Hebrew	14 ₂	14 ₁	....	....	....	....	2	1	14
Latter-day Saints .....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
German Lutheran .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Registrars' Offices	5	5	12 ₃	12 ₂	203 ₆₇	203 ₇₉	60	81	220
TOTAL	1,065 ₁₂₅	1,065 ₂₇₇	175 ₁₈	175 ₂₁	2,074 ₄₂₂	2,074 ₆₄₁	565	939	3,314
Total, 1857	1,047 ₁₂₅	1,047 ₃₁₆	180 ₂₆	180 ₄₂	1,675 ₄₆₁	1,675 ₆₇₈	612	1,034	2,902
„ 1858	996 ₁₄₄	996 ₃₁₅	178 ₂₄	178 ₄₁	1,818 ₂₉₂	1,818 ₄₃₂	460	758	2,992
„ 1859	953 ₁₁₅	953 ₂₆₁	216 ₃₃	216 ₅₀	2,126 ₅₃₈	2,126 ₇₅₂	687	1,083	3,295
„ 1860	912 ₁₀₉	912 ₂₅₃	187 ₂₁	187 ₃₆	1,846 ₄₄₈	1,846 ₆₃₂	578	981	2,945
„ 1861	894 ₉₂	894 ₂₂₃	198 ₂₅	198 ₄₇	2,130 ₄₇₉	2,130 ₇₁₄	596	989	3,222
„ 1862	983 ₁₂₀	983 ₂₁₄	214 ₂₁	214 ₃₁	2,129 ₄₉₆	2,129 ₇₁₃	646	1,018	3,326
„ 1863	1,065 ₁₂₅	1,065 ₂₇₇	175 ₁₈	175 ₂₁	2,074 ₄₂₂	2,074 ₆₄₁	565	939	3,314
GRAND TOTALS	6,850 ₈₄₂	6,850 ₁₉₁₄	1,348 ₁₆₈	1,348 ₂₆₈	13,798 ₃₁₃₄	13,798 ₄₆₅₀	4,144	6,832	21,996

N.B.—The smaller figures denote those signing with marks.

D. 1.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF MALES REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage of Total Males of the Year.	
																								261
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.
2. Eruptive Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Fevers, &c.
3. Diabetic Diseases—Privation, Scurvy, Delirium Tremens, &c.
4. Parasitic Diseases—Trichinosis, &c.
Total	277	151	64	45	37	574	65	18	22	24	44	27	31	41	33	21	28	19	27	11	9	10	1,004	0.47
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diabetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.
Total	41	21	9	6	8	85	2	3	12	37	38	38	30	25	20	18	18	17	12	8	3	9	392	7.03
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c.
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ichterus, Diabetes, &c.
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.
Total	265	83	45	33	14	441	59	20	20	22	60	68	83	87	104	94	80	105	82	27	28	16	1,388	0.22
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.
2. Diseases of Adults—Paranoma, Childbirth, &c.
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Anorexia, Debility, &c.
Total	277	63	6	3	2	361	2	...	1	2	2	2	3	7	6	12	15	29	34	37	36	7	606	0.70
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.
2. Wounds—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds
3. Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.
5. Executions—Hanging
Violence not classed
Total	15	21	10	6	0	67	31	17	29	56	79	58	42	37	38	32	24	11	7	8	3	27	561	11.35
Unspecified
Totals from all Causes	889	340	142	94	70	1,535	131	68	85	143	231	202	194	306	220	192	176	182	133	86	130	118	4,025	100.00

D. 2. SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

Table with columns for CAUSES OF DEATH, Under 1 year, 1 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 15, 15 to 20, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 45, 45 to 50, 50 to 55, 55 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70, 70 to 75, 75 and upwards, Total of all Ages, and Per cent of Total Female Deaths of the Year. The table is organized into five main categories: I.-Zymotic Diseases, II.-Constitutional Diseases, III.-Local Diseases, IV.-Developmental Diseases, and V.-Violence.

D. 8.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of BOTH SEXES registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage of Total Deaths of the Year.		
																								1 to 2.	2 to 3.
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	461	303	123	105	71	1,033	188	41	43	40	63	51	32	39	27	18	29	19	24	10	10	1,646	24.74		
2. Eruptive Diseases—Smallpox, Measles, &c.	9	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	33	0.50		
3. Febrile Diseases—Typhoid, Typhus, &c.	10	6	1	1	1	17	2	1	1	1	2	7	14	10	20	6	5	6	6	1	2	116	1.74		
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	29	3	1	3	1	35	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	0.58		
Total	509	311	131	107	73	1,131	140	41	44	42	68	68	47	62	49	27	36	25	35	12	13	1,834			
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	5	4	1	4	1	15	4	3	4	6	8	8	13	11	16	19	9	21	12	9	3	164	2.48		
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophulous, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	74	48	13	9	7	143	5	8	23	62	60	54	40	38	29	22	14	8	5	3	1	536	7.91		
Total	79	50	13	13	8	169	9	11	27	67	68	62	52	49	44	41	23	29	17	12	4	690			
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	312	76	27	22	7	444	23	13	16	19	29	34	32	34	54	41	23	45	22	12	15	866	13.02		
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	10	4	3	2	1	16	6	4	7	7	14	18	27	23	28	16	20	25	11	4	3	283	3.58		
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pharyngitis, &c.	67	47	20	10	5	135	21	6	7	13	22	18	10	20	27	31	24	30	25	14	20	409	6.15		
4. Diseases of the Digestive System—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	65	37	20	10	5	135	6	10	13	11	22	20	31	22	32	29	22	38	7	4	8	409	6.15		
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Catarrh, Diabetes, &c.	2	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	6	4	2	3	55	0.83		
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	10	0.16		
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Pericostitis, &c.	4	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.19		
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	480	165	78	56	21	809	57	30	43	49	91	96	120	131	146	121	105	142	70	86	50	2,120	32.21		
Total	1,607	690	266	197	122	2,942	266	110	160	233	343	311	293	308	309	265	236	246	183	118	207	6,063	100.00		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	280	80	2	1	1	312	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	313	4.70		
2. Diseases of Adults—Paramecia, Childbirth, &c.	313	49	9	6	4	386	6	3	3	4	2	6	5	11	10	15	15	26	42	62	127	433	6.65		
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	643	193	11	6	4	857	6	7	7	7	12	14	15	16	10	18	21	35	52	56	182	859	13.16		
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility, &c.	1,607	690	266	197	122	2,942	266	110	160	233	343	311	293	308	309	265	236	246	183	118	207	6,063	100.00		
Total	643	193	11	6	4	857	6	7	7	7	12	14	15	16	10	18	21	35	52	56	182	1,101	16.68		
V.—Violence.																									
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	30	32	20	13	16	121	45	20	25	55	73	52	89	86	40	20	10	10	7	3	7	597	8.97		
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.27		
3. Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.27		
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.27		
5. Execution—Hanging	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.27		
6. Violence not classed	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	0.27		
Total	31	32	20	13	16	121	50	22	37	66	86	60	60	44	45	38	29	13	8	3	7	712	10.76		
Unspecified	16	4	4	2	1	26	4	8	8	2	17	10	9	11	10	10	10	12	2	1	1	105	2.63		
Totals from all Causes	1,607	690	266	197	122	2,942	266	110	160	233	343	311	293	308	309	265	236	246	183	118	207	6,063	100.00		

* One death—sex unknown.

E. 1.
SUMMARY of DEATHS of MALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.												Total under 5 years.	75 and upwards.										Total of all Ages.	Per centage on Total Males Deaths of the Year in Sydney.
	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40		40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 and upwards.				
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	59	41	10	13	12	140	15	4	8	7	10	5	2	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	311	23.76			
2. Infective Diseases—Typhus, Cholera, &c.	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.97
3. Dietsic Diseases—Typhoid, Scoury, Delirium Tremens, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1.63
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.76
Total	69	42	17	13	12	153	15	4	8	7	13	5	4	6	6	3	3	3	2	2	242				
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	14	7	5	2	4	42	1	...	1	19	9	19	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	1.62
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	10.57
Total	14	8	6	3	5	38	1	...	4	12	9	10	7	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	113	
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	37	13	7	5	1	63	3	3	4	1	4	8	5	3	10	8	10	5	2	1	132	14.24			
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Anasarca, Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4.85
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	11	8	4	5	2	30	3	1	1	8	5	8	7	4	5	2	7	2	4	2	78	8.41			
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	3	8	4	4	...	19	1	1	1	1	6	4	3	1	6	4	1	1	2	1	60	6.47			
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Icterus, Diabetes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2.70
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.43
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periarthritis, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.22
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	
Total	69	30	18	15	3	118	7	6	6	7	18	32	19	20	27	31	15	32	9	11	6	840			
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	26	21	1	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	5.18
2. Diseases of Adults—Paralysis, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3.16
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	6.26
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	
Total	72	30	3	1	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	
V.—Violence.																									
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	2	2	2	...	1	7	4	1	2	1	7	7	6	4	5	3	1	1	3	...	58	6.26			
2. Wounds by Rifle—Shot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Wounds by Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Staccato—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	2	...	1	7	4	1	2	2	8	7	6	7	6	3	2	1	3	...	66				
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	209	112	46	33	31	421	27	11	15	28	49	54	46	39	43	45	26	40	10	23	17	927	100.00		

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

E. 2.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	6 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage on Deaths of the Year in Sydney.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	47	42	15	11	9	134	11	6	7	6	1	7	4	5	3	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	181	25.46
2. Eruptive Diseases—Sphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.28
3. Diets Diseases—Privation, Scoury, Delirium Tremens, &c.	3	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.13
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	2	1	8	1.13
Total	52	42	16	11	10	131	14	5	7	6	4	8	6	5	5	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	199	
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	11	2	1	...	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	4	4	...	3	...	1	23	3.24
2. Typhoid Diseases—Scrofula, Pichisia, Hydrocephalus, &c.	7	11	2	1	...	21	1	2	4	6	11	3	1	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	65	9.14
Total	8	11	2	2	...	23	2	2	4	6	14	5	5	4	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	88	
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, and Brain Disease, &c.	34	14	5	5	...	58	4	3	2	4	3	6	10	4	...	2	4	2	...	2	110	15.47
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2.95
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	9	7	5	3	1	25	1	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8.72
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	7	6	1	1	1	16	1	...	4	2	2	6	5	6	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	49	6.39
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.43
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.28
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Perostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.14
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.28
Total	53	27	12	9	2	103	7	2	6	8	10	13	14	20	16	10	9	9	7	3	11	2	250	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	28	15	1	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6.19
2. Diseases of Adults—Paranoia, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.84
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	45	8	3	2	1	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2.53
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility	73	23	4	2	1	103	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	8.44
Total	190	104	84	25	13	366	24	9	18	22	31	30	30	31	31	26	11	15	12	9	23	711	100.00	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	4	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	23	3.24
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.14
3. Homicide—Struck and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3.09
Totals from all Causes	190	104	84	25	13	366	24	9	18	22	31	30	30	31	31	26	11	15	12	9	23	711	100.00	

F. 1.
SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF MALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1888.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage of Total Deaths in the Suburban Districts.
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	48	27	9	14	6	104	7	1	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	...	126	28.57
2. Exanthatic Diseases—Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.23
3. Diarrhetic Diseases—Privation, Scoury, Delirium Tremens, &c.	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.91
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	47	23	0	14	6	104	7	1	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	...	135	0.91
Total	104	51	9	32	13	203	15	3	13	3	7	3	3	6	4	7	9	5	6	3	...	304	2.04
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																							
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	5	5	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0.98
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, Phtisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	6	6	1	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	0.98
Total	11	11	2	2	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	0.98
III.—Local Diseases.																							
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	27	4	5	2	3	41	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	14.97
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2.93
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	9	3	3	1	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	7.93
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	9	5	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7.50
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of the Genes—Arthritis, Gleet, Perosisitis, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Erysipelas, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40	13	11	8	4	76	5	8	2	2	7	5	10	6	5	6	7	9	3	1	...	149	0.93
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																							
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	10	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3.63
2. Diseases of Adults—Paralysis, Childbirth, &c.	22	7	2	1	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility...	82	13	2	1	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	114	27	4	3	3	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Violence.																							
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	2	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Wounds from Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Strangulation—Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Violence not classed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals from all Causes	138	69	25	19	13	264	15	7	12	16	14	11	19	14	13	9	12	15	8	5	14	441	100.00

F. 2. SUMMARY of DEATHS of FEMALES registered in the SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Percentage on Total Female Deaths of Suburban Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	18	30	11	11	10	80	11	6	...	2	3	7	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	118	28.72
2. Exanthetic Diseases—Scarlatina, Gonorrhoea, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.61
3. Diabetic Diseases—Privation, Scoury, Delirium Tremens, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	20	31	11	11	11	84	11	5	...	2	3	8	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	125	0.25
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diabetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	6	6	1	2	...	14	1	2	...	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	1.75
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophula, Phtisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	6	5	1	2	...	14	2	2	...	6	4	5	7	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	47	11.84
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	22	4	2	1	...	29	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	41	10.33
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	1	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2.27
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	7	2	5	5	...	17	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8.82
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	6	8	5	...	...	20	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8.82
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabates, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.25
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.25
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.25
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.25
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	16	8	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5.80
2. Diseases of Adults—Paranoma, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.76
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Dabillity	22	4	1	...	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9.07
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1.76
2. Wounds or Rattles—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Zoniticide—Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Stricoid—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution—Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified																								
	102	67	26	19	14	228	20	8	4	13	10	22	16	18	8	9	6	8	6	7	10	3	307	100.00

F. 3.
SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES REGISTERED IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage of Total Deaths of the Year in the Suburban Districts.
	I.—Zymotic Diseases.																						
1. Measles—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	61	67	20	25	16	179	13	6	6	3	6	8	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	244	29.13
2. Typhoid Diseases—Typhus, Cholera, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0.13
3. Typhoid Diseases—Typhus, Cholera, &c.	4	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.07
4. Paratyphoid Diseases—Typhus, Cholera, &c.	67	59	20	25	17	188	13	6	6	3	6	8	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	260	0.60
Total	131	148	66	77	41	465	30	15	15	12	16	21	11	14	14	4	6	5	6	5	10	260	0.60
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																							
1. Diabetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1.91
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophulous, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	11	10	2	3	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1.91
Total	12	11	3	4	2	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	2.08
III.—Local Diseases.																							
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	40	8	7	2	3	70	4	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	2	2	1	107	13.77
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1.25
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	16	5	8	4	5	38	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	6	70	8.85
4. Diseases of the Digestive System—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	14	13	8	5	9	49	3	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	2	6	67	8.35
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ischuria, Diabetes, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.75
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.75
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Oedema, Peritonitis, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.75
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Eczema, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.75
Total	84	27	24	8	6	149	14	4	2	6	4	8	14	8	10	12	12	13	4	3	8	273	34.25
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																							
1. Diseases of Children—Cyanosis, Teething, &c.	25	13	1	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	4.85
2. Diseases of Adults—Paranoma, Childbirth, &c.	44	11	3	1	2	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	4.25
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0.84
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility, &c.	69	24	8	1	2	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	2.96
Total	139	50	13	4	6	208	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	75	9.35
V.—Violence.																							
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	3	2	2	1	1	9	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	3.34
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Execution—Hanging	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Violence not classed	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3	2	2	1	1	9	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	4.12
Unspecified	240	120	51	23	27	482	41	15	10	23	24	33	35	27	21	18	18	23	14	12	24	588	72.57
Totals from all Causes	240	120	51	23	27	482	41	15	10	23	24	33	35	27	21	18	18	23	14	12	24	588	72.57

G. 1. SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF MALES REGISTERED IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Percentage on Total Male Deaths of the Year in the Country Districts.		
																								1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
1. Measuric Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	149	78	38	18	19	302	42	13	12	14	20	17	14	24	14	7	18	10	11	6	4	5	533	20.05	
2. Enthetic Diseases—Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, &c.	5	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0.68
3. Dietic Diseases—Privation, Scoury, Delirium Tremens, &c.	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	2.66
4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, Worms, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.30
Total	161	91	38	18	19	317	43	13	13	16	28	21	19	24	25	15	23	16	20	8	7	10	627		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	2	4	3	4	5	12	7	9	8	6	2	6	76	2.82
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophula, Phthisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	20	0	...	...	...	30	...	...	5	16	15	12	10	11	10	7	10	5	2	1	...	3	141	5.31
Total	21	2	...	...	...	35	...	...	6	18	18	16	13	15	15	19	17	14	10	6	2	9	216	
III.—Local Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cephalitis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	100	20	3	6	1	130	5	5	7	5	13	15	19	19	27	20	16	21	12	6	5	6	331	12.45	
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Pericarditis, Aneurism, Heart Disease	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	4.14
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	30	15	8	7	3	63	8	...	3	6	9	9	12	11	12	11	13	11	4	2	...	6	214	8.05	
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	30	6	5	1	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	5.98
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Ischuria, Dropsy, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0.75
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, Periosteitis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	165	41	16	15	7	244	17	11	12	13	40	41	55	61	72	64	58	64	40	15	19	17	843		
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																									
1. Diseases of Children—Cynosis, Teething, &c.	88	13	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	3.80
2. Diseases of Adults—Parameum, Childbirth, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, &c.	85	8	1	1	1	96	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Nutrition—Atrophy, Debility	173	21	1	1	1	197	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	347	43	3	3	3	400	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Violence.																									
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	11	17	12	6	7	53	20	13	16	40	59	39	28	22	29	14	11	7	5	...	2	20	376	14.22	
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds
3. Homicide—Murder and Manslaughter
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.
5. Execution—Hanging
6. Violence not classed
Total	11	18	12	6	7	54	24	14	27	49	69	51	35	29	32	18	11	8	6	...	2	27	469		
Unspecified	11	13	2
Totals from all Causes	542	169	71	42	36	850	80	40	58	100	168	137	129	153	164	138	139	127	109	59	108	80	2,658	100.00	

TABLE 3.
SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES REGISTERED IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centages on the Year in the Country Districts.	
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																								
1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Fevers, &c.	294	163	77	57	34	625	92	26	27	24	36	31	20	28	19	10	25	12	13	6	5	6	1,010	24.18
2. Epidemic Diseases—Typhus, Cholera, &c.	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	0.60
3. Febrile Diseases—Typhoid, Scurvy, Poliphum Tremens, &c.	8	4	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	7	13	3	4	5	5	1	2	8	83	1.90
4. Parasitic Diseases—Trichin, Worms, &c.	16	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	0.46	
Total	321	168	78	58	34	678	95	28	28	26	45	36	27	38	33	13	30	17	27	8	14	1,133		
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																								
1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	3	3	3	2	2	8	2	3	1	4	5	6	4	7	9	14	8	15	10	6	2	6	110	2.63
2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrophula, Phtisis, Hydrocephalus, &c.	42	18	3	3	2	68	2	5	13	32	30	24	19	21	18	10	13	0	3	2	1	272	6.61	
Total	45	21	3	5	2	76	4	6	16	36	35	30	23	28	27	24	21	21	13	3	3	382		
III.—Local Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of the Nervous System—Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, Cerebritis, Convulsions, Brain Disease, &c.	192	41	8	9	3	253	12	8	11	11	19	19	21	28	35	23	19	26	13	9	7	8	517	12.38
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation—Furunculosis, Aneurism, Heart Disease, &c.	3	3	1	1	4	6	3	2	2	3	10	12	17	13	14	11	14	19	17	7	2	7	160	3.69
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c.	58	27	9	5	1	100	11	3	6	6	12	9	20	13	17	22	18	17	19	5	10	4	305	7.30
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Gastritis, Enteritis, Peritonitis, Hernia, &c.	42	10	7	5	1	65	2	6	8	9	12	9	20	13	24	17	15	20	6	3	5	1	233	5.58
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nephritis, Escharis, Diabetes, &c.	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	0.62	
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation—Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0.17	
7. Diseases of the Joints—Arthritis, Osteitis, Perostitis, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	0.12	
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System—Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	0.19	
Total	300	81	24	24	10	439	20	21	28	28	59	52	74	83	92	75	69	88	60	19	25	20	1,251	
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																								
1. Diseases of Children—Craniasis, Teething, &c.	151	31	1	1	1	185	1	1	2	3	7	6	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182	4.36
2. Diseases of Adults—Paranoma, Childbirth, &c.	178	20	1	3	1	202	5	1	1	3	1	2	4	10	10	14	15	7	34	37	97	30	0.72	
3. Diseases of Old People—Old Age, Scarcity of Food, &c.	329	51	1	2	1	384	6	3	3	6	8	8	11	13	10	15	17	32	43	40	101	6	1.77	
Total	658	102	3	7	3	768	12	5	6	11	16	16	22	16	15	20	23	25	54	50	111	5	1.43	
V.—Violence.																								
1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, Contusions, Burns, Drowning, Suffocation, Wounds, &c.	21	27	25	11	14	98	36	17	22	48	65	43	31	28	33	17	14	8	6	2	20	488	11.68	
2. Wounds in Battle—Gunshot Wounds, Sword, Bayonet, or other Wounds, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	0.40
3. Homicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0.07	
4. Suicide—Poison, Drowning, Hanging, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0.07	
5. Violence not classed	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	0.10	
Total	25	31	30	15	12	116	44	21	26	56	75	59	45	39	47	21	23	10	7	5	27	588	13.88	
Totals from all Causes																								
Unspecified	1,027	349	135	101	61	1,673	174	76	111	166	238	194	182	206	214	166	171	163	141	75	140	93	4,177	100.00
Total	1,027	349	135	101	61	1,673	174	76	111	166	238	194	182	206	214	166	171	163	141	75	140	93	4,177	100.00

* One death, sex unknown.

H.

SUMMARY of DEATHS of Both Sexes, in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, during each Month of the Year 1863, classified under the heads of the several causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	JANUARY		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS OF THE YEAR.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
I.—Zymotic Diseases.																												
1. Miasmatic Diseases.....	122	89	105	53	108	99	95	67	77	71	53	42	51	63	46	39	43	37	44	46	52	59	74	80	870	776	1645	24.74
2. Enthetic Diseases.....	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50
3. Dietic Diseases.....	10	7	14	2	6	7	4	2	4	4	10	1	8	1	4	1	8	3	7	...	3	...	9	1	87	29	116	1.74
4. Parasitic Diseases.....	2	1	2	1	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	19	20	39	0.58
II.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
1. Diathetic Diseases.....	13	6	9	7	7	7	10	2	12	8	3	3	5	4	6	3	9	6	5	8	9	6	11	5	99	65	164	2.48
2. Tubercular Diseases.....	21	29	36	26	30	19	30	19	15	26	18	17	17	19	21	16	26	32	24	10	17	26	28	20	233	243	528	7.91
III.—Local Diseases.																												
1. Diseases of the Nervous System.....	54	33	42	38	50	32	38	25	45	31	49	25	34	26	42	13	49	26	35	31	27	24	64	33	529	357	866	13.02
2. Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.....	17	7	8	5	13	9	13	5	16	2	10	8	18	1	19	8	21	6	10	7	16	8	8	4	108	70	238	3.58
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	29	8	27	13	28	16	19	12	22	10	29	20	33	19	32	27	38	16	29	16	20	17	21	14	327	188	515	7.74
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.....	31	22	25	16	19	16	21	13	23	11	23	8	11	10	15	3	20	11	13	6	23	15	27	21	261	158	409	6.16
5. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.....	2	...	3	1	7	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	4	1	4	1	4	2	3	1	5	3	45	10	55	0.83
6. Diseases of the Organs of Generation.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10	10	0.15
7. Diseases of the Joints.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	0.19
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	5	14	0.21
IV.—Developmental Diseases.																												
1. Diseases of Children.....	17	23	20	14	21	16	17	11	13	18	18	8	6	9	6	5	9	7	10	2	9	6	19	29	165	145	313	4.70
2. Diseases of Adults.....	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	43	43	0.65
3. Diseases of Old People.....	14	4	18	7	19	6	16	6	13	3	17	8	14	10	18	3	12	8	5	6	8	4	15	5	169	70	239	3.59
4. Diseases of Nutrition.....	21	35	33	22	31	22	19	20	24	20	19	15	32	16	18	13	12	13	19	9	21	23	22	27	272	234	508	7.61
V.—Violence.																												
1. Accidents or Negligence.....	46	10	34	6	57	14	36	6	40	12	31	13	28	18	38	12	37	15	35	12	32	12	43	10	467	140	697	8.97
2. Wounds in Battle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Homicide.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Suicide.....	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Execution.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Violence not classed.....	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified.....	18	6	20	9	13	7	12	4	10	5	13	2	8	3	10	6	7	4	4	4	9	2	11	8	135	60	195	2.93
TOTALS FROM ALL CAUSES	427	201	405	254	423	285	347	195	327	220	311	185	235	212	295	156	316	180	255	165	273	209	362	273	4020	2628	6653	100.00

* One death, sex unknown.

I.

BIRTHS and DEATHS occurring at SEA, registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

WHERE REGISTERED.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney.....	14	36	50	62	24	86
Newcastle.....	2	....	2	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	16	36	52	62	24	86

J.

TABLE shewing the DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES registered in each WARD of the City of Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

WARDS.	UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.			ABOVE 5 YEARS OF AGE.			AGES UNSPECIFIED.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	
1.—Gipps	68	52	115	47	29	76	7	2	9	117	83	200
2.—Bourke	33	29	62	193	93	286	9	5	14	235	127	362
3.—Brisbane	51	44	95	41	28	69	1	..	1	93	72	165
4.—Macquarie	39	25	64	28	28	56	..	3	3	67	56	123
5.—Cook	74	56	130	30	32	62	4	..	4	108	88	196
6.—Fitzroy	68	70	128	71	59	130	1	6	7	130	135	265
7.—Phillip	49	46	95	30	22	52	5	1	6	84	69	153
8.—Denison	54	44	98	37	34	71	2	3	5	93	81	174
TOTALS	421	366	787	477	325	802	29	20	49	927	711	1,638

K.

DEATHS in the CITY OF SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, during each of the Quarters of the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

	31 MARCH.		30 JUNE.		30 SEPTEMBER.		31 DECEMBER.		TOTAL YEAR.		TOTAL DEATHS.	POPULATION, CENSUS, 1861.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.		
1.—City of Sydney.....	263	207	211	149	211	152	237	203	927	711	1,638	56,840
2.—Balmain	15	4	11	9	12	12	9	13	47	37	84	3,947
3.—Glebe	11	18	11	10	5	3	15	14	42	45	87	3,712
4.—Newtown	18	12	10	15	8	4	8	12	44	43	87	4,236
5.—Redfern and Botany..	34	33	31	19	22	17	37	38	124	112	236	6,701
6.—Paddington	29	20	19	13	14	16	24	24	86	73	159	6,794
7.—Concord	8	6	3	5	4	6	13	7	28	24	52	2,356
8.—St. George	19	9	8	9	11	8	13	15	51	41	92	5,647
9.—St. Leonard's.....	5	8	4	5	5	3	5	6	19	22	41	3,453
TOTALS.....	407	322	308	234	292	221	361	331	1,368	1,108	2,476	93,686

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

I. SUMMARY OF DEATHS OF BOTH SEXES REGISTERED IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1863.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Total number of Births.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Total under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.	Total of all Ages.	Per centage of Deaths under 5 years to Births.	Per centage of Total Deaths to Births.	
SYDNEY	1859	2,378	386	173	61	33	23	676	44	31	30	51	90	68	67	62	62	53	35	40	23	21	31	22	1,406	28.42	59.12
	1860	2,319	422	230	99	87	55	893	83	38	38	61	90	64	67	67	62	53	35	40	25	36	46	22	1,826	38.01	77.73
	1861	2,826	330	134	38	33	24	535	16	16	30	59	88	65	66	68	64	57	44	67	16	19	28	34	1,849	23.01	53.02
	1862	2,324	355	158	43	30	21	607	43	16	32	55	83	87	65	72	57	58	37	54	27	33	28	31	1,382	27.17	61.86
1863	2,361	399	216	80	58	34	787	51	20	33	50	80	84	71	70	74	71	71	36	55	28	31	43	49	1,638	29.37	69.37
BALMAIN	1859	165	18	7	4	1	2	32	2	...	1	3	...	3	8	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	28	29.89	64.35
	1860	163	19	7	2	3	1	32	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	35.15	19.39	
	1861	192	29	7	5	6	2	39	...	...	...	2	3	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	60	19.63	36.81
	1862	191	20	18	5	1	4	49	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	81	20.31	32.81
1863	205	28	8	1	4	3	43	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	84	25.65	43.41	
GLEBE	1859*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEWTOWN	1859	384	52	29	7	4	5	97	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	195	39	16	11	3	7	70	17	1	1	2	2	5	1	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	210	19	12	5	3	4	38	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	185	38	13	5	7	3	64	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REDFERN AND BOTANY	1859	441	76	35	8	3	7	115	5	4	...	7	6	8	8	8	2	4	4	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...
	1860	444	65	36	13	6	10	145	6	3	...	2	2	8	3	5	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	484	61	40	11	8	14	161	10	...	...	2	3	11	5	10	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	483	72	42	21	14	6	158	13	...	...	6	2	3	3	7	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PADDINGTON	1859	299	44	14	3	5	2	68	5	1	2	4	9	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	299	57	22	12	5	7	103	2	2	1	7	4	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	316	39	11	3	2	4	58	2	1	...	2	2	5	6	6	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	290	43	18	6	4	1	73	4	1	4	2	7	5	9	7	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONCORD	1859	125	16	3	...	...	...	18	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	139	10	3	4	...	...	21	3	1	3	...	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	124	16	6	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	122	18	5	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. GEORGE	1859	353	45	20	2	1	4	72	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	346	31	17	4	6	1	59	10	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	335	27	14	2	4	2	49	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	309	29	8	2	4	1	44	3	...	...	...	8	1	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ST. LEONARD'S	1859	146	20	8	2	1	2	39	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1860	129	19	9	3	1	2	31	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1861	136	12	5	1	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1862	138	8	4	1	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Glebe was established as a separate District in the year 1860; previously it formed part of Newtown.

APPENDIX TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

31

M.

RETURN of the REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, with the Names of the Persons holding the office of District Registrar, and Dates of Appointment.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF REGISTRAR.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
1. Sydney	The Registrar General	1 Jan., 1856.
2. Balmain	William Parker, Chemist	1 July, 1861.
3. Newtown	C. A. Newman, Schoolmaster	9 April, 1857.
4. Glebe	James Buckland, Schoolmaster	12 July, 1860.
5. Redfern and Botany	George Warburton	1 July, 1863.
6. Paddington and Alexandria	Henry Gale	1 July, 1863.
7. Concord	John Watts, Schoolmaster	3 Sept., 1860.
8. St. George	Henry Briggs	26 March, 1856.
9. St. Leonard's	R. D. Ward, Surgeon	28 Feb., 1856.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.		
10. Albury	Edward Brown, C.P.S.	15 July, 1862.
11. Armidale	W. H. Mutlow, Chemist	11 Sept., 1860.
12. Balranald { Hay Balranald Bourke Wentworth	James Forsyth, C.P.S.	3 Oct., 1862.
	Alfred B. Burne, C.P.S.	23 July, 1863.
	John Garrett	10 July, 1862.
	John Davie	12 Dec., 1861.
13. Bathurst	James Beuzeville, Schoolmaster	28 Feb., 1856.
14. Berrima	G. H. Rowley, C.P.S.	10 Sept., 1860.
15. Binalong } Young	Jeremiah Hough	14 Feb., 1859.
	A. F. Newman, C.P.S.	26 June, 1862.
16. Bombala	Charles H. Baddeley, J.P.	1 July, 1863.
17. Braidwood	Henry Matthews	9 Jan., 1862.
18. Brisbane Water	Thomas Cade Battley, C.P.S.	9 July, 1856.
19. Broulee	W. Stewart Caswell, P.M.	28 Feb., 1856.
20. Camden	John Benson Martin, C.P.S.	14 Aug., 1856.
21. Campbelltown	George R. Evans, Schoolmaster	1 Oct., 1859.
22. Carcoar	John A. Walker, C.P.S.	1 July, 1864.
23. Cassilis	John Morris, C.P.S.	26 March, 1856.
24. Clarence Town	David Farquhar	30 March, 1857.
25. Cooma	John James Ryall	29 April, 1857.
26. Deniliquin	M. A. McKenna, C.P.S.	2 Jan., 1862.
27. Dubbo } Coonabarabran	Luke McGuinn, C.P.S.	1 Aug., 1863.
	Frederick W. Edwards, C.P.S.	25 Nov., 1863.
28. Dungog	Henry Gordon, C.P.S.	1 Nov., 1859.
29. Eden	John M. Walker, C.P.S.	3 March, 1864.
30. Goulburn	Charles S. Alexander, C.P.S.	31 March, 1862.
31. Grafton	Thomas Bawden	4 Jan., 1864.
32. Gundagai	David Smith	26 March, 1856.
33. Hartley	Robert Rygate, Surgeon	29 April, 1857.
34. Kiama	Henry Connell, C.P.S.	5 June, 1863.
35. Liverpool	Jeremiah L. Jones, J.P.	30 March, 1857.
36. Manning River	Jasper Cragh	15 May, 1856.
37. M'Donald River	John Pescud, Postmaster	21 Feb., 1859.
38. M'Leay River	W. H. Thornton, J.P.	29 June, 1857.
39. Maitland	Daniel Carter	14 Aug., 1856.
40. Moama	George Maunsell	26 Feb., 1861.
41. Molong } Forbes	Andrew Ross, M.D.	29 June, 1857.
	W. F. Parker, C.P.S.	26 May, 1862.
42. Morpeth	John Keating	1 July, 1858.
43. Moulamein	Thomas Linton	13 July, 1860.
44. Mudgee	Stafford Henry Barnes	24 Dec., 1860.
45. Murrurundi	Henry Wheeler	1 April, 1858.
46. Muswellbrook and Merton	John O'Meara, C.P.S.	3 Oct., 1861.
	John Burrows	28 Feb., 1856.
48. Orange	W. T. Evans, C.P.S.	20 Feb., 1856.
49. Parramatta	Percy Simpson, J.P.	28 Feb., 1856.
50. Paterson	B. Newbury	22 March, 1858.
51. Patrick's Plains	Christian Poppenhagen	31 March, 1860.
52. Penrith	George T. Clarke, J.P.	20 Feb., 1856.
53. Picton	William R. Antill	30 March, 1857.
54. Port Macquarie	Frederick Becke, C.P.S.	20 Feb., 1856.
55. Port Stephens	Henry Skillman	26 March, 1856.
56. Queanbeyan	Charles E. Newcombe, P.M.	1 Oct., 1857.
57. Raymond Terrace	William Gloag	28 Feb., 1856.
58. Richmond	John Ducker	5 Feb., 1862.
59. Richmond River	Charles Moore, C.P.S.	12 July, 1856.
60. Ryde	George Miller Pope	30 March, 1857.
61. Rylstone	W. W. Armstrong, C.P.S.	5 March, 1857.
62. Scone	James T. Wilshire, C.P.S.	29 Dec., 1862.
63. Shoalhaven	James Aldcorn	28 Feb., 1856.
64. Sofala	Thomas Corbett	27 June, 1856.
65. Tambaroora	Thomas Paten	6 Jan., 1858.
66. Tamworth	John M'Donald, C.P.S.	9 May, 1859.
67. Tenterfield	Richard W. Gill	27 June, 1861.
68. Tumut	Henry Hilton	20 Feb., 1856.
69. Ulladulla	John Done	31 Dec., 1857.
70. Wagga Wagga	Allen B. Morgan	16 Dec., 1857.
71. Warialda	John Geddes	16 July, 1860.
72. Wcc Waa	C. E. Smith, P.M.	16 May, 1859.
73. Wellingrove	George Cobley	5 May, 1862.
74. Wellington	Frederick Marsh, C.P.S.	28 April, 1862.
75. Windsor	George Walker	19 March, 1860.
76. Wollombi	Thomas S. Townshend	31 March, 1862.
77. Wollongong	G. P. Lambert, M.D.	20 Feb., 1856.
78. Yass	John Stiles, C.P.S.	20 Feb., 1856.

3
2

STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1864.

STATISTICAL REGISTER.

1863.

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STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

1863.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1863 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Schools, Convictions, Mills, Manufactories, Number of Acres Under Crop, Live Stock (Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs), Coal Raised (Quantity, Value), Land Sales (Quantity, Amount Realized), Shipping (Inwards, Outwards), Exports (Wool, Tallow, Oil & Co., Gold, Coal), Value of Imports and Exports, Revenue (General, Loans, Ordinary, Loans), and Expenditure (Ordinary, Loans).

* The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 39, 6; population as above. 2nd March, 1841, population 130,866. 2nd March, 1846, " 189,609. 1st March, 1851, " 187,243. 1st March, 1856, " 266,189. 1st March, 1861, " 350,860.

The population from the year 1838 is estimated up to the end of each year. The reduction in the year 1851 was caused by the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales.

* The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. Exclusive of lands conditionally sold under the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861." Price of land in 1825, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre. The minimum price of land was 5s. per acre from 1822 to 1840; 12s. per acre, 1840-2. (20s. in Port Phillip, in 1841). 20s. per acre from 1843 to present time. Number of acres alienated to the end of 1863, -7,778,277 acres. Number of unalienated, about 93,978,743 acres.

In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money; generally in Spanish dollars.

Transportation ceased in 1840. The Return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of Convicts and Military. Gold discovered in May, 1851. The General Revenue column exhibits the gross sum collected. The Loans Expenditure previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

PART I.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

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STATISTICS OF

POPULATION.

No. 1.—RETURN of the INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1863, and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	GENERAL TOTAL.
IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHS.				
Increase by Immigration.....	^a 11,130	5,079	16,209	
Births	8,035	7,644	15,679	
TOTAL INCREASE	19,165	12,723		31,888
EMIGRATION AND DEATHS.				
Decrease by Departure.....	^b 1,033	2,763	13,796	
Deaths	4,026	2,626	^c 6,653	
TOTAL DECREASE.....	15,059	5,389		^c 20,449
NET INCREASE	4,106	7,334		11,439
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1862.....	205,531	161,964		367,495
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1863.....	209,637	169,298		^c 378,934

^a Includes 36 Chinese.

^b Includes 633 Chinese.

^c One sex unknown (a mutilated body).

N.B.—There is no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

No. 2.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the POPULATION of the Colony.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER.			YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31ST DECEMBER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1854	144,121	107,194	251,315	1850 ^a	196,126	140,446	336,572
1855	153,523	119,056	277,579	1860	199,426	149,120	348,546
1856	161,882	124,991	286,873	1861	202,099	156,179	358,278
1857	171,673	133,814	305,487	1862	205,531	161,964	367,495
1858	199,537	142,625	342,062	1863	209,637	169,298	378,934

^a The separation of Queensland from New South Wales took place on the 1st December in this year.
One, sex unknown (a mutilated body).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 3.—RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS of both Sexes, registered in the Colony, during each Quarter of the Year 1863.

QUARTER ENDING—	BIRTHS.			QUARTER ENDING—	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
31 March	1,909	1,857	3,766	31 March	1,255	830	2,085
30 June.....	1,974	1,860	3,834	30 June.....	985	601	1,586
30 September	2,152	2,086	4,238	30 September	896	548	1,445 ^a
31 December	2,000	1,841	3,841	31 December	890	647	1,537
TOTAL	8,035	7,644	15,679	TOTAL	4,026	2,626	6,653 ^a

^a One, sex unknown (a mutilated body).

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

3

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—Continued.

No. 4.—DECENNIAL RETURN of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			YEAR.	DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1854	4,906	4,757	9,663	1854	2,589	1,922	4,511
1855	5,192	5,152	10,344	1855	2,370	1,652	4,022
1856	5,093	5,004	10,097	1856	2,524	1,679	4,203
1857	6,266	6,235	12,501	1857	2,998	1,848	4,846
1858	7,126	6,676	13,802	1858	3,644	2,239	5,883
1859	7,400	7,015	14,415	1859	3,494	2,148	5,642
1860	7,214	7,019	14,233	1860	3,914	2,648	6,562
1861	7,508	7,173	14,681	1861	3,302	2,041	5,343
1862	7,946	7,488	15,434	1862	3,305	2,619	6,524
1863	8,035	7,644	15,679	1863	4,016	2,631	6,648*

* One, sex unknown (a mutilated body).

MARRIAGES.

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony.

DENOMINATION.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Church of England	1,192	1,119	1,109	1,045	1,006	1,074	879	1,021	921	842
Roman Catholic	801	805	732	854	804	820	714	783	824	836
Presbyterian	563	638	595	664	771	889	877	814	962	966
Wesleyan Methodist.. .. .	155	135	167	153	176	212	192	244	219	234
Primitive Methodist.. .. .	....	....	9	9	14	19	36	49	71	55
Independent	35	46	52	43	57	75	41	62	69	100
Baptist	2	9	15	22	21	21	9	22	22	41
Unitarian	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	2	4
German Lutheran .. .. .	....	....	1	4	10	11	....	....	....	....
Jews' Synagogue	10	9	21	7	9	11	10	8	12	14
Christian Israelite .. .. .	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	2	....	1
Latter Day Saints .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Registrars' Offices .. .. .	....	....	74	94	118	160	181	213	224	220
TOTALS	2,761	2,765	2,778	2,902	2,992	3,295	2,945	3,222	3,326	3,314

STATISTICS OF

IMMIGRATION.

No. 6.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony.

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.						IMMIGRANTS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE.						TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.						RELIGION OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.				NATIVE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.			
	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.			ADULTS.			CHILDREN.			ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		GENERAL Total.	CHILDREN.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.											
1854	2,816	2,717	5,533	863	913	1,776	7,309	1,309	665	1,974	336	383	719	2,693	4,125	3,382	7,507	2,495	10,002	4,550	2,758	1	3,056	1,006	3,236	21
1855	5,441	5,459	10,900	1,837	1,800	3,637	14,567	1,309	891	2,200	448	463	916	3,116	6,750	6,380	13,130	4,663	17,683	10,326	4,240	1	7,492	1,815	5,218	42
1856	2,894	2,771	5,655	785	770	1,555	7,210	2,807	2,888	5,695	1,660	1,436	3,096	8,791	5,691	5,659	11,350	4,651	16,001	4,983	2,274	3	3,604	601	2,976	29
1857	4,415	3,587	8,002	1,128	1,075	2,203	10,205	4,123	825	4,948	219	206	425	5,373	8,538	4,412	12,950	2,628	15,578	8,355	1,847	2	7,140	969	2,087	29
1858	2,960	2,733	5,693	641	682	1,323	6,916	11,568 ^a	4,136	15,694	1,045	1,084	2,129	17,823	14,418	6,869	21,287	3,452	24,739	4,508	2,337	21	3,608	664	2,577	37
1859	2,122	2,009	4,221	467	426	893	5,114	5,047	1,420	6,467	541	352	893	7,360	7,169	3,510	10,688	1,786	12,474 ^b	2,614	2,499	1	1,753	517	2,519	25
1860	1,351	1,235	2,586	245	268	503	2,089	9,739	2,110	11,849	670	465	1,135	12,984	11,090	3,345	14,435	1,688	16,073 ^c	1,525	1,564	..	966	311	1,750	32
1861	794	595	1,389	101	99	200	1,589	6,467	1,885	8,352	516	390	906	9,238	7,261	2,480	9,741	1,106	10,847 ^d	513	1,076	..	259	88	1,240	2
1862	1,172	1,047	2,219	214	198	412	2,631	8,117	2,157	10,274	693	572	1,270	11,544	9,289	3,204	12,493	1,682	14,175 ^e	962	1,664	5	557	165	1,898	11
1863	1,366	1,872	3,238	391	404	795	4,033	495	306	801	103	99	202	1,003	2,461	2,173	4,630	997	5,626	1,879	2,754	..	1,028	295	8,275	35

^a In this number is included immigrants from the adjacent Colonies and Fort Curtis.
^b Exclusive of 3,022 Chinese immigrants, and inclusive of 956 immigrants who arrived at Moreton Bay, prior to separation.
^c Exclusive of 6,968 Chinese immigrants.
^d Exclusive of 2,374 Chinese immigrants.
^e Exclusive of 2,374 Chinese immigrants from the "United Kingdom" only.
 N.B.—1863.—The figures in the columns for this year represent immigrants from the "United Kingdom" only. This number includes intercolonial as well as foreign arrivals.
 Note.—1863.—The total number of persons arriving in the Colony was 16,309 (vide Table 1, page 2).

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

5

LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.

No. 7.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN CREEK, during the Year 1863.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1862.			Admitted during the Year 1863.		Discharged during the Year 1863.				Absconded during the Year 1863.				Died during the Year 1863.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1863.					
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed Curable.		Supposed Incurable.		Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
256	146	402	114	73	46	34	{ 10 *7	4 *12	1	..	2	..	32	12	170	90	101	62	271	162

* Transferred to Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

FREE LUNATICS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 8.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1863.

In the Asylum on 31 December, 1862.			Admitted during the Year 1863.		Discharged during the Year 1863.				Absconded during the Year 1863.				Died during the Year 1863.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1863.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.		Male.	Female.	Supposed Curable.		Supposed Incurable.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lunatics..	224	177	401	29 ^a	16 ^b	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	9	24	18	194	162	218	180
Invalids ..	1	7	8	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	2	8
TOTAL..	225	184	409	31	17	13	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	9	24	23	196	165	220	188

^a Of this number seven Patients were received from the Asylum at Tarban Creek.^b Of this number twelve Patients were received from the Asylum at Tarban Creek.

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS, PARRAMATTA.

No. 9.—RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS in the CONVICT LUNATIC AND INVALID ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA, during the Year 1863.

In the Establishment on 31 December, 1862.			Admitted during the Year 1863.		Discharged during the Year 1863.				Absconded during the Year 1863.				Died during the Year 1863.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31 December, 1863.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not Retaken.		Male.	Female.	Curable.		Incurable.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lunatics..	68	7	75	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	65	7	65	7
Invalids ..	28	3	31	7	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	26	2	26	2
TOTAL..	96	10	106	7	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	91	9	91	9

STATISTICS OF

No. 10.—RETURN of the Number of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Colony, during the Year 1868, shewing the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., during the same period; also, how supported.

Table with columns: INSTITUTION, ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1868, DECEASED DURING THE YEAR 1868, DIED DURING THE YEAR 1868, REMAINING IN HOSPITAL ON 31st DECEMBER, 1868, RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1868, and DONATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1868. Rows include various institutions like Sydney Infirmary, Children's Hospital, and various orphan schools.

* Includes £3,442 6s. 2d. legal expenses in defending an action at law. b This is a temporary Hospital—only one ward of the new Hospital is completed. c The Hospital at Mawellbrook is in course of erection. d Average number of families. e Includes £359 14s. 10d. for buildings and repairs. f Children. g Includes £235 14s. 5d. for work done by the Institution. h This building is not yet completed. i The Maternal Return is inaccurate, but no notice having been taken of the request to have it corrected, the figures are given as sent in. j The numbers remaining in the Establishment on 31st December, 1868, and inserted in last year's Return do not correspond with the numbers now inserted.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

7

CONVICTS, &c.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL CONVICTS.

No. 11.—RETURN of the Total Number of CONVICTS in the Colony, on the 31st of December, 1863, shewing their distribution.

BRITISH CONVICTS.									COLONIAL CONVICTS.						
INVALID AND LUNATIC ESTABLISHMENT, PARRAMATTA.				COCKATOO ISLAND.					COCKATOO ISLAND.						
Invalids.		Lunatics.		Under sentence to irons or upon the roads.	Under orders of detention.	In Gaols.	Holding Tickets-of-leave.	Total number of British Convicts.	Arrived free, or born in the Colony.	Exiles.	Free by servitude in the Colony.	In Gaols, in Hospitals, or at large.	Holding Tickets-of-leave.	Total number of Colonial Convicts.	GENERAL TOTAL.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
28	2	65	7	1	....	1	35	139	148	7	32	250	100	537	676

No. 12.—RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS Free by Servitude, Absolutely and Conditionally Pardoned, during the Years 1862 and 1863.

YEARS.	FREE BY SERVITUDE.			ABSOLUTELY PARDONED.			CONDITIONALLY PARDONED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1862	3	....	3
1863	1	....	1	2	....	2

SUICIDES.

No. 13.—RETURN of the Number of SUICIDES in the Colony, during the Year 1863, distinguishing the Modes of Death and the Number in each Month.

MONTHS.	MODES OF DEATH.												TOTAL.		
	DROWNING.		HANGING.		SHOOTING.		CUTTING THROAT.		HEMORRHAGE FROM WOUNDING, &c.		POISON.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
January .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	7
February .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
March .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
April	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
June	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
July .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
August .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September .....	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
October .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	5
November .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
December .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
TOTAL.....	3	1	10	2	3	..	10	..	2	..	6	3	34	6	40

No. 14.—RETURN of SUICIDES, in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	MODES OF DEATH.												TOTAL.		
	DROWNING.		HANGING.		SHOOTING.		CUTTING THROAT.		HEMORRHAGE FROM WOUNDING, &c.		POISON.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1860	2	2	3	..	4	..	8	1	1	..	4	4	22	7	29
1861	2	3	6	..	15	..	5	..	..	1	9	4	37	8	45
1862	5	..	10	4	4	..	7	..	..	1	1	5	27	10	37
1863	3	1	10	2	3	..	10	..	2	..	6	3	34	6	40

STATISTICS OF

DISEASES.

No. 15.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS, PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND, and HULK "HARMONY," during the Year 1863.

Table with 25 columns for various organs and systems (Brain and Nerves, Circulatory Organs, etc.) and 21 rows of data including Gaols like Darlinghurst, Sydney, and totals for Old Established Gaols, Newly Established Gaols, and Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols).

* From the 12th February to the 18th November.

No. 16.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS, during the Year 1863.

Table with 25 columns for various organs and systems and 21 rows of data including Gaols like Albury, Armidale, and totals for Newly Established Gaols.

* From the 16th July.

b From the 18th September.

No. 17.—RETURN of DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols), during the Year 1863.

Table with 25 columns for various organs and systems and 21 rows of data including Lock-ups like Armidale, Camden, Campbelltown, etc., and totals for Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols).

a To the 10th July, when the prisoners were removed into the New Gaol.

b To the 12th May, when the prisoners were removed to the Parramatta Gaol, to admit of the New Gaol being commenced.

c To the 18th September, when the prisoners were removed into the New Gaol.

RATES OF WAGES.

No. 18.—DECENNIAL RETURN shewing the AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES for the different Classes of Labour in the Colony.

	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.			
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£		
TRADE OR CALLING.																						
MALES.																						
Carpenters	15 0	....	15 0	....	12 6	....	12 0	....	10 0	80	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	9 0	65 to 80
{ Town	14 0	....	15 0	....	12 2	....	12 0	....	10 6	80	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	9 0	65 to 80
{ Country	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 6	83	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	....	9 0	65 to 80
{ Town	15 0	....	15 0	....	12 2	....	12 0	....	10 0	77	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 6	....	10 6	....	10 6	....	9 0	65 to 80
{ Country	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 0	77	10 0	....	10 0	....	10 6	....	10 6	....	10 6	....	9 0	65 to 80
{ Town	18 0	....	17 0	....	13 6	....	13 0	....	10 6	83	10 0	....	10 0	....	11 0	....	11 0	....	12 to 14	....	10 0	80 to 100
{ Country	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 6	87	11 0	....	11 0	....	11 0	....	11 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	80 to 100
{ Town	21 0	....	17 0	....	13 6	....	14 0	....	10 6	87	10 6	....	11 0	....	11 6	....	11 6	....	10 0	....	10 0	80 to 100
{ Country	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 0	90	12 0	....	12 0	....	12 0	....	12 0	....	10 0	....	10 0	80 to 100
Farm Labourers	25 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	5 6	40	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 40	....	30 to 85	....
Shepherds	25 to 35	....	30 to 35	....	30 to 34	....	30 to 35	....	4 0	30	30 to 35	....	30 to 35	....	30 to 35	....	30 to 35	....	30 to 35	....	30 to 35	....
FEMALES.																						
Cooks (plain)	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	21 to 27	....	25 to 30	....	....	26	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	26 to 40	....	26 to 32	....
Housemaids	18 to 25	....	18 to 25	....	19 to 22	....	16 to 18	....	....	23	16 to 18	....	16 to 25	....	20 to 25	....	20 to 25	....	20 to 26	....	20 to 26	....
Laundresses	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	23 to 26	....	20 to 25	....	....	26	20 to 25	....	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	25 to 30	....	30 to 40	....	26 to 32	....
Nursesmaids	15 to 20	....	15 to 20	....	16 to 19	....	15 to 20	....	....	19	15 to 18	....	15 to 20	....	15 to 20	....	15 to 20	....	15 to 25	....	15 to 26	....
General House Servants	25 to 30	....	20 to 26	....	20 to 24	....	20 to 25	....	....	25	20 to 26	....	18 to 25	....	20 to 25	....	20 to 25	....	25	....	18 to 32	....
Farm House Servants	25	20 to 24	19 to 22	18 to 20	25	15 to 20	18 to 25	20 to 25	20 to 25	22	18 to 26
Dairy Women, &c.

PART II.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CRIME.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 20.—RETURN of the Expense of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT for the Year 1863; the Number of Churches, Chapels, and Schoolhouses used for Divine Worship, and their Accommodation; and the Average Number of Persons attending same.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers Act. 19 Vict., Nos. 39 and 31.	EXPENSE.						CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOLHOUSES USED FOR DIVINE WORSHIP.		
		Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies.		Towards build- ing Churches, Chapels, and Ministers' Dwellings.		Total.		Number	Accommo- dation.	Average Attend- ance.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Church of England { Diocese of { Sydney and Suburbs } Sydney { Country .. } Diocese of Newcastle .. }	121	12,912	17 4	.....	.....	12,912	17 4	31	10,712	9,752
		5,054	3 6	.....	.....	5,054	3 6	151	19,153	11,696
	81	9,461	6,919					81	9,461	6,919
	121	17,967	0 10	.....	.....	17,967	0 10	263	39,326	23,367
Roman Catholic Church* { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	68	8,748	0 1	4,820	0 3	13,568	0 4	5	2,150	2,140
	69	14,040	12,525					69	14,040	12,525
	68	8,748	0 1	4,820	0 3	13,568	0 4	74	16,190	14,665
Presbyterian Church { Synod of { Sydney and Suburbs } Australia { Country .. } Synod of { Sydney and Suburbs } Eastern Australia { Country .. } Synod of { Sydney and Suburbs } New South Wales { Country .. } Congregational (unattached)—Suburbs .. United Presbyterian }	26	2,873	3 11	525	6 4	3,398	10 3	4	1,620	990
	48	6,865	3,219					48	6,865	3,219
	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	800	700
	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3,090	1,335
	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	400
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	200
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	300
	61	2,873	3 11	525	6 4	3,398	10 3	37	14,475	7,644
Wesleyan Methodist Church { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	40	2,784	12 3	.....	.....	2,784	12 3	273	27,650	22,545
	40	2,784	12 3	.....	.....	2,784	12 3	273	27,650	22,545
Independent Wesleyan Methodist Church—Sydney ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	500	360
Primitive Methodist Church { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	350	280
	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2,610	1,440
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,960	1,720
Congregational Church { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5,346	4,606
	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,820	1,480
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	7,166	6,086
Baptist Church { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,410	640
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	600	350
	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,010	990
Unitarian Church	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	230	150
Jews' Synagogue	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	152	50
Christian Israelites { Sydney and Suburbs } Country }	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	40
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	370	172
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	570	212
GENERAL TOTAL	339	32,372	17 1	5,345	6 7	37,718	3 8	776	111,229	82,789

N.B.—Number of paid Ministers included in the above, viz. :—Church of England, 74; Roman Catholic, 47; Presbyterian, 18; and Wesleyan, 10.

* It has been found impossible to obtain complete Returns from this Denomination. The above figures represent the Returns received up to the time this sheet was printed.

Note.—Services are held, by many of the Clergymen of the different Denominations, at Court Houses, private residences, and other places not included in this Return.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

13

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

No. 21.—RETURN showing the Number of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, and Average Number of SCHOLARS attending the same, of the several Denominations in the Colony, in the Year 1863.

DENOMINATION.	SUNDAY SCHOOLS.						
	Number.	Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England { Diocese of Sydney { Sydney and Suburbs	30	156	231	387	1,670	1,780	3,450
	82	197	261	458	1,600	1,657	3,157
	62	142	223	365	1,071	1,280	2,351
	164	495	715	1,210	4,241	4,717	8,958
Roman Catholic Church { Sydney and Suburbs	5	21	23	44	247	294	541
	70	200	210	410	1,383	1,784	3,167
	75	221	233	454	1,630	2,078	3,708
Presbyterian Church { Synod of Australia { Sydney and Suburbs	4	19	26	45	185	188	373
	21	52	63	115	336	384	720
	3	19	19	38	153	154	307
	21	40	43	83	256	299	555
	2	5	3	8	43	33	76
	1	10	10	20	90	110	200
1	7	3	10	36	20	56	
53	152	167	319	1,099	1,188	2,287	
Wesleyan Methodist Church { Sydney and Suburbs	130	456	511	967	3,330	4,158	7,988
	130	456	511	967	3,330	4,158	7,988
Independent Wesleyan Methodist Church—Sydney	3	16	13	29	92	118	210
Primitive Methodist Church { Sydney and Suburbs	2	8	6	14	50	60	110
	18	53	44	97	357	318	675
	20	61	60	111	407	378	785
Congregational Church { Sydney and Suburbs	14	..	..	237	..	..	2,220
	9	..	..	73	..	..	660
	23	..	..	310	..	..	2,880
Baptist Church { Sydney and Suburbs	3	15	15	30	87	118	205
	6	23	18	41	122	125	247
	9	38	33	71	209	243	452
Unitarian Church—Sydney	1	6	5	11	20	25	45
Jews' Synagogue .. .. .	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
Christian Israelites { Sydney and Suburbs .. .. .	..	..	..	....	..	..	....

GENERAL TOTAL	478	.. †	.. †	3,482	.. †	.. †	27,313

* See foot-note on preceding page.

† Owing to the incompleteness of the Returns from the Congregational Church, the Total Males and Females cannot be distinguished.

STATISTICS OF

SUNDAY SCHOOLS—Continued.

No. 22.—RETURN of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1859	313	7,870	8,720	16,590
1860	329	10,055	11,049	21,104
1861	410	11,872	12,972	24,844
1862	405	11,916	13,446	25,362
1863	474	.....*	.....*	27,153

* See foot-note on preceding page.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No. 23.—RETURN shewing the Number of PRIVATE SCHOOLS, and SCHOLARS attending the same, in each POLICE DISTRICT of the Colony, in the Year 1863.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	No. of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			POLICE DISTRICTS.—Contd.	No. of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.			Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
Albury	5	29	63	92	Brought forward....	132	1,139	1,382	2,521
Armidale	2	13	10	23	Mudgee	6	34	44	78
Bathurst	11	167	160	327	Murrurundi	4	18	47	65
Berrima.....	3*	12	26	38	Muswellbrook	2	28	9	37
Binalong	16	141	176	317	Newcastle.....	8	64	169	233
Braidwood	6	68	68	136	Orange	4	40	21	61
Broulee	3	12	13	25	Parramatta and Liverpool	26	299	259	558
Camden.....	3	37	7	44	Paterson	1	20	13	33
Campbelltown	2	3	23	26	Patrick's Plains	5	93	67	160
Cassilis	1	7	5	12	Penrith	14	96	128	224
Cooma	3	13	10	23	Port Macquarie	1	16	25	41
Dubbo	6	14	24	38	Port Stephens	2	20	8	28
Dungog.....	1	7	8	15	Queanbeyan	4	22	31	53
Eden	1	1	5	6	Raymond Terrace	4	34	50	84
Goulburn	14	133	129	262	Rylstone	1	7	7	14
Grafton	7	44	69	113	Sydney	179	2,191	2,647	4,838
Gundagai	2	9	18	27	Tamworth.....	1	2	3	5
Hartley	2	30	17	47	Wagga Wagga.....	2	9	16	25
Kiama	6	33	90	128	Wec Waa	3	11	21	32
Maitland	32	312	401	713	Wellington	3	21	42	63
M'Leay	2	18	12	30	Windsor	12	110	171	281
Manning River	1	4	20	24	Wollongong	5	9	47	56
Moama	1	10	7	17	Wollombi, &c.	1	9	7	16
Molong	2	17	21	38	Yass	2	15	16	31
Carried forward.....	132	1,139	1,382	2,521	GENERAL TOTAL..	421	4,307	5,230	9,537

ERRATA.

No. 22 Return—Page 14—“Sunday Schools,”—

Year 1863—*For 474, read 478; for 27,153, read 27,313.*



NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

EDUCATION.

No. 24.—RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS, and of SCHOLARS attending the same, in the Colony, for the Year 1863; also, the AMOUNTS paid by GOVERNMENT and received from VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			AMOUNTS PAID BY GOVERNMENT, FROM THE COLONIAL TREASURY, IN 1863.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, FEES, AND OTHER SOURCES, IN 1863.	TOTAL.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
ORPHAN SCHOOLS.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Protestant	1	134	72	206	3,271 15 3	.....	3,271 15 3
Roman Catholic	1	130	100	230	4,222 9 6	.....	4,222 9 6
TOTALS OF ORPHAN SCHOOLS ..	2	264	172	436	7,494 4 9	.....	7,494 4 9
ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN ..	1	210	155	365	2,637 17 9	3,205 13 9	5,993 11 6
DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
Church of England— { Sydney ..	111	4,076	3,040	7,116	10,754 9 11	6,342 19 7	} 24,525 17 10
Diocese of { Newcastle ..	55	1,559	1,414	2,973	5,162 1 10	1,983 16 6	
Roman Catholic	122	3,889	3,908	7,797	^a 10,665 14 0	4,978 8 1	15,643 17 1
Presbyterian	24	777	674	1,451	2,570 16 7	1,175 1 5	3,745 18 0
Wesleyan	21	732	506	1,238	^c 2,338 10 5	1,223 17 5	} 4,457 1 6
Denominational School Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	894 13 8	.....
TOTALS OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS..	333	11,033	9,542	20,575	32,658 16 5	15,703 18 0	48,392 14 5
NATIONAL SCHOOLS.							
Schools	214	8,525	7,200	15,725	29,490 4 9	12,235 6 9	} 48,531 1 11
General Management .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	^a 1,031 3 10	.....
TOTALS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS	214	8,525	7,200	15,725	36,295 15 2	12,235 6 9	48,531 1 11
TOTALS OF ORPHAN, DENOMINATIONAL, AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS ..	550	20,032	17,069	37,101	79,160 14 1	31,244 18 6	110,411 12 7
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY ^a	1	32	.....	32 ^d	5,000 0 0	3,851 7 6	8,851 7 6
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE	1	9	.....	9	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE	1	2	.....	2	6,322 7 2	169 8 0	6,491 15 2
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	1	111	.....	111	1,500 0 0	2,931 5 10	4,431 5 10
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.							
King's School, Parramatta	1	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
All other Schools	421	4,307	5,230	9,537	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS ..	422	4,325	5,230	9,555	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL	976	24,511	22,299	46,810	92,489 1 3	38,196 19 10	130,686 1 1

^a From Clergy and School Estates Revenue. ^b Includes: £156 from Clergy and School Estates Revenue.
^c Includes £22 11s. 6d. from Clergy and School Estates Revenue. ^d 1862.—The number of Students inserted in last year's Return, viz., 11, were new Students; the total of Matriculated Students attending lectures during the year was 31.

No. 25.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1854	413	13,557	12,396	25,953
1855	476	14,365	12,875	27,243
1856	565	15,760	13,666	29,426
1857	550	15,470	13,766	29,236
1858	653	17,557	15,079	33,236
1859	739	17,581	15,259	32,840
1860	798	18,740	16,027	34,767
1861	849	19,993	17,881	37,874
1862	925	22,125	20,086	42,211
1863	976	24,511	22,299	46,810

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED						
				Deaths.		For Trial.		In Passage.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ^a	Under 10 years ..	210	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 " ..			.....	.....	27	3	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ..			.....	.....	101	11	33	3
	30 to 40 " ..			.....	.....	72 ³	9	25	1
	40 to 50 " ..			.....	.....	41	2	12 ¹	1
	50 years and upwards..			.....	.....	24	3	10	.....
Unknown .. ..	.....	.....	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	210	414	42	2	265 ³	28	83 ²	5
Hulk "Harmony" ^c	10 to 20 years ..	2	90	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	20 to 30 " ..			.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1
	30 to 40 " ..			.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	40 to 50 " ..			.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	50 years and upwards..			.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	2	90	.....	.....	59	.....	1	
Parramatta	Under 10 years ..	126	246	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	10 to 20 "	5	1
	20 to 30 "	6	2
	30 to 40 "
	40 to 50 "
50 years and upwards..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	126	246	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....
Goulburn ..	Under 10 years ..	80	160	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4
	10 to 20 "	16	12	1
	20 to 30 "	9 ⁴	3	16	5
	30 to 40 "	5	2	10	3
	40 to 50 "	3 ¹	13	1
50 years and upwards..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	80	160	.....	.....	43 ⁵	5	55	10
Bathurst ..	Under 10 years ..	68	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 "	12	1	6
	20 to 30 "	51 ⁹	1	30	1
	30 to 40 "	23 ⁵	9
	40 to 50 "	15	1	6
50 years and upwards..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....		
Total .. ..	.....	68	128	.....	.....	105 ¹⁵	3	54 ¹	1
Maitland ..	Under 10 years ..	28	80	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
	10 to 20 "	22 ²	6	9
	20 to 30 "	13 ²	5	3
	30 to 40 "	16 ²	2	2
	40 to 50 "	13 ¹	4
50 years and upwards..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	28	80	2	.....	72 ⁷	14	19 ⁴	.....
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ..	Under 10 years ..	12	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 to 20 "
	20 to 30 "
	30 to 40 "
	40 to 50 "
50 years and upwards..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. ..	.....	12	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS OF OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS, &c. ..	.....	526	1,306	44 ¹	2	498 ³⁰	112	211 ⁷	17

^a Between the 13th February and 4th November there were never more than four female prisoners in
^b The education of
^c From the 12th February to the 13th November. These prisoners were removed from
 NOTE.—The small figures

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PRISONERS.

and of the Number of PRISONERS received therein during the Year 1863; also, the Education of same.

DURING THE YEAR 1863.														Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.							
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
82	3	73	37	.....	.....	182	43	.....	3	109	23	11	3	62	12			
354	20	210	60	.....	.....	698	94	6	2	493	53	32	13	173	28				
133	13	186	83	.....	.....	419	106	2	4	288	59	23	17	108	30				
97	11	143	70	.....	.....	293	84	1	0	201	36	17	11	75	37				
62	6	130	78	.....	.....	216	87	.....	3	101	43	23	10	92	34			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
718	53	743	328	.....	.....	1851	416	9	18	1,193	219	106	64	510	141				
.....	1	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	2	.....	50	.....	8	.....	37
.....	8	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	4	.....	126	.....	45	.....	67
.....	3	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	3	.....	94	.....	55	.....	61
.....	4	.....	153	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	4	.....	56	.....	36	.....	78
.....	3	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	1	.....	50	.....	11	.....	24
.....	19	.....	714	.....	.....	.....	793	.....	14	.....	376	.....	155	.....	262
.....	8	.....	5	.....	1	.....	19	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	7
81	19	23	28	.....	.....	109	48	32	2	55	20	30	1	24	27				
86	9	37	38	.....	.....	129	49	10	1	48	21	42	11	39	17				
53	8	31	32	.....	.....	84	40	6	1	33	16	21	10	25	14				
28	9	36	28	8	.....	72	37	.....	.....	25	10	21	13	26	14			
256	46	135	131	9	.....	413	180	50	4	175	69	117	36	121	75					
.....						
6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	23	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	17	1
16	1	9	4	.....	.....	53	6	2	.....	28	1	2	1	23	4			
11	3	24	6	.....	.....	60	17	2	1	33	7	8	3	19	7				
8	3	19	5	.....	.....	42	18	4	1	27	1	4	3	11	9				
11	1	25	4	.....	.....	62	6	1	.....	12	.....	3	.....	37	6	
52	8	80	20	.....	.....	230	43	10	2	106	9	17	7	107	27				
.....						
3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	22	3	1	1	8	2	4	1	10	.....					
15	1	22	7	.....	.....	118	10	2	.....	76	5	10	4	32	1			
10	5	23	8	.....	.....	65	13	6	1	40	2	14	8	11	3				
13	.....	25	8	.....	.....	59	9	2	.....	26	3	15	4	18	2		
2	.....	12	3	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	6	1	11	1	4	1	
43	6	83	29	.....	.....	285	39	11	2	156	13	54	19	75	7				
.....						
4	1	.....	5	.....	2	15	7	.....	.....	13	1	1	4	1	2		
42	1	29	4	.....	.....	102	11	3	.....	69	8	14	1	19	2			
22	2	44	21	.....	.....	83	23	1	.....	72	6	5	12	6	10			
29	4	38	39	.....	.....	86	45	1	.....	59	20	6	6	21	19			
25	5	34	21	.....	.....	76	26	1	.....	48	5	4	12	24	9			
122	13	145	90	2	.....	362	117	6	.....	261	40	30	35	71	42				
.....						
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	6	.....	29	.....	2	.....	8	.....					
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	9	.....	22	.....	2	.....	9	.....					
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	8	.....	14	.....	2	.....	5	.....					
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	25	.....	71	.....	6	.....	23	.....					
1,201	145	1,186	1,312	11	.....	3,241	1,583	111	40	1,962	726	330	306	907	554					

the Gaol; the women during that time were sent to and imprisoned on board the Hulk "Harmony."
 "Debtors" unknown.
 Darlinghurst Gaol to the Hulk "Harmony," for sanitary reasons, the Gaol being overcrowded.
 denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 27.—RETURN of the NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS, and of the Number of PRISONERS

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED						
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Albury	10 to 20 years	12	36	....	....	....	....	....	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	2	2	....	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	3	1	....	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	1	....	....	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	12	36	....	....	7	3	....	....
Armidale ^a	20 to 30 years	12	24	1	....	3	1	....	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	1	1	....	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	....	....	....	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	1	....	....	....
	Total			12	24	1	5	2
Berrima ^b	Under 10 years	68	150	....	....	....	....	....	....
	10 to 20 " .. ..			....	....	....	....	8	....
	20 to 30 "	2	27	3	1
	30 to 40 "	2	1	19	3
	40 to 50 "	23	7
	50 years and upwards..			1	1	10	1	2
Total	68	150	....	....	5	1	87	18	
Braidwood	10 to 20 years	12	36	....	....	2	....	....	....
	20 to 30 "			1	....	6	....	2	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	5	....	2	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	....	....	....	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	2	....	....	....
Total	12	36	1	....	15	....	4	....	
Eden	Under 10 years	5	11	....	....	....	....	1	....
	10 to 20 " .. ..			....	....	2	....	....	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	3	....	3	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	1	1	1	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	....	....	1	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	1	....	1	....
Total	5	11	....	....	7	1	7	....	

^a Opened on the 16th July.

^b The education of those on transit, unknown.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PRISONERS—Continued.

received therein during the Year 1863; also, the Education of same.

DURING THE YEAR 1863.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....
1 ₁	....	3	1	....	....	6 ₃	1	1 ₂	....	6 ₂	....	....	1	....₁	....
3	....	9	1	....	....	15 ₁	1	....	....	13 ₁	1	....	....	2	....
3	....	4	2	....	....	8	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	2
1	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	6	....	1	....	....	....
10 ₁	....	24	4	....	....	41 ₄	4	2 ₂	....	33 ₃	1	8	1	6 ₁	2
....	....	3	1	....	....	7 ₁	1	1 ₁	1	4	....	2	1	1 ₁	....
1	....	1	....	....	....	3 ₁	....	....₁	....	3	....	....	....	....₁	....
1	....	1	3	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
1	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....
3	....	8	4	....	....	17 ₂	4	1 ₂	1	11	....	2	1	4 ₂	3
....
....	....	1	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....
30 ₁	....	1	....	....	....	60 ₄	1	7 ₂	....	31 ₄	1	3	....	16	....
18 ₁	....	....	....	....	....	39 ₂	3	7	....	18	2	1	....	7 ₂	1
14	....	1	....	....	....	38	7	5	....	20	4	2	....	9	....
23	1	4	1	....	....	38 ₁	5	7	....	18	1	4	....	13 ₁	1
85 ₂	1	7	1	....	....	184 ₇	16	20 ₂	....	88 ₄	8	10	....	50 ₃	2
2	....	4	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....
3 ₂	....	7 ₂	1	....	....	19 ₄	1	2 ₂	....	15	1	2	....	2 ₄	....
1	....	5 ₄	3	....	....	13 ₄	3	2	....	8	1	2	....	3 ₄	2
3	....	7	2	....	....	10	2	....	....	6	....	1	....	3 ₄	2
1	....	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	4	....
10 ₂	....	30 ₆	6	....	....	60 ₈	6	4 ₂	....	37	2	7	....	16 ₆	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
4	....	17	....	....	....	27	....	3	....	24	....	3	....	....	....
3 ₃	....	3	....	....	....	8 ₃	1	....₂	....	3	....	2	1	3 ₃	....
1	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
9 ₃	....	24	1	....	....	47 ₃	2	3 ₂	1	34	1	8	1	5 ₃	....

Note.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

No. 27.—NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS—Continued.

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED					
				Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Grafton	10 to 20 years	13	30	....	....	4	....	....	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	15 ₁	....	....	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	11 ₁	....	....	....
	40 to 50 "			2	....	10	1	1	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	8	....	1	....
Total	13	30	2	....	48 ₂	1	2	....
Mudgee	Under 10 years	12	36	....	....	....	....	....	....
	10 to 20 " .. ..			....	....	6	....	2	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	24	1	2	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	8	....	....	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	5	....	....	....
50 years and upwards..	....	....	2	....	....	....
Total	12	36	....	....	45	1	4	....
Wagga Wagga	20 to 30 years	12	24	....	....	3	....	1	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	5	....	2	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	2	....	....	1
	50 years and upwards..			1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	12	24	1	....	10	....	3	1	
Wollongong	10 to 20 years	12	24	....	....	2	....	2	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	1	....	1	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	1	....	....	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	2	....	....	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	1	....	....	....
Total	12	24	....	....	7	....	3	....
Yass ^a	10 to 20 years	10	30	....	....	3	....	....	....
	20 to 30 " .. ..			....	....	8	....	....	....
	30 to 40 " .. ..			....	....	6	....	2	....
	40 to 50 " .. ..			....	....	5	....	3	....
	50 years and upwards..			....	....	3	....	1	....
Total	10	30	....	....	25	....	6	....
TOTALS OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS ..		168	401	5	174 ₈	4	116 ₄	14

^a Opened on the 18th September.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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PRISONERS—Continued.

DURING THE YEAR 1863.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	15 ₁	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	5 ₁	....
2	....	1	....	....	....	14 ₁	....	3	....	11	....	1	....	2 ₁	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	....	....	8	1	4	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	1	....
2	....	1	....	....	....	55 ₂	1	3 ₁	....	37	1	7	....	11 ₂	....
....	....	7	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
2	....	3	....	1	....	14	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	5	....
3 ₂	....	5 ₁	5	....	....	34 ₃	6	....	....	24 ₂	3	2	2	8 ₁	1
5 ₂	....	5	4	....	....	18 ₂	4	1 ₂	....	11	3	4	....	3 ₂	1
6	....	5	3	....	....	16	3	4	....	12	....	1	3	3	....
2	....	4	2	....	....	8	2	....	....	6	....	....	1	2	1
18 ₄	....	29 ₁	21	1	....	97 ₆	22	5 ₂	....	60 ₂	6	9	6	28 ₃	10
5	....	6	....	....	....	15	....	2	....	13	....	1	....	1	....
5 ₂	....	2	1	....	....	14 ₂	1	....	....	14 ₁	....	....	1	....	....
2	1	2	....	....	....	6	2	....	1	6	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
12 ₂	1	11	1	....	....	37 ₂	3	2 ₁	1	35 ₁	1	1	1	1 ₁	1
1	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....
4	....	1	3	....	....	7	3	1	....	6	....	1	2	....	1
4	....	2	5	....	....	7	5	....	1	4	2	2	1	1	2
1	....	1	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....
3	....	3	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	6	....	1	....	....	....
13	....	8	9	....	....	31	9	2	1	22	3	5	3	4	3
....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
....	....	8	....	....	....	16	....	1	....	12	....	2	....	2	....
....	....	2 ₁	....	....	....	10 ₁	....	2 ₁	....	2	....	4	....	4 ₁	....
....	....	....	2	....	....	8	2	....	....	4	1	2	....	2	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	12 ₁	2	....	....	43 ₁	2	3 ₁	....	24	1	8	....	11 ₁	1
162 ₁₄	2	154 ₈	49	1	....	612 ₃₁	69	51 ₁₅	4	381 ₁₀	24	60	13	135 ₂₁	26

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 28.—RETURN of LOCK-UPS (proclaimed Gaols) and of the Number of

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED					
			Debtors.		For Trial.		In Transitu.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armidale ^a	4	16	....	....	55	1	7	....
Camden	3	17	....	....	45	16	109	13
Campbelltown	13	23	....	....	4	....	87	12
Cooma	2	4	....	....	14	....	7	....
Deniliquin	4	24	3	....	14	....	5	....
Dubbo	4	8	..	....	13	1	8	....
Gundagai	4	16	1	....	12	....	44	3
Hartley	8	20	....	....	....	....	75	3
Murrumbidgee	4	8	....	....	....	....	40	1
Muswellbrook	5	15	....	....	5	....	59	....
Orange	4	20	1	....	27	....	43	2
Paterson	2	16	....	....	4	1	....	....
Penrith	6	20	....	....	125	23	90	9
Port Macquarie	12	50	....	....	6	....	1	....
Queanbeyan	3	12	1	....	26	4	12	....
Scone	2	6	....	....	12	....	48	2
Singleton	4	12	....	....	23	2	66	....
Tamworth	4	22	....	....	22	1	11	....
Tenterfield	4	10	....	....	4	....	....	....
Wellington	2	8	....	....	20	....	12	....
Windsor ^b	15	46	....	....	4	1	3	....
Yass ^c	10	30	....	....	33	3	40	6
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS)	119	403	6	....	468	53	767	51
TOTALS OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS	168	401	5	....	174 ⁶	4	116 ⁴	14
TOTALS OF OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS	526	1,306	44 ¹	2	498 ³⁰	112	211 ⁷	17
GENERAL TOTAL	813	2,110	55 ¹	2	1,140 ³⁸	169	1,094 ¹¹	82

^a To the 10th July, from which date the prisoners were removed to the New Gaol.^b To the 12th May, from which date the prisoners were removed to Parramatta Gaol, to admit of the New Gaol being commenced.^c To the 18th September, from which date the prisoners were removed to the New Gaol.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PRISONERS—Continued.

PRISONERS received therein during the Year 1863 ; also, the Education of same.

DURING THE YEAR 1863.								Greatest Number received at any one time.		EDUCATION.					
UNDER SENTENCE TO—						TOTAL NUMBER.				Number who can read and write.		Number who can read only.		Number who cannot read.	
Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
....	..	9	..	....	....	71	1	3	1	42	1	14	..	15	..
....	..	1	1	....	....	155	30	19	..	91	9	5	4	59	17
....	..	....	..	43	9	134	21	10	1	60	10	..	..	74	11
16	..	74	7	....	....	111	7	3	..	73	3	16	3	22	1
7	..	29	3	....	....	58	3	2	..	25	2	22	1	11	..
....	..	....	..	....	....	21	1	3	..	12	1	2	..	7	..
5	..	19	3	....	....	81	6	5	1	39	4	15	..	27	2
....	..	21	7	....	....	96	10	12	2	58	6	..	..	38	4
....	..	10	3	....	....	50	4	6	1	34	..	7	2	9	2
....	..	5	2	....	....	69	2	5	..	39	1	8	1	22	..
9	4	....	..	....	....	80	6	5	1	45	2	20	1	15	3
....	..	....	2	....	....	4	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1
15	1	36	6	....	....	266	39	12	1	201	19	13	10	52	10
1	..	2	..	....	....	10	....	2	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
....	..	5	1	....	....	44	5	5	1	27	1	10	1	7	3
....	..	1	..	1	....	62	2	4	1	40	1	6	1	16	..
10	2	17	9	....	....	116	13	7	2	80	8	11	3	25	2
12	..	20	1	....	....	65	2	4	1	30	2	10	..	25	..
1	..	16	1	....	....	21	1	3	..	14	..	1	..	6	1
4	2	53	9	....	....	89	11	4	1	68	8	6	2	15	1
3	1	6	3	....	....	16	5	3	..	10	..	..	..	6	5
....	..	29	11	....	....	102	20	7	3	36	6	20	10	46	4
83	10	353	69	44	9	1,721	192	125	18	1,031	85	137	40	503	67
162 ₁₄	2	154 ₈	49	1	....	612 ₃₄	69	51 ₁₅	4	381 ₁₀	24	60	13	135 ₂₄	26
1,291 ₆₂	145	1,186 ₂₉	1,312 ₂	11	....	3,241 ₁₂₈	1,538 ₂	111 ₂₁	40	1,962 ₁₇	726 ₁	330 ₁₉	306	907 ₉₃	554 ₁
1,536 ₇₆	157	1,693 ₃₆	1,430 ₂	56	9	5,574 ₁₆₃	1,849 ₂	287 ₃₆	62	3,374 ₂₇	835 ₁	577 ₁₈	359	1,545 ₁₁₇	647 ₁

NOTE.—In the Lock-ups (proclaimed Gnoles) the whites have not been distinguished from the black or coloured prisoners.

No. 29.—RETURN of the OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS, and the PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gaol, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney ..	10 to 20 years ..	6	9	5	7	3	9	14	25	80	24	..	..	66	9	146	33
	20 to 30 ..	21	6	11	11	12	37	44	54	373	37	..	..	147	41	520	78
	30 to 40 ..	16	2	15	7	30	32	61	41	175	50	..	..	116	42	291	92
	40 to 50 ..	12	1	16	6	36	41	64	48	105	30	..	..	92	47	197	77
	50 years and upwards	7	2	11	4	42	47	60	53	38	19	..	..	46	36	84	55
	Total ..	62	20	58	35	123	166	243	221	771	160	..	..	467	175	1,238	335
Hulk "Harmony" ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	6	..	2	..	13	..	21	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	..
	20 to 30 ..	..	10	..	7	..	25	..	42	..	..	..	..	74	..	74	..
	30 to 40 ..	..	3	..	8	..	29	..	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	40	..
	40 to 50 ..	..	3	..	2	..	33	..	38	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	..
	50 years and upwards	..	..	..	4	..	43	..	47	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..
	Total	22	..	23	..	143	..	188	190	..	190
Parramatta ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	3	..	2	..	17	6
	20 to 30 ..	3	3	1	1	..	..	4	4	80	47	10	..	14	..	104	47
	30 to 40 ..	6	5	3	2	..	..	9	7	92	47	21	..	10	..	123	47
	40 to 50 ..	9	11	5	7	1	..	15	18	72	40	..	..	12	..	84	40
	50 years and upwards	4	6	2	4	..	1	6	11	62	37	..	..	10	..	72	37
	Total ..	22	27	11	14	1	1	34	42	318	177	34	..	48	..	400	177
Goulburn ..	10 to 20 years ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	20 to 30 ..	3	..	2	1	3	1	8	2	20	2	..	..	..	20	2	..
	30 to 40 ..	8	1	9	2	8	3	25	6	35	3	..	..	..	35	3	..
	40 to 50 ..	5	..	6	1	12	8	23	9	12	1	..	..	..	12	1	..
	50 years and upwards	4	..	10	2	23	6	42	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
	Total ..	21	1	28	6	51	18	100	25	77	6	..	..	..	77	6	..
Bathurst ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 to 30 ..	16	..	7	..	2	..	25	..	8	..	6	..	8	3	22	3
	30 to 40 ..	8	2	2	..	5	5	15	7	25	..	20	..	18	4	63	4
	40 to 50 ..	3	2	2	1	8	8	13	11	20	..	5	..	12	2	37	2
	50 years and upwards	4	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	31	4	12	1	18	13	61	18	53	..	31	..	38	9	122	9
Maitland ..	Under 10 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 to 20 years ..	13	4	1	1	..	1	14	6	4	7	..	..	..	4	7	..
	20 to 30 ..	74	5	11	5	8	..	93	10	64	4	2	..	..	66	4	..
	30 to 40 ..	57	7	7	4	10	6	74	17	50	10	5	..	..	55	10	..
	40 to 50 ..	47	3	8	2	10	15	65	20	53	29	15	..	..	68	29	..
	50 years and upwards	28	2	7	..	21	11	56	13	32	23	6	..	..	38	23	..
Total ..	219	21	34	12	49	33	302	66	203	73	28	..	..	231	73	..	

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured prisoners.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PRISONERS—Continued.

ISLAND, and of the Number of PRISONERS in Confinement at MICHAELMAS, 1863, &c., &c.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.						Deaths during the Year.		NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1863.																									
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.				FELONS.						PETTY LARCENY.						ASSAULTS.						OTHER OFFENCES.						GENERAL TOTAL.	
								Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.	Tried.	Untried.	TOTAL.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
4	3	13	17	3	19	19	3	19	3	17	1	18	3	1	18	3	1	18	3	1	18	3	1	18	3	1	18	3	1	18			
24	9	72	96	9	58	2	60	18	1	19	3	1	19	3	1	19	3	1	19	3	1	19	3	1	19	3	1	19	3				
19	5	45	64	5	27	1	28	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1				
13	7	18	31	7	30	1	31	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1				
3	1	7	10	1	17	1	17	11	1	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
63	25	155	218	25	151	4	155	84	2	87	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
	2		2		1		1		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3				
	4		4		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2				
	4		4						3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3				
	6		6						5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5				
	8		8						7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7		7				
	19		19		3		3		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20		20				
9	6		9	6	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4				
70	14		70	14	17	1	17	1	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12				
76	9		76	9	25	1	25	1	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12	6	12				
45	7		45	7	14	4	14	4	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6				
38	4		38	4					1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2					
238	40		238	40	59	8	59	8	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35	16	35				
					1		1		2		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3				
1	1		1	1	20	1	22	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1				
3	4		3	4	9	1	10	1	3	3		3	3	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1				
1	2		1	2	3		3		2	4		2	4		2	4		2	4		2	4		2	4		2	4					
1	1		1	1	1		1		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2				
6	8		6	8	34	2	36	2	11	7		11	7	2	1		2	1		2	1		2	1		2	1		2				
					1	1	1	2	1																								
2		1	3		8	1	9	1																									
3		1	4		7	1	8	1																									
2			2		1		1																										
					1																												
7		2	9		17	3	20	3																									
					1																												
4	1		4	1	2	1	2	1																									
9		1	10		5		4	1	9	1																							
1	1		1	1	6		6		3		1		4		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3				
4			4		3		4		4	1		4	1	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3					
1			1		2		1		1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1				
19	2	1	20	2	17	1	18	1	6	1	23	2	7	2	9	2	14	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21				

* Three executed. b Both executed. c One executed.

STATISTICS OF

No. 29.—OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS, &c.—Continued.

GAOLS, ETC., AND

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island..	10 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	..	..	..	40
	30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	3	..	..	..	62
	40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	..	35
	50 years and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	16
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	7	..	..	..	153
TOTAL OF OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS, &c. ..	..	355	95	143	91	242	374	740	560	1,422	416	246	..	553	374	2,221	790

No. 30.—RETURN of the NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS, and of the

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albury ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	20 to 30 ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	8
	30 to 40 ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	8
	40 to 50 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	50 years and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	2	20	..	..	3	..	22	
Armidale * ..	20 to 30 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	30 to 40 ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40 to 50 ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50 years and upwards ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	..	8	2	..	..	..	8	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Berrima ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
	20 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	..	..	..	42
	30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	..	..	1	..	..	33
	40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	20
	50 years and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	2	..	3	..	..	33
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	7	4	..	7	..	..	132	
Braidwood ..	10 to 20 years ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	..
	20 to 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	1	11	1
	30 to 40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	3	12	3
	40 to 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	2	9	2
	50 years and upwards ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
Total ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	10	2	2	..	33	6	45	6	

* From the 16th July.

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured persons.

No. 30.—NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS—Continued.

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	RESPECTIVE AGES OF PRISONERS.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
		Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Eden	10 to 20 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 to 30 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50 years and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	10 to 20 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
	20 to 30 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	30 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	40 to 50 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	50 years and upwards .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	12	..	
Mudgee	Under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	7	7	7
	10 to 20 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	5	5	5
	20 to 30 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	5	5	5	5
	30 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	4	10	4
	40 to 50 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	3	11	3
50 years and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	6	2	
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	29	21	47	21	
Wagga Wagga	20 to 30 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
	30 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
	40 to 50 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
	50 years and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	12	1	
Wollongong	10 to 20 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	20 to 30 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	30 to 40 "	2	2	2	3	1	..	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	40 to 50 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	50 years and upwards	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total	5	2	2	3	2	..	9	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	
Yass'	10 to 20 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 to 30 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40 to 40 " .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 years and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS ..		20	4	9	3	7	1	36	8	168	1	44	..	76	27	288	28

* From the 18th September.

NOTE.—The small figures denote black or coloured persons.

STATISTICS OF

GAOLS, ETC., AND

No. 31.—RETURN of LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS,) and of the

PRISON, WHERE SITUATED.	COMMITTED BEFORE.								EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.							
	Once.		Twice.		Three or more times.		TOTAL.		Labour in the Prison.		Labour out of the Prison.		Other Employments.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armidale ^a	10	1	2	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camden .. .. .	..	2	5	2	4	1	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Campbelltown.. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cooma .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Deniliquin	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7	..
Dubbo	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gundagai .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Hartley.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murrurundi	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muswellbrook .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paterson .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Queanbeyan	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scone .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singleton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
Tamworth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Tenterfield	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	5	..	2	1	2	1	9	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2
Windsor ^b .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Yass ^c .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS OF LOCK-UPS (PROCLAIMED GAOLS) ..	26	4	12	3	6	3	44	10	38	5	3	..	3	..	44	5
TOTALS OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED GAOLS ..	20	4	9	3	7	1	36	8	168	1	44	..	76	27	288	28
TOTALS OF OLD ESTABLISHED GAOLS ..	355	95	143	91	242	374	740	560	1422	416	246	..	553	374	2221	790
GENERAL TOTAL	401	103	164	97	255	378	820	578	1628	422	293	..	632	401	2553	823

^a To the 16th July, from which date the prisoners were removed to the New Gaol.
^b To the 12th May, from which date the prisoners were removed to Parramatta Gaol, to admit of the New Gaol being commenced.
^c To the 18th September, from which date the prisoners were removed to the New Gaol.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PRISONERS—Continued.

Number of PRISONERS in Confinement at MICHAELMAS, 1863, &c., &c.

GAOL PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.						Deaths during the Year		NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT MICHAELMAS, 1863.																										
Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.				FELONS.						PETTY LARCENY.						ASSAULTS.						OTHER OFFENCES.						GENERAL TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
..					
..	..	2	9	3	9	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..		
..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..					
..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	3	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	3	1	1	..	1	4	1				
..					
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	..	2	..	28	..	8	2	..	8	2	8	8	..	36	4	..	36	4	80	6				
..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..					
..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..				
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1				
..	1				
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	4	1					
..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	8	..					
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..					
..	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1					
..	1	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	9	4	2	..	11	4	16	5			
..				
..	..	2	36	11	36	13	1	2	31	..	19	1	50	1	18	3	1	2	19	5	11	..	3	..	14	..	56	9	5	..	61	9	144	16
49	2	24	..	73	2	4	..	111	..	8	..	119	..	12	2	12	..	24	2	5	..	1	..	6	..	8	5	3	..	11	5	160	7	
473	94	160	..	633	94	20	1	431	17	17	1	448	18	137	47	5	..	142	47	31	3	31	3	165	92	8	1	173	93	794	161	
522	98	220	11	742	109	25	3	573	17	44	2	617	19	107	52	18	2	185	54	47	3	4	..	51	3	229	106	10	1	245	107	1098	183	

NOTE.—In the Lock-ups (proclaimed Gaols) the whites have not been distinguished from the black or coloured prisoners.

STATISTICS OF

COMMITMENTS.

No. 32.—RETURN of the Number of COMMITMENTS for TRIAL in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

		FELONIES.																		MISDEMEANORS.												Total Number of Commitments.	Capital Convictions.
		Murder.	Manslaughter.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Attempt to murder.	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Kidnap with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.				
Central Court, Sydney	...	8	4	5	1	1	1	2	12	6	...	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	8	3	1	1	1	3	21				
Circuit Courts—	...	6	2	2	1	1	1	2	10	7	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	61	8				
Geoulburn	...	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11				
Bathurst	...	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	34				
Maitland	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7				
TOTAL, Circuit Courts	...	15	4	2	3	3	2	26	1	4	1	3	15	1	8	7	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	20				
GENERAL TOTAL	...	28	8	7	1	5	4	38	7	1	4	4	19	2	9	8	10	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	244	47				
		Murder.	Manslaughter.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Attempt to murder.	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Kidnap with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.				

* Included in the preceding columns.

NOTE.—The Return refers to cases, and not to individuals.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

CONVICTIONS.

No. 33.—RETURN of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts in the Colony, in the Year 1863.

WHERE TRIED.	FELONIES.																				MISDEMEANORS.										TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.	CAPITAL CONVICTIONS.						
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Attempt to murder.	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Rape.	Robbery with violence.	Robbery, being armed.	Robbery with wounding.	Attempt to rob with arms.	Unnatural offence.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Assault with intent to rob, being armed.	Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Larceny.	Stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of £5.	Horse-stealing.	Cattle-stealing.	Receiving stolen property.	Forgery and uttering.	Uttering a forged.	Bigamy.	Total Number of Felonies.	Perjury.	Carnally knowing and abusing a girl above 10 and under 12 years.	Attempt to commit an unnatural offence.	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Embezzlement.	Unlawfully wounding.	Indecent assault.			Assault.	Concealment of birth.	Rescued.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	Total Number of Misdemeanors.	
Central Court, Sydney	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	12	6	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	44	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	53	6
Circuit Courts—																																						
Goulburn	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	6
Bathurst	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	3	4	1	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38	1	
Maitland	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	2	1	1	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	3		
Total, Circuit Courts	9	4	...	...	2	...	13	...	1	1	1	1	...	14	1	6	6	4	3	2	1	70	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	10	80	10			
GENERAL TOTAL	10	6	1	1	2	1	2	25	6	1	1	1	4	15	2	6	6	4	11	2	2	114	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	19	133*	16*		

* Total number of persons convicted, 120. † This represents the number of persons upon whom sentence of death was recorded.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

CONVICTIONS.

No. 35.—RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the COURTS of QUARTER SESSIONS in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

Table with columns for Districts (Metropolitan and Coast, Southern, Western, South-Western, Hunter River, Northern) and Offences (Felonies and Misdemeanors). Rows list specific offenses like Manslaughter, Robbery, Stealing, etc., with counts for each district and a 'GENERAL TOTAL' column.

NOTE.—The Return refers to cases—not to individuals.

STATISTICS OF

No. 36.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME COURT and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

YEAR.	FELONIES.			MISDEMEANORS.			TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	TOTAL.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	TOTAL.	
1854	157	320	477	62	98	160	637
1855	137	261	398	47	81	128	526
1856	136	219	355	32	74	106	461
1857	115	174	289	38	68	106	395
1858	119	181	300	33	82	115	415
1859	105	221	326	25	55	80	406
1860	76	240	316	19	70	89	405
1861	62	274	336	27	74	101	437
1862	90	301	391	20	94	123	514
1863	114	280	394	19	84	103	497

EXECUTIONS.

No. 37.—RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED, during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1863.

WHERE EXECUTED.	RELIGION.	AGE.	OFFENCE.	CONDITION.	NUMBER.
Sydney	Roman Catholic	40	Robbery and wounding with intent to murder.	Free by servitude	1
Do.	Protestant	51	Do. do. ..	Free	1
Do.	Roman Catholic	22	Do. do. ..	Born in the Colony	1
Goulburn	Do.	27	Murder	Free	1
Do.	Mussulman	27	Do.	Do.	1
Maitland	Roman Catholic	20	Do.	Do.—Born in the Colony	1
				Total.....	6

No. 38.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	YEAR.	NUMBER.
1854	6	1859	7
1855	5	1860	5
1856	-Nil.	1861	2
1857	4	1862	6
1858	1	1863	6

* One a female.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

No. 39.—RETURN of PERSONS taken into CUSTODY and SUMMARILY DEALT WITH, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, or DISCHARGED, and of the DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION of same; also, the Number of Certificates issued for PUBLICANS' LICENSES, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1863.

Table with columns: POLICE DISTRICTS, BENCHES, OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, DRUNKENNESS, DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION, and CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR PUBLICANS' LICENSES. Each column contains sub-columns for Males (M) and Females (F) across various categories like Taken into Custody, Convicted, Committed for Trial, Discharged, etc.

No. 39.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION—Continued.

Table with columns: POLICE DISTRICTS, BENCHES, OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS, OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, DRUNKENNESS, DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION, and CERTIFICATE ISSUED FOR PUBLICAN LICENSES. It contains detailed statistical data for various police districts and benches.

* Exclusive of nine persons remanded to other Benches to be dealt with.
b Exclusive of five persons remanded to other Benches to be dealt with.
c Exclusive of fifteen persons remanded to other Benches to be dealt with.

No. 39.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION—Continued.

POLICE DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						DRUNKENNESS.						DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.				CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR PUBLICANS LICENSES.	No.
	Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Taken into Custody.		Convicted.		Committed for Trial.		Discharged.		Can neither read nor write.		Can read only.		Can read and write.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Richmond River	9	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	2	11	5		
Gasno	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1		
Ballina	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Rylstone	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
Scots	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
Shoalhaven	13	13	4	1	7	2	4	2	2	10	2	4	2	2	6	2	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Nymba	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Ulladulla	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Central Police Office	1738	1569	1088	25	625	373	879	160	51	860	189	578	800	578	800	578	628	1088	1306	352	95	519		
Water Police Office	360	248	125	7	111	41	200	29	95	21	3	81	367	81	367	81	236	63	338	70	967	112		
(Seamen's Offences)	744	492	492	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	6	3	2	4	13		
(Prisoners of the Crown)	48	3	81	1	17	1	17	1	1	9	6	1	5	5	5	5	16	1	1	1	1	10		
Tamworth	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	18	2	2	1		
Tenterfield	10	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	1	1	1	1	1		
Tenterfield	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1		
Tumut	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagga Wagga	40	4	34	3	9	1	36	5	7	8	2	3	24	3	20	6	24	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagga Wagga	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	1	1	1	1	1		
Warialda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1		
Warialda	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	1	1	1	1	1		
Wee Wee	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1		
Wee Wee	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagga Wagga	40	4	34	3	9	1	36	5	7	8	2	3	24	3	20	6	24	1	1	1	1	1		
Wagga Wagga	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	1	1	1	1	1		
Warialda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1		
Warialda	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	14	1	1	1	1	1		
Wee Wee	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1		
Wee Wee	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1		
Wellington	23	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1		
Wellington	23	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1		
Wellington	10	6	7	3	11	3	12	1	1	8	1	6	30	6	19	3	32	2	2	2	2	2		
Wellington	8	8	15	2	23	2	24	5	5	13	5	5	21	5	9	5	21	5	5	5	5	5		
Wellington	8	8	15	2	23	2	24	5	5	13	5	5	21	5	9	5	21	5	5	5	5	5		
Wellington	25	6	9	4	12	1	23	5	4	10	3	9	9	9	9	9	17	4	4	4	4	4		
Wellington	16	7	11	7	3	2	15	7	10	4	1	3	14	10	1	14	10	1	1	1	1	1		
Wellington	17	4	3	2	3	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wellington	50	29	29	2	23	2	52	5	10	3	24	69	24	69	24	69	24	69	24	69	24	69		
GENERAL TOTAL	14816	2046	3869	1477	268	26	1687	610	1050	307	651	74	1281	288	3541	1102	1080	141	2511	961	2104	...		
	740	466	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of two persons remanded to other Benches to be dealt with. ^b Exclusive of one person remanded to Tamworth Bench to be dealt with. ^c Of this number, two on bail. ^d Seamen's offences and Prisoners of the Crown. ^e Owing to the incompleteness of the Returns from some of the Benches, the Total Males and Females cannot be given.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 40.—TOTAL Value in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, from and to each Country, in the Year 1863.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.	EXPORTS TO.	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	EXCESS OF EXPORTS.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,541,485	2,287,357	2,254,128	.....
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Victoria	798,240	573,340	224,900	.....
New Zealand	278,772	638,915	.....	360,143
Tasmania	85,591	26,890	58,701	.....
South Australia	309,133	116,588	193,545	.....
Queensland	678,052	1,070,895	.....	392,843
Western Australia	1,035	1,611	.....	576
Norfolk Island	1,185	.....	1,185	.....
Vancouver's Island.. .. .	4	.....	4	.....
Calcutta	106,317	14,151	92,166	.....
Ceylon	190,233	1,906,983	.....	1,716,750
Colombo .. .. .	.....	1,588	.....	1,588
Hong Kong	103,834	64,462	39,372	.....
Madras .. .. .	.....	420	.....	420
Mauritius	114,298	44,258	70,040	.....
Cape of Good Hope	5,375	.....	5,375	.....
	2,672,069	4,459,101	686,288	2,472,320
FOREIGN STATES.				
France	59,117	.....	59,117	.....
Spain	9,907	.....	9,907	.....
United States	220,462	17,219	203,243	.....
Germany	3,919	.....	3,919	.....
Holland	65,794	.....	65,794	.....
Sweden	2,600	.....	2,600	.....
China.. .. .	243,053	37,176	205,876	.....
Callao .. .. .	.....	605	.....	605
Peru	3	.....	3	.....
Java	47,125	8,451	38,674	.....
Manila.. .. .	305,150	5,435	299,715	.....
Bourbon	46,239	2,227	44,012	.....
New Caledonia	3,548	48,540	.....	44,992
South Sea Islands	88,224	67,513	20,711	.....
Fisheries	9,431	.....	9,431	.....
Tahiti.. .. .	200	.....	200	.....
Honohula	1,250	.....	1,250	.....
Petropaulowski .. .. .	.....	2,093	.....	2,093
Nicobar Islands .. .. .	.....	140	.....	140
Chili .. .. .	.....	780	.....	780
Guam.. .. .	.....	200	.....	200
	1,106,022	190,881	964,451	48,810
TOTALS	8,319,576	6,936,839	3,908,867	2,521,130

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS.

No. 41.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1863.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Acids.. .. .	Great Britain	1,051	.....	1,051 cases	£ 5,035
Agricultural Implements..	Great Britain	585	.....	585 pkgs.	7,906
	Victoria	74	.....	74 "	495
	New Zealand	14	.....	14 "	100
	Queensland	30	.....	30 "	27
	United States .. .. .	.....	330	330 "	1,612
		703	330	1,033 pkgs.	10,140
Alkali and Soda	Great Britain	821	.....	821 tons	8,625
	Victoria	26	.....	26 "	233
	New Zealand	10	.....	10 "	90
			857	857 tons	8,998
Anchors	Great Britain	375	.....	375 No.	1,051
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	50
		378	.....	378 No.	1,101
Anvils	Great Britain	283	.....	283 No.	835
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	11
			287	287 No.	896
Apparel and Slops	Great Britain	3,966	4	3,970 pkgs.	169,133
	Victoria	739	.....	739 "	2,967
	New Zealand	40	.....	40 "	653
	Tasmania	36	.....	36 "	405
	South Australia	16	.....	16 "	162
	Queensland	294	.....	294 "	2,357
	South Sea Islands	18	.....	18 "	65
	United States .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	20
	Point de Galle	106	.....	106 "	2,038
	China	6	1	7 "	58
	Hong Kong	8	28	36 "	1,680
	Calcutta	1	.....	1 "	3
	France .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	53
	New Caledonia.. .. .	1	.....	1 "	2
	Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	24
Mauritius	1	.....	1 "	10	
		5,232	38	5,270 pkgs.	186,630
Apothecaries' Ware	Great Britain	2,800	.....	2,800 pkgs.	23,221
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	79
			2,804	2,804 pkgs.	23,300
Arrowroot and Sago	Great Britain	454	.....	454 cwt.	1,478
	Victoria	383	.....	383 "	1,054
	New Zealand	8	.....	8 "	40
	Tasmania	20	.....	20 "	60
	Queensland	58	.....	58 "	232
	South Sea Islands	478	.....	478 "	616
	China	1,276	.....	1,276 "	2,366
	Hong Kong	184	135	269 "	520
		2,811	135	2,946 cwt.	6,366
Guns, &c.	Great Britain	305	.....	305 cases	12,174
	Victoria	16	.....	16 "	689
	New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	61
	Queensland	14	.....	14 "	332
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6 "	160
	Point de Galle	119	.....	119 "	3,591
	United States .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	100
	Holland .. .. .	.....	5	5 "	62
		464	6	470 cases	17,169
Gunpowder	Great Britain	274,060	33,840	307,900 lbs.	10,467
	South Sea Islands	1,450	.....	1,450 "	62
			275,510	33,840	309,350 lbs.	10,529
Arms and Ammunition Cartridges, &c.	Great Britain	360	.....	360 pkgs.	2,238
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	10
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	40
	France .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	2
			362	1	363 pkgs.	2,290

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
					£	
Arms and Ammuni- tion—con.	Shot..	Great Britain	1,211	1,211 cwt.	2,780
		Victoria	1	1 "	3
			1,212	1,212 cwt.	2,783
	Swords	Victoria	2	2 cases	23
		New Zealand	1	1 "	5
		Tasmania	1	1 "	10
		Point de Galle	1	1 "	5
			5	5 cases	43
	Percussion Caps	Great Britain	37	37 cases	626
		South Sea Islands	3	3 "	15
		40	.....	40 cases	641
Bags and Sacks	Great Britain	2,933	.....	2,933 bales	21,880
	Victoria	1,796	.....	1,796 "	4,251
	New Zealand	65	.....	68 "	251
	South Australia	133	.....	133 "	294
	Queensland	111	.....	111 "	397
	South Sea Islands	60	.....	60 "	180
	Calcutta	254	51	305 "	2,523	
	Mauritius	367	20	387 "	265	
	Manila	477	70	547 "	3,132	
			6,199	141	6,340 bales	33,173
Bark ..	Victoria	8	.....	8 tons	44
	New Zealand	20	.....	20 "	80
	Tasmania	255	.....	255 "	1,843
	South Australia	5	.....	5 "	20
	Queensland	30	.....	30 "	180
		318	.....	318 tons	2,167
Baskets	Great Britain	119	.....	119 pkgs.	1,703
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	5
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	25
	United States .. .. .	.....	100	100 nests	50
			121	100	221 pkgs.&c.	1,783
Beche-le-mer	South Sea Islands	550	.....	550 bags	2,152
	Queensland	50	.....	50 "	100
	New Caledonia	155	.....	155 "	349
			755	755 bags	2,601
Bedding, &c.	Great Britain	11	.....	11 bales	182
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	15
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	20
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	18
			19	19 bales	235
Bellows (Smiths')	Great Britain	311	.....	311 No.	1,530
	Victoria	10	.....	10 "	54
			321	321 No.	1,584
Beer	In Wood	Great Britain	1,533,681	9,250	1,542,931 galls.	210,717
		Victoria	73,267	73,267 "	10,325
		New Zealand	12,656	12,656 "	1,321
		Tasmania	1,736	1,736 "	242
		South Australia	159	159 "	16
	Queensland	1,450	.....	1,450 "	200
			1,622,949	9,250	1,632,199 galls.	223,821 ^a
	In Bottle	Great Britain	440,726	7,178	447,904 galls.	108,922
		Victoria	83	83 "	24
		New Zealand	107	107 "	20
Tasmania		3	.....	8 "	2
Queensland		1,166	.....	1,166 "	258
Mauritius		38	.....	38 "	8
Hamburgh .. .. .		.....	380	380 "	100
United States .. .. .		.....	7	7 "	2
France .. .. .	.....	6	6 "	2	
		442,133	7,571	449,704 galls.	109,338 ^b	

^a Duty:—Amount received, £6,664 16s. 11d.; rate, 1d. per gallon.

^b Duty:—Amount received, £3,798 1s. 6d.; rate, 2d. per gallon.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Blacking	Great Britain	1,033	.....	1,033 pkgs.	£ 3,758
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	52
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	15
		1,051	.....	1,051 pkgs.	3,825
Blankets and Counterpanes	Great Britain	712	.....	712 bales	31,241
	Victoria	10	.....	10 "	270
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	92
		725	.....	725 bales	31,603
Boats	Victoria	2	.....	2 No.	70
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	12
		3	.....	3 No.	82
Bran	Victoria	423	.....	423 bushels	28
	South Australia	132,908	.....	132,908 "	9,439
	Tasmania	2,051	.....	2,051 "	110
		135,382	.....	135,382 bushels	9,577
Brassware	Great Britain	71	.....	71 pkgs.	1,709
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	35
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	6
		76	.....	76 pkgs.	1,753
Bricks {	Great Britain	33,000	.....	33,000 No.	226
	Queensland	51,000	.....	51,000 "	300
	Germany .. .. .	.....	19,938	19,938 "	140
			84,000	19,938	103,938 No.	666
Bath	Great Britain	1,069	140	1,209 casks	517
Air	Great Britain	465	.....	465 No.	45
Brushware	Great Britain	380	.....	380 pkgs.	8,632
	Victoria	19	.....	19 "	475
	United States .. .. .	.....	262	262 "	2,780
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	360
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	10
		404	263	667 pkgs.	12,257
Butter and Cheese ..	Great Britain	6,640	.....	6,640 cwt.	26,725
	Victoria	770	.....	770 "	4,110
	New Zealand	117	.....	117 "	669
	Queensland	34	.....	34 "	178
	United States .. .. .	.....	24	24 "	120
	Calcutta	2	.....	2 "	10
	France .. .. .	.....	50	50 "	229
		7,563	74	7,637 cwt.	32,041
Candles	Great Britain	1,037,856	58,240	1,096,096 lbs.	58,897
	Victoria	187,635	.....	187,635 "	9,362
	Queensland	1,459	.....	1,459 "	81
	Holland .. .. .	.....	87,500	87,500 "	3,900
	France .. .. .	.....	3,600	3,600 "	240
	Germany .. .. .	.....	6,050	6,050 "	267
		1,226,950	155,390	1,382,340 lbs.	72,747
Candle-wick	Great Britain	24	.....	24 bales	706
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	12
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	5
		27	.....	27 bales	723
Canvas	Great Britain	370	4	374 bales	14,865
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	22
	New Zealand	118	.....	118 "	505
	South Australia	70	.....	70 "	196
		560	4	564 bales	15,588
Carpeting and Rugs ..	Great Britain	115	.....	115 bales	3,712
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	460
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	30
		129	.....	129 bales	4,202

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
					£
Carriages	Great Britain	31	.....	31 No.	2,257
	Victoria	76	.....	76 "	3,080
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	125
	Queensland	12	.....	12 "	609
	United States	1	108	109 "	6,805
		122	108	230 No.	12,876
Carriage Materials .. .	Great Britain	536	.....	536 pkgs.	2,652
	Victoria	244	.....	244 "	1,756
	New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	8
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	18
	United States .. .. .	.....	514	514 "	3,725
		786	514	1,300 pkgs.	8,189
Carts, Drays, and Wagons	Great Britain	12	.....	12 No.	90
	Victoria	10	.....	10 "	145
	United States .. .. .	.....	34	34 "	1,560
			22	34	56 No.	1,795
Cement	Great Britain	7,258	.....	7,258 brls.	7,946
	Victoria	442	.....	442 "	819
	Tasmania	7	.....	7 "	7
	United States .. .. .	.....	300	300 "	200
			7,707	300	8,007 brls.	8,972
Chain Cable	Great Britain	1,976	.....	1,976 cwt.	1,972
	Victoria	40	.....	40 "	14
	New Zealand	180	.....	180 "	95
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	30
	Fisheries .. .. .	.....	60	60 "	50
		2,201	60	2,261 cwt.	2,161
Chicory	Great Britain	258,928	.....	258,928 lbs.	7,218 ^a
Chocolate and Cocoa .. .	Great Britain	231	.....	231 cases	2,479
	Victoria	125	.....	125 "	788
	Manila	2	.....	2 "	20
	France .. .. .	.....	29	29 "	209
			358	29	387 cases	3,496
Cider	Great Britain	5,521	.....	5,521 galls.	1,759
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	1
	Tasmania	460	.....	460 "	12
			5,983	5,983 galls.	1,772
Coals	Great Britain	131	1,728	1,859 tons.	4,000
	New Zealand	150	.....	150 "	120
	Queensland	80	.....	80 "	65
	South Sea Islands	40	.....	40 "	40
			401	1,728	2,129 tons.	4,225
Cocoa-nuts	South Sea Islands	41,500	.....	41,500 No.	159
	Fisheries	10,000	.....	10,000 "	20
	Manila	6,000	.....	6,000 "	30
	Java	5,000	.....	5,000 "	30
			62,500	62,500 No.	239
Coffee	Great Britain	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Victoria	34 2 27	.....	34 2 27	327
	Queensland	1,453 0 1	.....	1,453 0 1	5,772
	Norfolk Island	0 1 25	.....	0 1 25	3
	Ceylon	1 1 21	.....	1 1 21	10
	Bourbon	2,727 2 19	.....	2,727 2 19	10,300
	South Sea Islands	0 1 0	0 1 22	0 2 22	5
	Manila	1 2 22	.....	1 2 22	18
	Java	525 2 25	.....	525 2 25	1,620
	San Francisco .. .. .	.....	223 1 27	223 1 27	720
	Point de Galle .. .. .	.....	0 2 6	0 2 6	3
		36 2 26	.....	36 2 26	146
		4,781 2 26	224 1 27	5,006 0 25	18,924 ^b

^a Duty:—Amount received, £496 8s.; rate, 2d. per lb.^b Duty:—Amount received, £197 2s. 8d.; rate, 2d. per lb.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Confections and Preserves	Great Britain	5,009	.....	5,009 pkgs.	£ 15,882
	Victoria	1,954	.....	1,954 "	7,830
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	5
	Tasmania	1,949	.....	1,949 "	3,226
	South Australia	47	.....	47 "	354
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	1
	Queensland	23	.....	23 "	128
	South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	2
	Hong Kong	230	1	231 "	261
	France .. .. .	.....	111	111 "	385
Germany .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	6	
		9,218	114	9,332 pkgs.	28,080
Gold	New Zealand	17	.....	17 boxes.	57,500
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	2
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	200
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	1,790
		21	.....	21 boxes.	59,492
Silver	Great Britain	4	.....	4 cases.	1,600
	Tasmania	8	.....	8 "	4,000
	Western Australia	1	.....	1 "	1,000
	Point de Galle	7	.....	7 "	2,000
		20	.....	20 cases.	8,600
Coin	Great Britain	6	.....	6 cases.	37
	Victoria	38	.....	38 "	411
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	25
		45	.....	45 cases.	473
Copper	Victoria	1	.....	1 pkg.	10
	Queensland	5	.....	5 tons.	303
Copper Ore	Great Britain	464	.....	464 cases.	3,872
	Victoria	24	.....	24 "	115
	New Zealand	26	.....	26 "	72
	South Australia	100	.....	100 "	160
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	16
	New Caledonia	4	.....	4 "	14
	South Sea Islands	13	.....	13 "	47
			633	633 cases.	4,296
Corks and Bungs	Great Britain	634	.....	634 bales.	6,204
	Victoria	25	.....	25 "	272
	France .. .. .	.....	165	165 "	366
		659	165	824 bales.	6,842
Cordage and Rope	Great Britain	3,190	.....	3,190 pkgs.	11,232
	Victoria	1,158	.....	1,158 "	3,229
	New Zealand	158	.....	158 "	505
	Queensland	40	.....	40 "	73
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	6
	China	594	.....	594 "	500
	Calcutta	1,205	895	2,100 "	3,349
	Ceylon	2,470	.....	2,470 "	1,365
Manila	6,623	2,635	9,358 "	11,360	
		15,340	3,730	19,070 pkgs.	31,619
Coral	Queensland	2	.....	2 cwt.	7
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6 "	6
			8	8 cwt.	13
Cotton	Victoria	1	.....	1 bales.	6
	Queensland	19	.....	19 "	835
	South Sea Islands	116	.....	116 "	1,002
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	5
		137	.....	137 bales.	1,848
Cotton Waste	Great Britain	73	.....	73 bales.	840
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	12
			74	74 bales.	852

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Curiosities	Great Britain	6	.....	6 pkgs.	£ 34
	New Zealand	6	.....	6 "	8
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	5
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	3
	South Sea Islands	66	.....	66 "	81
	Point de Gallo	1	.....	1 "	10
	China	2	.....	2 "	5
	Hong Kong	1	1	2 "	45
		84	1	85 pkgs.	191
Cutlery	Great Britain	257	.....	257 cases	17,599
	Victoria	14	.....	14 "	247
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	65
	United States .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	15
		274	1	275 cases	17,926
Drugs and Medicines	Great Britain	2,213	5	2,218 pkgs.	19,757
	Victoria	458	.....	458 "	2,013
	New Zealand	52	.....	52 "	123
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	7
	United States	50	312	362 "	722
	Point de Gallo	6	.....	6 "	60
	Hong Kong	13	.....	13 "	70
Franco .. .. .	.....	5	5 "	54	
		2,794	322	3,116 pkgs.	22,806
Dyers' Materials	Great Britain	183	.....	183 pkgs.	313
	South Australia	3	.....	3 "	1
		186	.....	186 pkgs.	314
Earthenware and China	Great Britain	4,069	96	4,165 pkgs.	44,469
	Victoria	146	.....	146 "	608
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	2
	Point de Gallo	3	.....	3 "	15
	United States .. .. .	.....	12	12 "	110
	Hong Kong	4	.....	4 "	10
	Germany .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	30
		4,223	111	4,334 pkgs.	45,244
Earthenware Pipes, Tiles, &c.	Great Britain	474	.....	474 cases	1,393
	Victoria	126	.....	126 "	456
		600	.....	600 cases	1,884
Eggs (Emu)	Victoria	1	.....	1 cases	4
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	21
		7	.....	7 cases	25
Felt	Great Britain	107	12	119 bales	715
	Victoria	11	.....	11 "	75
	New Zealand	28	.....	28 "	56
		146	12	158 bales	846
Fireworks	Great Britain	7	.....	7 cases	200
	Victoria	15	.....	15 "	15
	Hong Kong	40	203	243 "	1,120
		62	203	265 cases	1,335
Fusce	Great Britain	140	.....	140 casks	1,223
	Victoria	12	.....	12 "	35
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	5
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	15
		154	.....	154 casks	1,278
Flax and Hemp	New Zealand	337	.....	337 bales	309
Fibre.. .. .	Victoria	2,600	.....	2,600 bales	690
	South Sea Islands	2½	.....	2½ tons	25
	Ceylon	3	.....	3 "	150
		5½	.....	5½ tons	865

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Fish (Salt and Dried)	Great Britain	5,731	99	5,830 pkgs.	£ 16,350
	Victoria	1,390	.....	1,390 "	2,893
	New Zealand	6	.....	6 "	23
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	4
	Queensland	90	.....	90 "	302
	United States .. .. .	.....	1,414	1,414 "	2,060
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	51	51 "	105
	Norfolk Island	6	.....	6 "	10
		7,224	1,564	8,788 pkgs.	21,756
Flour and Bread	Great Britain	4	.....	4 tons.	184
	Victoria	539	.....	539 "	7,766
	New Zealand	4	.....	4 "	83
	Tasmania	654	.....	654 "	10,355
	South Australia	12,130	15	12,145 "	161,592
	Queensland	26	.....	26 "	317
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	40
	Fisheries .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	15
United States	582	291	873 "	12,561	
Hong Kong	1	.....	1 "	60	
		13,942	307	14,249 tons.	192,923
Fruit	Great Britain	19,107	.....	19,107 cwt.	42,471
	Victoria	2,893	.....	2,896 "	7,051
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	14
	Tasmania	304	.....	304 "	404
	South Australia	16	.....	16 "	30
	Queensland	14	.....	14 "	34
	United States .. .. .	.....	1,736	1,736 "	4,811
	China	10	.....	10 "	25
	Hong Kong	215	33	248 "	704
	Calcutta	24	.....	24 "	100
	France .. .. .	.....	47	47 "	230
	Cape of Good Hope	1,462	257	1,719 "	4,390
			24,052	2,073	26,125 cwt.	59,764
Bottled	Great Britain	1,458	.....	1,458 cases.	3,795
	Victoria	21	.....	21 "	32
	France .. .. .	.....	57	57 "	82
		1,479	57	1,536 cases.	3,909
Green	Victoria	4,676	.....	4,676 cases.	3,471
	New Zealand	201	.....	201 "	151
	Tasmania	19,180	.....	19,180 "	9,727
	South Australia	100	.....	100 "	96
	Queensland	3,705	.....	3,705 "	3,639
South Sea Islands	13	.....	13 "	13	
		27,875	.....	27,875 cases.	17,097
Furniture	Great Britain	2,714	.....	2,714 pkgs.	55,447
	Victoria	277	.....	277 "	2,723
	New Zealand	26	.....	26 "	145
	Tasmania	16	.....	16 "	130
	Queensland	35	.....	35 "	400
	United States	1	4,476	4,477 "	11,814
	Point de Galle	14	.....	14 "	202
	Hong Kong	340	.....	340 "	640
Calcutta	1	.....	1 "	10	
France .. .. .	.....	13	13 "	220	
		3,424	4,489	7,913 pkgs.	71,731
Furs	Great Britain	17	.....	17 cases.	177
Gas Fittings	Great Britain	192	.....	192 pkgs.	1,933
	Victoria	66	.....	66 "	630
		258	.....	258 pkgs.	2,563
Window	Great Britain	5,744	.....	5,744 cases.	16,318
	Victoria	105	.....	105 "	1,802
	New Zealand	65	.....	65 "	333
	Queensland	9	.....	9 "	46
	United States .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	5
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	200
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	10
	Holland .. .. .	.....	1,090	1,090 "	1,090
	France .. .. .	.....	22	22 "	70
Germany .. .. .	.....	236	236 "	300	
Glass		5,924	1,350	7,274 cases.	20,174

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE. £
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Glass —con. Glassware ..	Great Britain	1,922	.....	1,922 pkgs.	13,546
	Victoria	117	.....	117 "	1,738
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	7
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	36
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	90
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	6
	United States .. .. .	.....	62	62 "	425
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	18
Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	21	
		2,049	63	2,112 pkgs.	16,887
Looking	Great Britain	458	.....	458 pkgs.	4,631
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	50
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	25
		460	.....	460 pkgs.	4,706
Glue	Great Britain	103	.....	103 pkgs.	567
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	6
		106	.....	106 pkgs.	573
Gold { Dust	Victoria	127,882½	.....	127,882½ ozs.	329,722
	New Zealand	33,108	63	33,171 "	98,822
	Queensland	2,931	.....	2,931 "	11,288
			163,921½	63	163,984½ ozs.	439,832
Leaf.. .. .	Great Britain	4	.....	4 cases	202
	Victoria	3	.....	3 "	120
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	45
		8	.....	8 cases	367
Wheat	Victoria	9,940	.....	9,940 bushels	2,919
	New Zealand	8,550	.....	8,550 "	2,520
	Tasmania	40,521	.....	40,521 "	11,875
	South Australia	400,425	.....	400,425 "	109,125
	Queensland	10,000	.....	10,000 "	3,250
	United States	16,916	126,014	142,930 "	27,173
		486,352	126,014	612,366 bushels	156,862
Barley	Great Britain	60	.....	60 bushels	20
	Victoria	29	.....	29 "	7
	New Zealand	194	.....	194 "	62
	South Australia	96	.....	96 "	25
	Queensland	14	.....	14 "	5
	United States	3,154	8,200	11,354 "	3,850
		3,547	8,200	11,747 bushels	3,969
Oats	Great Britain	3,927	.....	3,927 bushels	1,419
	Victoria	6,838	.....	6,838 "	2,329
	Tasmania	10,341	.....	10,341 "	3,535
	South Australia	323	.....	323 "	110
	Queensland	480	.....	480 "	120
	United States	7,081	3,000	10,081 "	2,545
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	2,500	2,500 "	400
		23,990	5,500	34,490 bushels	10,458
Rice.. .. .	Great Britain	22	.....	22 tons	122
	Victoria	653	.....	653 "	10,071
	New Zealand	26	.....	26 "	526
	Tasmania	13	.....	13 "	260
	South Sea Islands	1½	.....	1½ "	30
	Hong Kong	25	160	185 "	3,381
	Calcutta	80	3,688	3,768 "	85,624
	Mauritius	1	.....	1 "	20
	Java .. .. .	.....	120	120 "	2,500
	Bourbon .. .. .	.....	30	30 "	500
		821½	3,998	4,819½ tons	103,034
Beans	Great Britain	900	.....	900 bushels	356
	Victoria	1,300	.....	1,300 "	230
	New Caledonia	102	.....	102 "	22
	United States	36	.....	36 "	36
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	116	116 "	20
France .. .. .	.....	1,030	1,030 "	1,100	
		2,338	1,146	3,484 bushels	1,764

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Grain <i>—con.</i>	Peas	Queensland	471	.....	471 bushels	£ 242
		France .. .. .	.....	80	80 ..	260
			471	80	551 bushels	502
	Maize	South Australia	4,466	.....	4,466 bushels	822
		New Caledonia	55	.....	55 ..	10
			4,521	.....	4,521 bushels	832
	Gram	Calcutta	2,120	1,410	3,530 bushels	770
	Pollard	South Australia	3,632	.....	3,632 bushels	257
Grindery	Great Britain		556	.....	556 cases	6,021
Guano	Victoria		18	.....	18 tons	210
		South Sea Islands	160	.....	160 ..	1,340
			178	.....	178 tons	1,550
Gun	Great Britain		5	.....	5 pkgs.	50
		New Zealand	15,571	.....	15,571 ..	17,904
			15,576	.....	15,576 pkgs.	17,954
Haberdashery	Great Britain		310	.....	310 cases	20,070
		Victoria	51	.....	51 ..	457
		New Zealand	1	.....	1 ..	100
		Queensland	1	.....	1 ..	15
		Point de Galle	105	.....	105 ..	9,223
			.....	1	1 ..	7
			468	1	469 cases	29,872
Hardware	Great Britain		67,096	297	67,393 pkgs.	279,666
		Victoria	2,142	.....	2,142 ..	11,477
		New Zealand	257	.....	257 ..	632
		Tasmania	8	.....	8 ..	113
		South Australia	1	.....	1 ..	2
		Queensland	79	.....	79 ..	615
		South Sea Islands	34	.....	34 ..	85
		United States	83	5,513	5,596 ..	25,992
		Point de Galle	16	.....	16 ..	668
		France .. .. .	.....	3	3 ..	80
			.....	4	4 ..	30
			69,716	5,817	75,533 pkgs.	319,360
" (Iron Bridge)	Great Britain		1	.....	1 No.	1,547
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	Great Britain		1,256	.....	1,256 cases	48,878
		Victoria	89	.....	89 ..	2,382
		New Zealand	4	.....	4 ..	41
		Tasmania	2	.....	2 ..	8
		Queensland	12	.....	12 ..	222
		New Caledonia	1	.....	1 ..	8
		Point de Galle	4	.....	4 ..	80
		Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	1	1 ..	22
		Mauritius	3	.....	3 ..	180
		Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 ..	85
			1,371	2	1,373 cases	51,906
Hay	Victoria		516	.....	516 tons	3,931
		New Zealand	4	.....	4 ..	40
		Tasmania	221	.....	221 ..	2,238
		South Australia	1,938	.....	1,938 ..	17,440
			2,679	.....	2,679 tons	23,649
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones..	Queensland		2,000	.....	2,000 No.	5
		New Zealand	2,000	.....	2,000 No.	6
		New Zealand	2	.....	2 tons	14
		Queensland	4	.....	4 ..	29
			130	.....	130 ..	290
			136	.....	136 tons	333

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Horsehair	Great Britain	105	.....	105 bales	£ 3,542
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	12
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	25
		107	.....	107 bales	3,579
Hosiery and Gloves	Great Britain	128	.....	128 cases	9,535
	Victoria	8	.....	8 "	346
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	30
	Point de Galle	87	.....	87 "	15,254
	Holland .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	40
		225	1	226 cases	25,205	
Hollow-ware	Great Britain	615	.....	615 hhds.	8,352
Ice	Victoria	58	.....	58 cases	117
Instruments	Musical	Great Britain .. .. .	.....	808 cases	37,799
		Victoria	44	44 "	3,204	
		New Zealand	2	2 "	90	
		Queensland	7	7 "	263	
		Point de Galle	6	6 "	255	
	United States	1	3	4 "	83	
	Holland .. .. .	.....	9	9 "	440
			868	12	880 cases	42,164
	Surgical	Great Britain	7	7 cases	141
		Victoria	2	2 "	80
Point de Galle		8	.....	8 "	134
		17	.....	17 cases	555
Scientific	Great Britain	60	.....	60 cases	2,625
	Victoria	23	.....	23 "	640
	New Zealand	3	.....	3 "	37
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	32
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	58
Point de Galle	43	.....	43 "	1,658	
		135	.....	135 cases	5,050
Optical	Great Britain	6	.....	6 cases	110
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	10
	Point de Galle	4	.....	4 "	235
		11	.....	11 cases	355
India-rubber Goods	Great Britain	50	.....	50 pkgs.	2,800
	Victoria	7	.....	7 "	250
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	45
	China	32	.....	32 "	250
		91	.....	91 pkgs.	3,345
Iron and Steel	Great Britain	13,450	30	13,480 tons	127,212	
	Victoria	613	.....	613 "	8,702
	New Zealand	33	.....	33 "	220
	South Australia	106	.....	106 "	980
	Queensland	51	.....	51 "	2,209
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	105
	Holland .. .. .	.....	391	391 "	2,582
		14,254	421	14,675 tons	142,010	
Iron (Tanks)	Great Britain	183	.....	183 No.	1,069
	Victoria	149	.....	149 "	1,032
	New Zealand	211	40	251 "	1,234	
		543	40	583 No.	3,335	
" (Pipes).. .. .	Great Britain	3,187	.....	3,187 bundles	2,519
	Victoria	196	.....	196 "	60
		3,383	.....	3,383 bundles	2,579
" (Tiles)	Great Britain	27	27 No.	190	
" (Sand)	New Zealand	34	34 cases	128	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Jewellery	Great Britain	21	.....	21 cases	£ 1,997
	Victoria	23	.....	28 "	2,781
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	95
	Queensland	9	.....	9 "	377
	Point de Galle	122	.....	122 "	23,839
		182	.....	182 cases	29,089
Lamps	Great Britain	372	.....	372 casks	3,689
	Victoria	47	.....	47 pkgs.	562
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	56
	Queensland	7	.....	7 "	73
	United States .. .. .	.....	186	186 "	2,386
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	4
		428	186	614 pk., &c.	6,769	
Lard	New Caledonia	16	.....	16 cwt.	60
	France .. .. .	.....	15	15 "	60
		16	15	31 cwt.	120	
Lead	Great Britain	1,285	.....	1,285 rolls	7,683
	Victoria	35	.....	35 "	379
		1,320	.....	1,320 rolls	8,062
Lead Piping	Great Britain	92	.....	92 bdls.	775
	Victoria	107	.....	107 "	328
	New Zealand	17	.....	17 "	20
		216	.....	216 bdls.	1,123
Leather { Unmanufactured	Great Britain	119	.....	119 cases	5,916
	Victoria	26	.....	26 "	413
	New Zealand	7	.....	7 "	136
	Tasmania	12	.....	12 "	390
	Queensland	5	.....	5 "	58
	France .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	60
	Germany .. .. .	.....	6	6 "	104
			169	8	177 cases	7,077
	Leather { Manufactured (Boots & Shoes)	Great Britain	13,070	13,070 cases	224,756
		Victoria	1,398	1,398 "	25,358
New Zealand		104	.....	104 "	1,675
South Australia		2	.....	2 "	38
Queensland		73	.....	73 "	1,489
South Sea Islands		1	.....	1 "	8
New Caledonia		2	.....	2 "	30
United States .. .. .		.....	43	43 "	525
Point de Galle		9	.....	9 "	616
China		1	.....	1 "	15
	Hong Kong	2	.....	2 "	10
		14,662	43	14,705 cases	254,520	
Lime juice	Great Britain	1,458	60	1,508 galls.	447	
	Victoria	25	.....	25 "	5
	New Zealand	4,170	.....	4,170 "	533
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	1
	South Sea Islands	6,850	.....	6,850 "	776
	New Caledonia	6,222	.....	6,222 "	850
	United States .. .. .	.....	40	40 "	6
		18,729	90	18,819 galls.	2,618	
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain	25,321	.....	25,321 cases	1,382,534
	Victoria	1,603	.....	1,603 "	68,243
	New Zealand	32	.....	32 "	1,642
	Tasmania	2	.....	2 "	36
	South Australia	12	.....	12 "	495
	Queensland	302	.....	302 "	6,327
	South Sea Islands	29	.....	29 "	1,304
	New Caledonia	2	.....	2 "	36
	Point de Galle	173	.....	173 "	14,622
	China	1	.....	1 "	5
	Hong Kong	1	.....	1 "	80
	Germany .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	175
		27,978	3	27,981 cases	1,475,499	

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Live Stock	Horses ..	Great Britain	5	5 No.	£ 330
		Victoria	20	20 "	1,129
		New Zealand	3	3 "	255
		Queensland	36	36 "	871
			64	64 No.	2,585
	Cattle ..	Great Britain	24	24 No.	2,700
	Sheep ..	Great Britain	173	173 No.	8,740
		Victoria	306	306 "	2,513
		New Zealand	22	22 "	700
		South Australia	60	60 "	180
		Queensland	1,052	1,052 "	758
		Holland	30	30 "	2,000
			1,613	1,643 No.	14,891
	Dogs ..	Victoria	1	1 No.	2
Queensland		1	1 "	1	
France		1	1 "	10	
		2	3 No.	13	
Birds ..	Victoria	5	5 cases	20	
	Queensland	2	2 "	10	
		7	7 cases	30	
Deer ..	Victoria	2	2 No.	43	
Kangaroo ..	Victoria	1	1 No.	14	
Matches ..	Great Britain	1,862	1,862 cases	22,874	
	Victoria	162	162 "	1,645	
	New Zealand	49	49 "	180	
	South Sea Islands	1	1 "	5	
	Point de Galle	2	2 "	145	
	Germany	46	46 "	390	
			2,076	2,122 cases	25,239
Machinery	Great Britain	1,130	1,130 pkgs.	24,192	
	Victoria	426	426 "	8,999	
	New Zealand	14	14 "	353	
	Tasmania	38	38 "	100	
	Queensland	9	9 "	108	
	United States	11	450	5,366	
	Point de Galle	20	20 "	276	
			1,648	2,098 pkgs.	39,424
	for Weighing	Great Britain	436	436 pkgs.	2,848
		Victoria	2	2 "	24
New Zealand		1	1 "	15	
United States		50	50 "	125	
		439	489 pkgs.	3,012	
Malt ..	Great Britain	59,580	59,580 bushels	29,221	
	Victoria	114	114 "	30	
	Tasmania	1,428	1,428 "	670	
		61,122	61,122 bushels	29,921	
Marble ..	Great Britain	259	259 cases	3,635	
	Victoria	1	1 "	20	
		260	260 cases	3,655	
Matting and Rugs ..	Great Britain	315	315 bales	2,504	
	Victoria	373	373 "	670	
	New Zealand	49	49 "	50	
	South Australia	25	25 "	75	
	South Sea Islands	84	84 "	24	
	China	97	97 "	180	
	Hong Kong	1,989	102	2,091	
	Calcutta	5	1	6	
	Manila	9	9 "	50	
		2,946	3,049 bales	6,604	
Metal (Galvanized)	Great Britain	137	137 cases	2,309	
	South Australia	2	2 "	30	
		139	139 cases	2,339	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
					£	
Military and Naval Stores	Great Britain	3,041	.....	3,041 pkgs.	5,574
	Victoria	20	.....	20 "	200
	New Zealand	92	.....	92 "	110
		3,153	.....	3,153 pkgs.	5,884
Missionary Stores	Great Britain	8	.....	8 cases	80
Millinery	Great Britain	138	.....	138 cases	7,803
	Victoria	7	.....	7 "	885
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	107
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	46
	New Caledonia	1	.....	1 "	12
	Point de Galle	89	.....	89 "	5,465
		239	.....	239 cases	14,268
Molasses	Great Britain	cwt. qrs. lbs. 52 1 21	cwt. qrs. lbs.	cwt. qrs. lbs. 52 1 21	43	
	Calcutta	1,271 2 26	160 1 25	1,432 0 23	1,382	
	South Sea Islands	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	6
	Manila	22 0 7	.....	22 0 7	30
	San Francisco .. .. .	.....	3 2 8	3 2 8	2
	Honolulu .. .. .	.....	550 2 10	550 2 10	1,250
		1,349 0 26	714 2 15	2,063 3 13	2,713 ^a	
Nails	Great Britain	12,781	.....	12,781 kegs	21,293
	Victoria	162	.....	162 "	221
	New Zealand	81	.....	81 "	125
	Queensland	11	.....	11 "	24
	South Sea Islands	110	.....	110 "	101
	United States .. .. .	.....	680	680 "	830
	Point de Galle	7	.....	7 "	17
	Holland .. .. .	.....	218	218 "	290
	France .. .. .	.....	25	25 "	40
			13,152	923	14,075 kegs	22,941
Oakum	Great Britain	1,640	.....	1,640 bundles	1,805
Oars	Great Britain	852	.....	852 No.	278
	Victoria	205	.....	205 "	105
	United States .. .. .	.....	1,969	1,969 "	615
		1,057	1,969	3,026 No.	998	
Oatmeal	Oatmeal	Great Britain	5,030	5,030 casks	7,549
		Victoria	241	241 "	346
		Tasmania	129	129 "	169
		Queensland	80	80 "	194
			5,480	5,480 casks	8,258
Groats	Great Britain	403	.....	403 pkgs.	1,287
	Victoria	32	.....	32 "	135
		435	.....	435 pkgs.	1,422
Pearl Barley	Great Britain	977	.....	977 cwt.	1,366
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	7
		980	.....	980 cwt.	1,373
Sperm	New Zealand	60	.....	60 tuns	3,187
	South Sea Islands	326	.....	326 "	25,550
	Fisheries	38	50	98 "	7,155	
		424	50	474 tuns	35,892	
Humpback	New Zealand	5	.....	5 tuns	200
	South Sea Islands	51	.....	51 "	1,950
		56	.....	56 tuns	2,150
Oil	Black	Victoria	17
		Tasmania	12
		New Zealand	46	46 "	1,714
		South Sea Islands	54	54 "	1,900
		Fisheries	39½	17	56½ "	2,140
		140	17	157 tuns	5,783	

^a Duty.—Amount received, £221 5s. 7d.; rate, 3s. 4d. per cwt.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Oil—con- tinued.	Linseed .. {	Great Britain	21,800	21,800 galls.	£ 5,813
		New Zealand	300	300 "	75
		Queensland	25	25 "	5
			22,125	22,125 galls.	5,893
	Cocoa-nut .. {	New Zealand	36	36 tuns.	1,110
		South Sea Islands	1,144	1,144 "	38,421
		New Caledonia	26	26 "	850
		Norfolk Island	15	15 "	450
			1,221	1,221 tuns.	40,861
	Olive {	Great Britain	122	122 galls.	78
		France	340	340 "	384
			122	340	462 galls.	462
	Colza {	Great Britain	1,558	1,558 galls.	493
		Victoria	2,199	2,199 "	595
			3,757	3,757 galls.	1,088
	China	Victoria	4,050	4,050 galls.	905
	Castor {	Great Britain	2,514	2,514 galls.	1,605
		Victoria	3,000	3,000 "	1,755
		Calcutta	5,880	9,936	15,816 "	2,440
			11,394	9,936	21,330 galls.	5,800
	Kerosene .. {	Great Britain	5,710	5,710 galls.	964
		Victoria	75,205	75,205 "	12,065
Queensland		80	.....	80 "	18
United States .. .. .		.....	42,634	42,634 "	7,546
		80,995	42,634	123,629 galls.	21,193	
Palm	Great Britain	270	.....	270 galls.	45
Cod Liver ..	Great Britain	205	.....	205 galls.	60
Naptha {	Great Britain	150	.....	150 galls.	26
	Victoria	30	.....	30 "	9
	United States .. .. .	.....	400	400 "	50
		180	400	580 galls.	85	
Salad	Great Britain	355	.....	355 galls.	190
Coal	Victoria	190	.....	190 galls.	28
Polar	New Zealand	740	.....	740 galls.	125
All other not designated .. {	Great Britain	18,714	.....	18,714 galls.	5,320
	Victoria	16,619	.....	16,619 "	3,418
	New Zealand	930	.....	930 "	245
	Queensland	20	.....	20 "	5
	United States .. .. .	.....	28,716	28,716 "	4,850
	Hong Kong	4,260	.....	4,260 "	960
		40,543	28,716	69,259 galls.	14,798	
Oilcloth {	Great Britain	59	.....	59 pkgs.	1,213
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	18
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	8
		64	.....	64 pkgs.	1,239
Oilmen's Stores .. {	Great Britain	53,074	101	53,175 cases.	94,715	
	Victoria	2,591	.....	2,591 "	4,572
	New Zealand	87	.....	87 "	95
	Queensland	119	.....	119 "	72
	South Sea Islands	3	.....	3 "	8
	United States .. .. .	.....	2,626	2,626 "	2,497
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	32	32 "	70
	Mauritius	1	.....	1 "	2
France .. .. .	.....	943	943 "	2,124	
		55,875	3,702	59,577 cases.	104,155	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Onions	Victoria	30	.....	30 tons	£ 678
	New Zealand	10	.....	10 "	321
	Tasmania	116	.....	116 "	2,284
		156	.....	156 tons	3,283
Ore (Crome)	New Zealand	756	.....	756 tons	4,560
	Queensland	100	.....	100 "	420
		856	.....	856 tons	4,980
Opium	Great Britain	1,716	.....	1,716 lbs.	2,114
	Victoria	2,913	.....	2,913 "	5,958
	Hong Kong	141	190	331 "	1,290
	Point de Galle	2,402	.....	2,402 "	4,623
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	268	268 "	320
		7,172	458	7,630 lbs.	14,305 ^a
Oysters	New Zealand	31	.....	31 bags	51
Paints	Great Britain	356	.....	356 tons	13,455
	Victoria	38	.....	38 "	1,506
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	20
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	32
	Point de Galle	4	.....	4 "	13
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	250
	France .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	180
		396 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	398 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	15,456
Painters' Materials.. .. .	Great Britain	347	.....	347 pkgs.	842
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	18
		348	.....	348 pkgs.	860
Paperhangings	Great Britain	510	.....	510 pkgs.	7,483
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	227
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	20
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	56
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	50
		533	.....	533 pkgs.	7,786
Peas (Split).. .. .	Great Britain	478	.....	478 barrels	355
	Victoria	269	.....	269 "	258
	United States .. .. .	.....	88	88 "	70
		747	88	835 barrels	683
Pearl Shell	South Sea Islands	165	.....	165 cwt.	166
Pepper and Spices	Great Britain	375	.....	375 pkgs.	1,926
	Victoria	687	.....	687 "	1,839
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	12
	Point de Galle	11	.....	11 "	153
	Hong Kong	15	.....	15 "	60
	Java .. .. .	.....	175	175 "	420
			1,090	175	1,265 pkgs.	4,410
Perfumery	Great Britain	3,542	.....	3,542 cases	8,668
	Victoria	30	.....	30 "	75
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	10
	United States .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	25
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	90
	France .. .. .	.....	37	37 "	152
		3,574	40	3,614 cases	8,920
Pickles and Sauces.. .. .	Great Britain	7,537	.....	7,537 cases	9,193
	Victoria	66	.....	66 "	63
	New Zealand	129	.....	129 "	180
	Tasmania	51	.....	51 "	35
	South Australia	9	.....	9 "	31
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	2
	Hong Kong	141	357	498 "	478
	Calcutta.. .. .	38	60	98 "	386
	Holland .. .. .	.....	4	4 "	16
	France .. .. .	.....	10	10 "	73
		7,972	431	8,403 cases	10,407

^a Duty :—Amount received, £1,371 10s. 5d ; rate, 10s. per lb.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Pictures and Paintings ..	Great Britain	159	.....	159 cases	£ 3,482
	Victoria	28	.....	28 "	369
	New Zealand	8	.....	8 "	135
	Queensland	3	.....	3 "	31
	Point de Galle	9	.....	9 "	145
	China	1	.....	1 "	5
	France .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	3
		208	1	209 cases	4,170
Pipes (Tobacco) ..	Great Britain	2,094	316	2,410 cases	2,771
	Victoria	105	.....	105 "	952
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	18
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	470
	Holland .. .. .	.....	12	12 "	205
		2,203	328	2,536 cases	4,416
Pitch, Tar, and Resin ..	Great Britain	2,547	.....	2,547 barrels	5,824
	Victoria	91	.....	91 "	242
	New Zealand	6	.....	6 "	23
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	2
	United States .. .. .	.....	153	153 "	670
		2,645	153	2,798 barrels	6,761
Plants and Seeds ..	Great Britain	617	.....	617 pkgs.	3,482
	Victoria	223	.....	223 "	1,273
	New Zealand	22	.....	22 "	91
	Tasmania	204	.....	204 "	694
	South Australia	30	.....	30 "	11
	Queensland	48	.....	48 "	203
	South Sea Islands	7	.....	7 "	14
	New Caledonia	6	.....	6 "	17
	United States .. .. .	.....	144	144 "	530
	Point de Galle	60	.....	60 "	480
	China	1	.....	1 "	5
	Hong Kong	36	1	37 "	80
	Calcutta	1	.....	1 "	80
	Manila	1	.....	1 "	10
	Holland .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	4
	France .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	35
Germany .. .. .	.....	14	14 "	150	
		1,256	163	1,419 pkgs.	7,159
Plate (Silver) ..	Great Britain	67	.....	67 cases	6,877
	Victoria	3	.....	3 "	160
	United States .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	30
	Point de Galle	18	.....	18 "	1,463
	Hong Kong	2	.....	2 "	15
		90	1	91 cases	8,545
Plated-ware ..	Great Britain	120	.....	120 cases	6,952
	Victoria	7	.....	7 "	275
	United States .. .. .	.....	4	4 "	70
	Point de Galle	5	.....	5 "	360
		132	4	136 cases	7,657
Potatoes ..	Victoria	4,212	.....	4,212 tons	28,365
	New Zealand	423	.....	423 "	4,058
	Tasmania	2,003	.....	2,003 "	13,187
	South Australia	390	.....	390 "	2,500
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	40
	Norfolk Island	½	.....	½ "	5
		7,030½	.....	7,030½ tons	48,155
Printing Materials ..	Great Britain	875	1	876 cases	4,961
	Victoria	14	.....	14 "	121
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	30
	Tasmania	12	.....	12 "	30
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	65
Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	37	
		912	1	913 cases	5,244
Printing Presses ..	Great Britain	16	16 No.	235

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES:	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Poultry	Great Britain	1	.....	1 pens	£ 12
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	2
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	20
		4	.....	4 pens	34
Beef.. .. .	Great Britain	90	.....	90 cwt.	190
	New Zealand	152	.....	152 "	146
	Queensland	4	.....	4 "	10
	United States .. .. .	.....	31	31 "	29
	Hong Kong	69	.....	69 "	46
		815	31	346 cwt.	421
Pork	Great Britain	1,109	.....	1,109 cwt.	2,073
	Victoria	403	.....	403 "	672
	New Zealand	22	.....	22 "	46
	United States .. .. .	.....	488	488 "	690
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	30
	Mauritius .. .. .	.....	53	53 "	129
	1,534	544	2,078 cwt.	3,640	
Bacon	Great Britain	1,774	.....	1,774 cwt.	8,046
	Victoria	14	.....	14 "	70
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	12
	1,790	.....	1,790 cwt.	8,128	
Hams	Great Britain	3,596	.....	3,596 cwt.	18,828
	Victoria	109	.....	109 "	900
	New Zealand	20	.....	20 "	110
	Holland .. .. .	.....	6	6 "	25
		3,725	6	3,731 cwt.	19,863
Tongues	Queensland	6	.....	6 cwt.	10
Chinese	Victoria	3,710	.....	3,710 pkgs.	14,535
	Hong Kong	968	4,966	5,934 "	10,369
		4,678	4,966	9,644 pkgs.	24,904
Preserved Meat	Great Britain	1,092	132	1,224 pkgs.	4,498
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	40
	New Zealand	14	.....	14 "	33
	Mauritius .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	20
	France .. .. .	.....	648	648 "	1,850
	1,108	782	1,890 pkgs.	6,441	
Milk.. .. .	Great Britain	39	.....	39 pkgs.	148
	Victoria	75	.....	75 "	205
	Queensland	10	.....	10 "	30
	124	.....	124 pkgs.	383	
Vegetables.. .. .	Hong Kong	73	.....	73 pkgs.	73
	Holland .. .. .	.....	4	4 "	28
	Germany .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	16
		73	6	79 pkgs.	117
Photographic Materials	Great Britain	140	.....	140 cases	3,022
	Victoria	73	.....	73 "	755
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	20
	United States .. .. .	.....	7	7 "	350
	Point de Galle	17	.....	17 "	331
	Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	50
		231	8	239 cases	4,628
Quicksilver	Great Britain	29	.....	29 bottles	208
	Victoria	40	.....	40 "	240
	New Zealand	82	.....	82 "	707
		151	.....	151 bottles	1,155
Rattans and Canes.. .. .	Victoria	3	.....	3 bundles	2
	Java .. .. .	.....	640	640 "	50
		3	640	643 bundles	52

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Saddlery and Harness ..	Great Britain	1,438	.....	1,438 pkgs.	£ 59,580
	Victoria	85	.....	85 "	1,536
	New Zealand	3	.....	3 "	30
	Queensland	13	.....	13 "	223
	United States .. .. .	.....	11	11 "	65
	Point de Galle .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	57
		1,541	11	1,552 pkgs.	61,791
Salt	Great Britain	8,468	.....	8,468 tons.	30,106
	Victoria	173	.....	173 "	1,035
	New Zealand	125	.....	125 "	750
	South Australia	39	.....	39 "	140
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	167	167 "	700
	Holland .. .. .	.....	156	156 "	540
	France .. .. .	.....	80	80 "	200
Cape of Good Hope .. .. .	.....	75	75 "	275	
		8,880	403	9,283 tons.	33,746
Salt (Rock)	Great Britain	601	.....	601 tons.	2,215
Saltpetre	Great Britain	126	.....	126 cwt.	250
	Victoria	168	.....	168 "	310
	Calcutta	100	20	120 "	260
		394	20	414 cwt.	820
Ship Chandlery	Great Britain	984	.....	984 pkgs.	8,329
	Victoria	12	.....	12 "	110
	New Zealand	309	.....	309 "	262
	Queensland	7	.....	7 "	101
	United States .. .. .	.....	112	112 "	405
	Point de Galle .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	29
		1,313	112	1,425 pkgs.	9,236
Shooks and Staves	Great Britain	46,000	.....	46,000 No.	765
	Victoria	20,500	.....	20,500 "	306
	Tasmania	105,490	.....	105,490 "	1,239
	Queensland	844	.....	344 "	5
	Fisheries	2,000	.....	2,000 "	20
	United States .. .. .	.....	10,422	10,422 "	369
		174,334	10,422	184,756 No.	2,704
Silks.. .. .	Great Britain	61	.....	61 cases.	7,853
	Victoria	7	.....	7 "	445
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	100
	Point de Galle	463	.....	463 "	61,286
	China	2	.....	2 "	20
	Hong Kong	10	.....	10 "	850
		544	.....	544 cases.	70,554
Horned Cattle	Victoria	170	.....	170 No.	124
	New Zealand	7,932	.....	7,932 "	4,056
	South Australia	3,551	.....	3,551 "	2,500
	New Caledonia	471	.....	471 "	256
	Norfolk Island	107	.....	107 "	50
		12,231	.....	12,231 No.	6,956
Sheep.. .. .	Victoria	10	.....	10 bdl.	110
	New Zealand	600	.....	600 "	928
	Tasmania	9	.....	9 "	15
	Queensland	1,223	.....	1,223 "	6,602
	South Sea Islands	35	.....	35 "	10
New Caledonia	32	.....	32 "	178	
		1,909	.....	1,909 bdl.	7,841
Chamois.. .. .	Great Britain	7	.....	7 cases.	281
Kangaroo	Victoria	49	.....	49 No.	43
	Tasmania	320	.....	320 "	291
	Queensland	125	.....	125 "	100
		494	.....	494 No.	434
Pig	Great Britain	12	.....	12 cases.	83

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Skins— <i>contd.</i> { Calf	Great Britain	20	.....	20 bales	1,487
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	48
	Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	50
		21	1	22 bales	1,585
Slates (Unmanufactured)..	Great Britain	368,130	34,600	402,730 No.	4,290
Slates (Manufactured) ..	Great Britain	61	.....	61 boxes	92
	United States .. .. .	.....	11	11 "	40
		61	11	72 boxes	132
Soap	Great Britain	1,912	.....	1,912 cwt.	3,503
	Victoria	38	.....	38 "	126
	New Zealand	35	.....	35 "	170
	South Sea Islands	66	.....	66 "	63
	Manila	342	10	352 "	460
	Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	17
		2,398	11	2,404 cwt.	4,339
Soda and Seltzer Water ..	Great Britain	511	.....	511 pkgs.	920
	Victoria	5	.....	5 "	45
	Queensland	22	.....	22 "	52
		538	.....	538 pkgs.	1,017
Soda	Great Britain	11	.....	11 tons	110
	Victoria	2	.....	2 "	20
	South Australia	4	.....	4 "	20
		17	.....	17 tons	150
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain	13	.....	13 cases	270
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	21
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	4
	Queensland	11	.....	11 "	34
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	20
	Point de Galle	7	.....	7 "	140
		37	.....	37 cases	489
Starch and Blue	Great Britain	9,180	.....	9,180 cases	10,709
	Victoria	756	.....	756 "	1,766
	New Zealand	31	.....	31 "	109
	Queensland	20	.....	20 "	25
	United States .. .. .	.....	1,105	1,105 "	1,086
		9,987	1,105	11,092 cases	13,645
Brandy	Great Britain	342,426	2,418	344,843 galls.	176,124
	Victoria	18,096	.....	18,096 "	9,517
	New Zealand	2,333	.....	2,333 "	865
	Queensland	27	.....	27 "	13
	China	1	.....	1 "	1
	Mauritius	25	61	86 "	50
	South Sea Islands	19	.....	19 "	12
	France .. .. .	.....	86,760	86,760 "	41,072
	Hamburgh .. .. .	.....	1,770	1,770 "	715
	New Caledonia	54	.....	54 "	20
	Point de Galle	3	.....	3 "	2
		362,983	91,009	453,992 galls.	228,391 ^a
Rum	Great Britain	336,242	1,241	337,483 galls.	60,066
	New Zealand	80	.....	80 "	26
	Queensland	170	.....	170 "	132
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	1,991	1,991 "	270
	South Sea Islands	52	.....	52 "	10
	Bourbon	105	.....	105 "	50
	Mauritius	11	.....	11 "	3
		336,660	3,232	339,892 galls.	60,557 ^b
Spirits .. Gencva	Great Britain	60,769	.....	60,769 galls.	13,733
	Victoria	396	.....	396 "	140
	New Zealand	1,787	.....	1,787 "	314
	Queensland	28	.....	28 "	5
	South Sea Islands	88	.....	88 "	20
	Holland .. .. .	.....	223,119	223,119 "	47,856
		63,068	223,119	286,187 galls.	62,068 ^c

^a Duty:—Amount received, £470 10s. 7d.; rate, 10s. per gallon.

^b Duty:—Amount received, £328 8s. 1d.; rate, 7s. per gallon.

^c Duty:—Amount received, £75 3s. 6d.; rate, 10s. per gallon.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Spirits— continued.	Gin	Great Britain	38,420	476	38,896 galls.	£ 16,856
		Victoria	960	960 "	410
		New Zealand	117	117 "	18
		South Sea Islands	10	10 "	4
		Holland	516	516 "	150
		Mauritius	2	2 "	1
			40,025	476	40,501 galls.	17,439 ^a
	Whisky	Great Britain	77,373	8,712	86,085 galls.	26,163
		New Zealand	43	43 "	21
			77,416	8,712	86,123 galls.	26,179 ^b
	Cordials and Liqueurs.	Great Britain	1,751	1,751 galls.	1,317
		Victoria	3,023	3,023 "	1,900
		New Zealand	67	67 "	47
		Queensland	13	13 "	8
		Hong Kong	730	6,064	6,794 "	1,314
Mauritius		30	.....	30 "	80
Bourbon .. .. .		.....	127	127 "	73
United States .. .. .		.....	706	706 "	990
Hamburgh .. .. .		.....	259	259 "	149
France .. .. .		.....	3,168	3,168 "	1,652
Holland .. .. .	.....	½	½ "	1	
		5,614	10,324½	15,938½ galls.	8,031 ^c	
Perfumed	Great Britain	3,187	7	3,194 galls.	8,582	
	Victoria	211	.....	211 "	172
	New Zealand	24	.....	24 "	25
	Queensland	45	.....	45 "	144
	United States .. .. .	.....	919	919 "	1,306
	Germany .. .. .	.....	36	36 "	13
Holland .. .. .	.....	23	23 "	40	
		3,467	985	4,452 galls.	10,282 ^d	
All other	Great Britain	24,665	311	24,976 galls.	6,616	
	Victoria	6	18	24 "	48	
		24,671	329	25,000 galls.	6,559 ^e	
Books	Great Britain	936	.....	936 cases	32,248
	Victoria	239	.....	239 "	8,078
	New Zealand	3	.....	3 "	85
	Tasmania	3	.....	3 "	13
	Queensland	31	.....	31 "	495
	South Sea Islands	2	.....	2 "	13
	United States .. .. .	.....	30	30 "	490
	Point de Galle	619	.....	619 "	12,046
	Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	40
	Holland .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	5
	France .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	60
			1,833	35	1,868 cases	53,573
	Paper	Great Britain	6,652	6,652 cases	104,292
Victoria		264	.....	264 "	2,720
New Zealand		17	.....	17 "	335
Tasmania		1	.....	1 "	30
South Australia		19	.....	19 "	230
Queensland		41	.....	41 "	481
South Sea Islands		5	.....	5 "	1
United States .. .. .		.....	1	1 "	1
Point de Galle		267	.....	267 "	5,480
Hong Kong		21	20	41 "	373	
Calcutta .. .. .		.....	2	2 "	50
Ceylon		2	.....	2 "	10
Germany .. .. .		.....	8	8 "	170
		7,289	31	7,320 cases	114,173	
Maps	Great Britain	3	.....	3 cases	127
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	15
	Tasmania	1	.....	1 "	5
	Queensland	7	.....	7 "	299
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	42
		14	.....	14 cases	488

^a Duty:—Amount received, £142 10s. 8d.; rate, 10s. per gallon.

^b Do. do. £285 2s. 7d.; do. 7s. do.

^c Duty:—Amount received, £308 14s. 7d.; rate, 10s. per gallon.

^d Do. do. £366 6s. 3d.; do. 7s. do.

^e Duty:—Amount received, £32 16s. 5d.; rate, 7s. per gallon.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
					£	
Stationery— <i>contd.</i>	Parchment..	Great Britain	4	.....	4 cases	212
		Queensland	2	.....	2 "	58
		Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	22
			7	.....	7 cases	292
	Mill	Great Britain	21	.....	21 No.	287
	Grind	Great Britain	2,597	.....	2,597 No.	826
		United States .. .. .	.....	211	211 "	70
			2,597	211	2,808 No.	896
Stones ..	Flag	Great Britain	147	.....	147 tons	147
		Victoria	4	.....	4 "	4
		United States .. .. .	.....	23	23 "	23
			151	23	174 tons	174
	Turkey	Great Britain	11	.....	11 cases	80
	Whet	Great Britain	103	.....	103 cases	79
	Ballast	Great Britain	92	.....	92 tons	200
Sulphur		Great Britain	63	.....	63 casks	201
		Victoria	30	.....	30 "	92
		New Zealand	15	.....	15 "	45
			103	.....	103 casks	338
Sugar ..	Raw	Great Britain	3 5 1 19	.....	3 5 1 19	80
		Victoria	270 5 3 19	.....	270 5 3 19	10,934
		Tasmania	145 0 1 3	.....	145 0 1 3	4,638
		South Australia	35 0 0 0	.....	35 0 0 0	1,050
		Queensland	16 0 0 9	.....	16 0 0 9	435
		Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	1 15 2 22	1 15 2 22	102
		Calcutta	372 13 1 1	9 19 3 23	382 13 0 24	7,347
		Manila	6,874 18 1 22	4,114 14 3 20	10,989 13 1 20	256,579
		Mauritius	3,267 11 1 12	467 6 1 20	3,734 17 3 4	113,512
		Java	858 3 2 15	996 0 2 27	1,854 4 1 14	43,400
		Bourbon	588 2 2 10	1,040 2 0 12	1,628 4 2 22	45,474
		New Caledonia	0 16 0 24	.....	0 16 0 24	15
		South Sea Islands	1 17 0 24	.....	1 17 0 24	130
				12,433 14 1 18	6,629 19 3 18	19,063 14 1 8	483,746 ^{a}
	Refined	Great Britain	133 10 2 27	.....	133 10 2 27	6,659
		Victoria	10 15 3 10	.....	10 15 3 10	549
		Hong Kong	0 6 3 13	.....	0 6 3 13	22
		Tasmania	1 0 0 0	.....	1 0 0 0	30
		Holland .. .. .	.....	2 1 3 24	2 1 3 24	96
		Germany .. .. .	.....	0 9 1 14	0 9 1 14	13
		Manila .. .. .	.....	0 12 0 22	0 12 0 22	50
		China .. .. .	.....	0 11 3 27	0 11 3 27	28
		Calcutta .. .. .	.....	4 18 3 6	4 18 3 6	280
		145 13 1 22	8 14 1 9	154 7 3 3	7,727 ^b	
Specific (Seab)	Victoria	13,509	.....	13,509 galls.	5,511	
Sundries		Great Britain	3,497	.....	3,497 pkgs.	11,577
		Victoria	285	.....	285 "	1,832
		New Zealand	128	.....	128 "	175
		Tasmania	3	.....	3 "	3
		Queensland	113	.....	113 "	315
		South Sea Islands	14	.....	14 "	19
		New Caledonia	18	.....	18 "	47
		United States .. .. .	.....	459	459 "	510
		Point de Galle	52	.....	52 "	409
		China	14	.....	14 "	44
		Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	10	10 "	12
France .. .. .	.....	27	27 "	166		
Cape of Good Hope	1	.....	1 "	60		
		4,125	496	4,621 pkgs.	15,169	
Tallow		New Zealand	590	.....	590 cwt.	1,251
		Western Australia	20	.....	20 "	35
		Queensland	9,106	.....	9,106 "	15,714
		9,716	.....	9,716 cwt.	17,000	

^a Duty:—Amount received, £23,042 0s. 4d.; rate, 6s. per cwt.

^b Duty:—Amount received, £342 9s. 6d.; rate, 6s. 8d. per cwt.

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Tarpawlings	Great Britain	163	.....	163 bales	£ 2,703
Telegraph Materials ..	Great Britain	2	.....	2 cases	120
	Victoria	28	.....	28 "	515
	South Australia	1	.....	1 "	7
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	50
		33	.....	33 cases	692
Tea	Great Britain	3,761	.....	3,761 lbs.	394
	Victoria	185,940	.....	185,940 "	15,148
	Tasmania	16,810	.....	16,810 "	1,430
	New Zealand	1,567	.....	1,567 "	194
	Queensland	7,296	.....	7,296 "	674
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	861	861 "	81
	Mauritius	51	.....	51 "	3
	Fisheries	75	.....	75 "	6
	South Sea Islands	266	.....	266 "	30
	Manila	14	16,880	16,894 "	22,002
	Vancouver's Island	42	.....	42 "	4
	Point de Galle	90	.....	90 "	8
	China	2,219,828	762,243	2,982,071 "	239,373
Hong Kong	831,268	64,241	895,509 "	70,725	
		3,267,008	844,225	4,111,233 lbs.	350,072 ^a
Cedar	South Australia	20,000	.....	20,000 feet	250
	Queensland	1,500	.....	1,500 "	10
		21,500	.....	21,500 feet	260
Deals	Great Britain	23,196	.....	23,196 No.	7,325
	Victoria	100	.....	100 "	4
	United States .. .. .	.....	1,289	1,289 "	600
	Sweden .. .. .	.....	136,331	136,331 "	2,000
	Holland .. .. .	.....	47,494	47,494 "	4,800
		23,296	185,114	208,410 No.	14,729
Battens	Great Britain	2,000	.....	2,000 feet	25
	Tasmania	154,190	.....	154,190 "	1,220
		156,190	.....	156,190 feet	1,245
Spars	New Zealand	3,000	.....	3,000 No.	200
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	30
	United States .. .. .	.....	24	24 "	45
	Holland .. .. .	.....	6	6 "	24
		3,001	30	3,031 No.	299
Shingles	Tasmania	1,311,200	.....	1,311,200 No.	2,394
Laths	Tasmania	33,000	.....	33,000 No.	165
	United States .. .. .	.....	244,321	244,321 "	380
		33,000	244,321	277,321 No.	545
Palings	Tasmania	422,727	.....	422,727 No.	2,908
	South Australia	235,400	.....	235,400 "	178
		658,127	.....	658,127 No.	3,086
Pine	Victoria	52,913	.....	52,913 feet	583
	New Zealand	56,000	.....	56,000 "	600
	Queensland	1,148,876	.....	1,148,876 "	6,944
	United States .. .. .	.....	3,810,001	3,810,001 "	30,692
		1,257,789	3,810,001	5,067,790 feet	38,819
Sandal-wood	New Caledonia	7	.....	7 tons	250
All other	Great Britain	227,276	.....	227,276 feet	2,940
	Victoria	26,636	.....	26,636 "	2,608
	New Zealand	1,214,544	.....	1,214,544 "	10,273
	Tasmania	360,275	.....	360,275 "	3,117
	Queensland	45,000	.....	45,000 "	230
	South Sea Islands	981,776	.....	981,776 "	6,092
	United States	85,200	11,160	96,360 "	375
	Manila	12,000	.....	12,000 "	120
Sweden .. .. .	.....	330,500	330,500 "	600	
	Germany .. .. .	.....	2,342	2,342 "	400
		2,952,707	344,002	3,296,709 feet	26,705

^a Duty :—Amount received, £7,718 7s. 11d. ; rate, 3d. per lb.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.		
Tin	Great Britain	139	.....	139 boxes	£ 539
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	3
			140	140 boxes	542
Tinware	Great Britain	2,273	.....	2,273 casks	6,040
	Victoria	4	.....	4 "	5
	Queensland	2	.....	2 "	80
			2,279	2,279 casks	6,125
Manufactured	Great Britain	100,015	.....	100,015 lbs.	14,489
	Victoria	199,521	910	200,431 "	27,505	
	New Zealand	10,858	.....	10,858 "	2,295
	Tasmania	1,326	.....	1,326 "	142
	South Australia	114	.....	114 "	18
	Queensland	3,894	.....	3,894 "	679
	Hong Kong	1,614	5,695	7,309 "	1,634	
	Manila	2,326	2,875	4,701 "	500	
	United States	256	252,942	253,198 "	35,236	
	Germany .. .. .	.....	4	4 "	1
	Peru	20	.....	20 "	3
	New Caledonia	637	.....	637 "	78
	South Seas	44	106	150 "	25	
	South Sea Islands	409	.....	409 "	80
	Tahiti .. .. .	.....	2,743	2,743 "	200
		321,034	264,775	585,809 lbs.	82,885 ^a	
Unmanufactured	Great Britain	123,534	.....	123,534 lbs.	11,074
	Victoria	15,964	.....	15,964 "	766
	South Sea Islands	1,604	.....	1,604 "	205
	Calcutta	5,000	.....	5,000 "	220
		146,102	.....	146,102 lbs.	12,265 ^b
Tobacco	Great Britain	9,129	.....	9,129 lbs.	4,046
	Victoria	13,273	.....	13,273 "	4,413
	New Zealand	165	.....	165 "	60
	Tasmania	1,631	.....	1,631 "	550
	South Australia	10	.....	10 "	50
	Queensland	474	.....	474 "	105
	Calcutta	141	.....	141 "	15
	Cigars.. .. .	Hong Kong	53	53 "	24
		San Francisco	80	80 "	25
		Mauritius	7	7 "	3
		Manila	14,274	13,283	27,557 "	9,164
		Bourbon	13	13 "	9
		Point de Galle	90	90 "	7
		France	284	284 "	71
		United States	88	88 "	50
		Germany	190	190 "	27
			39,340	13,845	53,185 lbs.	18,619 ^c
	Snuff	Great Britain	518	518 lbs.	49
		Victoria	896	896 "	90
United States .. .. .		.....	213	213 "	25
		1,414	213	1,627 lbs.	164 ^d	
Tortoise-shell	South Sea Islands	2,257	.....	2,257 lbs.	1,909
	New Caledonia	84	.....	84 "	137
			2,341	2,341 lbs.	2,046
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	1,752	.....	1,752 cases	52,257
	Victoria	188	.....	188 "	4,802
	New Zealand	2	.....	2 "	58
	Queensland	15	.....	15 "	644
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	5
	United States .. .. .	.....	3	3 "	41
	Point de Galle	29	.....	29 "	1,132
	China	8	.....	8 "	110
	Hong Kong	2	44	46 "	320	
France .. .. .	.....	9	9 "	45	
Germany .. .. .	.....	1	1 "	5	
		1,997	57	2,054 cases	59,419	

^a Duty:—Amount received, £187 1s. 6d.; rate, 2s. per lb.
^b Do. do. £182 2s. 6d.; rate, 1s. do.

^c Duty:—Amount received, £281 2s. 3d.; rate, 3s. per lb.
^d Do. do. £51 16s. 6d.; rate, 2s. do.

STATISTICS OF
IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Turnery and Woodware ..	Great Britain	9,405	.....	9,405 pkgs.	£ 5,263
	Victoria	203	.....	203 "	450
	New Zealand	190	24	214 "	359
	Tasmania	93	.....	93 "	9
	Queensland	8	.....	8 "	16
	South Sea Islands	6	.....	6 "	13
	New Caledonia	42	.....	42 "	152
	United States .. .. .	.....	6,623	6,623 "	9,414
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	2
	China	1	.....	1 "	3
Hong Kong	283	.....	283 "	325	
		10,232	6,647	16,879 pkgs.	16,006
Turpentine and Varnish ..	Great Britain	14,153	.....	14,153 gallons	7,611
	Victoria	2,421	.....	2,421 "	672
	New Zealand	1,265	.....	1,265 "	630
	Queensland	61	.....	61 "	31
	United States .. .. .	.....	625	625 "	1,167
	Calcutta .. .. .	.....	51	51 "	100
France .. .. .	.....	416	416 "	125	
		17,900	1,092	18,992 gallons	10,236
Twine and Thread.. ..	Great Britain	211	1	212 bales	4,867
	Victoria	6	.....	6 "	167
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	10
		218	1	219 bales	5,044
Thorley's Food	Great Britain	129	.....	129 pkgs.	334
	Victoria	35	.....	35 "	60
	South Australia	45	.....	45 "	45
		209	.....	209 pkgs.	439
Umbrellas and Parasols ..	Great Britain	76	.....	76 pkgs.	3,769
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	170
		78	.....	78 pkgs.	3,929
Vermicelli, Maccaroni, and Tapioca	Great Britain	127	.....	127 cases	687
	Victoria	186	.....	186 "	377
	South Australia	39	.....	39 "	80
	China	50	.....	50 "	60
	Hong Kong	3	168	171 "	310
	France .. .. .	.....	24	24 "	185
		405	192	597 cases	1,599
Vegetables (Fresh) ..	Victoria	24	.....	24 cases	43
	Tasmania	479	.....	479 "	623
		503	.....	503 cases	666
Vinegar	Great Britain	50,157	17,930	68,087 gallons	7,172
	Victoria	800	.....	800 "	70
	New Zealand	30	.....	30 "	6
	Queensland	70	.....	70 "	14
	South Sea Islands	24	.....	24 "	4
	France .. .. .	.....	595	595 "	110
		51,031	18,525	69,556 gallons	7,376
Watches and Clocks ..	Great Britain	84	.....	84 cases	2,399
	Victoria	67	.....	67 "	845
	New Zealand	1	.....	1 "	20
	Queensland	6	.....	6 "	130
	South Sea Islands	1	.....	1 "	5
	United States .. .. .	.....	331	331 "	1,167
Point de Galle	76	.....	76 "	7,595	
		235	331	566 cases	12,161
Whalebone	Great Britain	14	.....	14 cwt.	120
	New Zealand	199	.....	199 "	531
	South Sea Islands	10	10 "	30
	Norfolk Island	23	23 "	100
		246	246 cwt.	781

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
Whiting and Chalk..	Great Britain	2,623	.....	2,623 casks	£ 1,532
	Victoria	165	.....	165 "	142
	New Zealand	58	.....	58 "	40
		2,846	.....	2,846 casks	1,714
Wire	Great Britain	1,908	.....	1,908 casks	4,359
	Victoria	632	.....	632 "	1,350
		2,540	.....	2,540 casks	5,709
Wine	Great Britain	240,926	.....	240,926 galls.	99,695
	Victoria	23,882	.....	23,882 "	11,175
	New Zealand	647	12	659 "	326
	Tasmania	50	.....	50 "	33
	South Australia	267	.....	267 "	76
	Queensland	60	.....	60 "	55
	Spain	25,645	.....	25,645 "	9,907
	Point de Galle	2	.....	2 "	2
	Cape of Good Hope	895	1,187	2,082 "	650
	Mauritius	32	.....	32 "	12
	Manila .. .. .	.....	35	35 "	18
	South Sea Islands	121	.....	121 "	88
	Bourbon	52	388	440 "	128
	France .. .. .	.....	22,343	22,343 "	6,878
	New Caledonia .. .. .	.....	68	68 "	23
Hong Kong .. .. .	.....	4,319	4,319 "	1,560	
Java .. .. .	.....	7	7 "	5	
Hamburgh .. .. .	.....	2	2 "	1	
		292,582	23,351	320,933 galls.	130,432 ^a
Wool	Victoria	10,084	.....	10,084 lbs.	925
	New Zealand	514,597	.....	514,597 "	43,540
	Queensland	6,616,359	.....	6,616,359 "	601,216
	South Sea Islands	19,968	.....	19,968 "	1,189
	New Caledonia	3,294	.....	3,294 "	96
	Norfolk Island	11,200	.....	11,200 "	560
		7,175,502	.....	7,175,502 lbs.	647,426
Woollens	Great Britain	881	.....	881 bales	63,878
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	520
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	6
	Point de Galle	1	.....	1 "	1
	Holland .. .. .	.....	10	10 "	1,600
Germany .. .. .	.....	7	7 "	350	
		896	17	913 bales	66,355
Woolpacks and Bagging ..	Great Britain	563	.....	563 bales	8,042
	Victoria	17	.....	17 "	480
	Queensland	1	.....	1 "	18
		581	.....	581 bales	8,540
Yellow Metal	Great Britain	3,631	.....	3,631 cases	21,784
	Victoria	13	.....	13 "	77
	New Zealand	12	.....	12 "	400
	Tasmania	4	.....	4 "	27
	Manila	1	.....	1 "	5
		3,661	.....	3,661 cases	22,293
" Nails	Great Britain	193	.....	193 kegs	1,510
	Victoria	3	.....	3 "	12
		196	.....	196 kegs	1,522
Zinc	Great Britain	221	.....	221 cases	1,628
	Victoria	1	.....	1 "	4
	New Zealand	6	.....	6 "	50
	Point de Gallo	12	.....	12 "	100
	Germany .. .. .	.....	20	20 "	113
		240	20	260 cases	1,895
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .. .. .				.....	8,319,576

^a Duty:—Amount received, £8,198 5s. 6d.; rate, 2s. per gallon.

Duty paid at Landing of Goods imported during the year 1863. £ 56,106 9 3
Ditto on Warehoused Goods imported during the year 1863 and previous years 559,902 2 10
£616,008 12 1

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS.

No. 42.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Year 1863.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
						£	£	£		
Acids	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	188	188 pkgs.	....	970	970
	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	40	40 "	....	250	250
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	51	51 "	....	307	307
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
	China.. .. .	....	....	....	15	15 "	....	150	150
		....	....	....	295	295 pkgs.	....	1,679	1,679
Aerated Waters .. .	Queensland	14	....	14	311	325 pkgs.	17	548	565
	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	19	19
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	97	97 "	....	178	178
		14	....	14	411	425 pkgs.	17	745	762
Agricultural Imple- ments	Queensland	4	....	4	54	55 pkgs.	23	345	368
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	182	182 "	....	464	464
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	37	37 "	....	500	500
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	22	22
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	3	3
	4	....	4	277	281 pkgs.	23	1,334	1,357	
Alkali and Soda .. .	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	272	272 pkgs.	....	610	610
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	135	135 "	....	319	319
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	4	4
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	5	5
		....	....	....	413	413 pkgs.	....	938	938
Anchors and Chains (Cables)	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	298	298 cwt.	....	619	619
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	164	164 "	....	286	286
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	22	22 "	....	34	34
		....	....	....	484	484 cwt.	....	939	939
Animal Charcoal .. .	Great Britain	49	....	49	....	49 tons	188	....	188
	Victoria	178	....	178	....	178 "	178	....	178
		227	....	227	....	227 tons	366	....	366
Apparel and Slops .. .	Great Britain	8	....	8	109	117 pkgs.	177	3,649	3,826
	Victoria	2	....	2	367	369 "	17	12,911	12,928
	Queensland	7	....	7	307	314 "	126	6,536	6,662
	New Zealand	12	....	12	206	218 "	80	7,579	7,659
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	1	1	9	10 "	5	185	140
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	40	40
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	17	17	17	34 "	75	443	518
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	82	82
	Calcutta	1	....	1	....	1 "	5	....	5
	Point de Galle	1	....	1	....	8 "	12	....	79
	Bourbon .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	40	40
	31	18	49	1,033	1,082 pkgs.	497	31,494	31,991		
Arms and Ammunition	Guns .. .	Great Britain	212	212 pkgs.	640	640
		Victoria	4	4 "	340	340
		Queensland	93	93 "	1,883	1,883
		New Zealand	396	396 "	16,249	16,249
		South Australia	2	2 "	60	60
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	106	106 "	....	1,095	1,095
	Mauritius .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	30	30
	United States .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	150	150
		....	....	....	815	815 pkgs.	....	20,447	20,447
	Swords	New Zealand	17	17 pkgs.	111	111
South Sea Islands .. .. .		....	....	....	2	2 "	....	12	12
	....	....	....	19	19 pkgs.	....	123	123	
Gun- powder	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	18,190	18,190 lbs.	....	1,004	1,004
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	35,397	35,397 "	....	1,289	1,289
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	14,861	14,861 "	....	729	729
	Mauritius .. .. .	....	....	....	11	11 "	....	1	1
	....	....	....	68,459	68,459 lbs.	....	3,023	3,023	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Arms and Ammunition—continued.	Shot ..	Queensland	211	211 cwt.	..	402	402
		New Zealand	136	136 "	..	249	249
		South Sea Islands	18	18 "	..	54	54
		New Caledonia	4	4 "	..	7	7
			369	369 cwt.	..	712	712
	Caps. Percusn.	Queensland	11	11 pkgs.	..	28	28
		New Zealand	13	13 "	..	87	87
		South Sea Islands	13	13 "	..	73	73
		New Caledonia	1	1 "	..	2	2
		Mauritius	1	1 "	..	6	6
			39	39 pkgs.	..	196	196
	Cartridges.	Queensland	62	62 pkgs.	..	346	346
		New Zealand	1	1 "	..	5	5
				63	63 pkgs.	..	351	351
	Arrowroot and Sago ..	Victoria	2,664	2,664 lbs.	..	40	40
Queensland ..		..	..	..	8,042	8,042 "	..	155	155
South Australia ..		..	..	..	784	784 "	..	41	41
New Zealand ..		..	..	..	12,085	12,085 "	..	307	307
Tasmania ..		2,000	..	2,000	..	2,000 "	30	..	30	
		2,000	..	2,000	23,575	23,575 lbs.	30	543	573	
Apothecaries' Ware ..	Victoria ..	..	..	..	1	1 pkg.	..	8	8
	Queensland ..	..	..	..	163	163 pkgs.	..	1,354	1,354
	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	62	62 "	..	585	585
			216	216 pkgs.	..	1,947	1,947
Ashes ..	Great Britain ..	18	..	18	..	18 pkgs.	1,000	..	1,000	
Bags and Sacks ..	Victoria ..	..	..	..	148	148 bales.	..	1,626	1,626
	Queensland ..	..	..	..	47	47 "	..	354	354
	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	153	153 "	..	1,183	1,183
	South Australia ..	..	..	..	707	707 "	..	6,384	6,384
	South Sea Islands ..	..	..	..	11	11 "	..	54	54
	Tasmania ..	..	..	..	60	60 "	..	206	206
	New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	18	18 "	..	39	39
		..	..	..	1,134	1,134 bales.	..	9,846	9,846
Bark ..	Great Britain ..	623	..	623	640	1,263 cwt.	165	180	345	
	New Zealand ..	58	..	58	300	358 "	30	140	170	
		681	..	681	940	1,621 cwt.	195	320	515	
Baskets ..	Victoria ..	4	..	4	..	4 pkgs.	32	..	32	
	Queensland ..	32	..	32	14	46 "	93	46	139	
	New Zealand ..	1	..	1	1	2 "	5	10	15	
		37	..	37	15	52 pkgs.	130	56	186	
Beche-le-Mer ..	Victoria ..	..	..	..	65	65 cwt.	..	136	136
	South Australia ..	..	..	..	3	3 "	..	15	15
	China ..	..	..	..	103	103 "	..	243	243
	Hong Kong ..	10	..	10	358	368 "	21	710	781	
		10	..	10	529	539 cwt.	21	1,104	1,125	
Bedding ..	Queensland ..	17	..	17	42	59 pkgs.	88	213	301	
	New Zealand ..	2	..	2	4	6 "	5	26	31	
	South Australia ..	20	..	20	..	20 "	10	..	10	
	New Caledonia ..	4	..	4	14	18 "	17	52	69	
	South Sea Islands ..	..	..	..	1	1 "	..	10	10
		43	..	43	61	104 pkgs.	120	301	421	
Beer ...	Queensland ..	..	..	..	29,956	29,956 galls.	..	7,427	7,427
	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	25,477	25,477 "	..	2,039	2,039
	Tasmania ..	..	..	..	228	228 "	..	60	60
	Western Australia ..	..	..	..	8	8 "	..	2	2
	New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	871	871 "	..	243	243
	South Sea Islands ..	..	..	..	2,496	2,496 "	..	520	520
	Point de Galle ..	..	..	..	251	251 "	..	60	60
	..	..	..	62,287	62,287 galls.	..	10,351	10,351	

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Beer— <i>con.</i>	In Bulk	Victoria	108	108	108 galls.	13	13
		Queensland	101,170	101,170	68,793	169,963 "	9,694	9,231	18,925
		New Zealand	25,460	25,450 "	3,709	3,709
		South Sea Islands	600	600 "	87	87
		United States	350	350 "	42	42
			101,278	101,278	95,193	196,471 galls.	9,707	13,069	22,776
Beeswax	Great Britain	4,352	....	4,352	....	4,352 lbs.	243	....	243
Bellows (Smiths') ..	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	16	16 No.	....	103	103
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	156	156
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	14	14
				38	38 No.	273	273
Biscuits and Bread ..	Queensland	666	....	666	129	795 cwt.	849	169	1,018
	New Zealand	541	....	541	2	543 "	601	1	602
	Tasmania	6	....	6	....	6 "	12	....	12
	Western Australia ..	63	....	63	....	63 "	69	....	69
	South Sea Islands ..	150	30	180	2	182 "	195	4	202	
	New Caledonia	491	210	701	....	701 "	720	....	720
	Mauritius	100	....	100	....	100 "	110	....	110
		2,017	240	2,257	133	2,390 cwt.	2,559	174	2,733	
Blacking	Queensland	12	....	12	174	186 pkgs.	41	141	182
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	14	14 "	....	56	56
	Tasmania	15	....	15	....	15 "	49	....	49
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	5	....	5
		27	....	27	189	216 pkgs.	95	197	292
Blankets	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	7	7 bales	....	233	233
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	18	18 "	....	661	661
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	22	22 "	....	630	630
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	62	62
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	23	23
		....	....	....	51	51 bales	....	1,609	1,609
Boats	Victoria	4	....	4	1	5 No.	93	15	108
	Queensland	20	....	20	2	22 "	349	65	414
	New Zealand	5	....	5	....	5 "	74	....	74
	New Caledonia	1	....	1	....	1 "	11	....	11
		30	....	30	3	33 No.	527	80	607
Bone-dust	New Zealand	106	....	106	....	106 tons.	773	....	773
	Tasmania	31	....	31	....	31 "	170	....	170
	Mauritius	10	....	10	....	10 "	50	....	50
	Java	1	....	1	....	1 "	5	....	5
		148	....	148	....	148 tons	998	....	998
Bran	Queensland	14,534	....	14,534	3,260	17,794 bshls.	1,609	293	1,902
	New Zealand	10,879	....	10,879	5,935	16,814 "	770	398	1,168
	New Caledonia	406	....	406	724	1,180 "	30	52	82
	Mauritius .. ..	....	....	....	2,500	2,500 "	....	180	180
	Java	1,600	....	1,600	....	1,600 "	200	....	200
	Calcutta	1,000	....	1,000	....	1,000 "	70	....	70
	Bourbon	300	....	300	....	300 "	15	....	15
		28,719	....	28,719	12,419	41,133 bshls.	2,694	923	3,617
Bricks (Bath)	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	9	9 pkgs.	....	32	32
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	39	39
			25	25 pkgs.	71	71
" (Fire)	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	41,252	41,252 No.	....	351	351
	New Zealand	3,000	....	3,000	2,000	5,000 "	10	16	26
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	3,000	3,000 "	....	19	19
		3,000	....	3,000	46,252	49,252 No.	10	336	396
Brushware	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	84	84 pkgs.	....	732	732
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	31	31 "	....	343	343
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	3	3
		....	....	....	118	118 pkgs.	....	1,078	1,078

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Butter and Cheese ..	Victoria ..	2,087	....	2,087	234	2,321 cwt.	£ 2,681	£ 1,488	£ 4,169
	Queensland ..	1,849	....	1,849	272	2,121 "	10,342	1,514	11,856
	New Zealand ..	1,789	....	1,789	401	2,140 "	9,051	2,074	11,125
	Tasmania ..	39	....	39	3	42 "	174	15	189
	South Sea Islands ..	3	....	3	1	4 "	4	1	5
	New Caledonia ..	13	1	14	22	36 "	68	130	198
	South Australia ..	49	....	49	....	40 "	230	....	230
		5,779	1	5,780	933	6,713 cwt.	22,550	5,222	27,772
Cabbage-tree ..	Victoria ..	14	....	14	....	14 pkgs.	36	....	36
	Queensland ..	115	....	115	....	115 "	46	....	46
		129	....	129	....	129 pkgs.	82	....	82
Candles.. ..	Queensland ..	76,748	....	76,748	58,469	135,217 lbs.	1,625	2,918	4,543
	New Zealand ..	89,191	....	89,191	292,722	381,913 "	2,426	7,966	10,392
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	575	575 "	....	30	30
	Western Australia ..	....	....	....	2,075	2,075 "	....	104	104
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	1,777	1,777 "	....	104	104
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	50	50 "	....	2	2
			165,939	165,939	355,668	521,607 lbs.	4,051	11,124	15,175
Canvas	Queensland ..	....	....	....	23	23 bales	....	425	425
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	89	89 "	....	1,559	1,559
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	12	12 "	....	420	420
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	21	21
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	71	71 "	....	217	217
		....	....	....	196	196 bales	....	2,642	2,642
Carpets and Rugs ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkg.	....	15	15
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	5	5 pkgs.	....	30	30
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	201	201
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	10	10 "	....	124	124
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	5	5
		....	....	....	37	37 pkgs.	....	375	375
Carriages and Gigs ..	Victoria ..	3	....	3	1	4 No.	70	19	89
	Queensland ..	69	....	69	38	107 "	3,114	1,970	5,084
	New Zealand ..	16	1	17	22	39 "	574	723	1,297
		88	1	89	61	150 No.	3,758	2,712	6,470
Carriage Materials ..	Queensland ..	1	....	1	3	4 pkgs.	2	6	8
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	13	13
		1	....	1	7	8 pkgs.	2	19	21
Carts, Drays, and Wagons ..	Queensland ..	517	....	517	5	522 No.	8,739	102	8,841
	New Zealand ..	879	1	880	....	880 "	12,764	....	12,764
	South Sea Islands ..	2	....	2	....	2 "	21	....	21
	New Caledonia ..	4	....	4	....	4 "	52	....	52
		1,402	1	1,403	5	1,408 No.	21,576	102	21,678
Casks (Empty) ..	Victoria ..	5	....	5	....	5 No.	2	....	2
	Queensland ..	308	....	308	66	374 "	100	46	146
	Tasmania ..	23	....	23	42	65 "	5	10	15
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	119	119 "	....	68	68
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	3	3
	South Sea Islands ..	579	280	859	1,419	2,278 "	1,870	2,304	4,174
	Mauritius ..	100	....	100	....	100 "	40	....	40
	1,015	280	1,295	1,651	2,946 No.	2,017	2,431	4,448	
Cement.. ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	176	176 brls.	....	176	176
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	187	187 "	....	247	247
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	400	400 "	....	470	470
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	2	2
		....	....	....	765	765 brls.	....	895	895
Chicory.. ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	22,284	22,284 lbs.	....	452	452
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	21,788	21,788 "	....	409	409
	Western Australia ..	....	....	....	224	224 "	....	5	5
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	150	150 "	....	3	3
		....	....	....	44,446	44,446 lbs.	....	869	869

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Chinese Provisions ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	22	22 pkgs.	£ 66	£ 66
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	100	100 "	100	100
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	13	13 "	40	40
	....	....	....	....	135	135 pkgs.	206	206
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	2,026	2,026 lbs.	108	108
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	1,128	1,128 "	59	59
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	452	452 "	22	22
	....	....	....	....	3,606	3,606 lbs.	189	189
Cider	Queensland ..	167	....	167	397	564 galls.	26	119
Clocks and Watches ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	57	57 pkgs.	255	255
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	137	137 "	1,943	1,943
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	44	44 "	339	339
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	5	5
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	10	10
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	50	50
....	....	....	....	241	241 pkgs.	2,652	2,652	
Coals	Victoria ..	105,087	3,002	108,089	....	108,089 tons	69,970	69,970
	Queensland ..	516	....	516	....	516 "	440	440
	New Zealand ..	46,980	5,686	52,666	....	52,666 "	38,380	38,380
	Tasmania ..	12,380	....	12,380	....	12,380 "	8,600	8,600
	South Australia ..	38,169	2,089	40,258	....	40,258 "	29,142	29,142
	New Caledonia ..	1,000	1,245	2,245	....	2,245 "	2,470	2,470
	South Sea Islands ..	1,970	264	2,234	....	2,234 "	1,708	1,708
	Mauritius ..	1,543	1,264	2,807	....	2,807 "	2,579	2,579
	Hong Kong ..	7,508	1,094	8,602	....	8,602 "	8,412	8,412
	Calcutta ..	4,483	120	4,603	....	4,603 "	4,530	4,530
	United States ..	5,272	9,643	14,915	....	14,915 "	12,374	12,374
	China ..	31,193	6,704	37,897	....	37,897 "	32,401	32,401
	Java ..	1,505	3,293	4,798	....	4,798 "	3,526	3,526
	Manila ..	1,064	490	1,554	....	1,554 "	1,570	1,570
	Point de Galle ..	308	....	308	....	308 "	300	300
	Bourbon ..	674	....	674	....	674 "	530	530
	Callao ..	486	....	486	....	486 "	486	486
	Petropaulowski ..	476	1,340	1,816	....	1,816 "	1,593	1,593
Chili ..	780	....	780	....	780 "	780	780	
Guam ..	250	....	250	....	250 "	200	200	
Nicobar Islands ..	160	....	160	....	160 "	140	140	
....	261,804	36,234	298,038	....	298,038 tons	220,181	220,181	
Cocoa-nuts	Queensland ..	....	....	....	300	300 No.	5	5
Coffee	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	554	554 lbs.	21	21
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	1	1
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	99,051	99,051 "	4,282	4,282
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	15,578	15,578 "	751	751
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	98,673	98,673 "	3,783	3,783
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	336	336 "	15	15
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	48,387	48,387 "	213	213
New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	31,235	31,235 "	1,113	1,113	
....	....	....	....	293,834	293,834 lbs.	10,179	10,179	
Silver	Victoria ..	....	....	....	8	8 boxes	2,500	2,500
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	808	808
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	3,105	3,105
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	350	350
	Calcutta ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	800	800
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	1,328	1,328
....	....	....	....	29	29 boxes	8,891	8,891	
Coins	Great Britain ..	18	....	18	....	18 boxes	90,000	90,000
	Victoria ..	53	....	53	....	53 "	185,013	185,013
	Queensland ..	1	....	1	....	1 "	5,000	5,000
	New Zealand ..	2	....	2	....	2 "	10,000	10,000
	South Australia ..	9	....	9	....	9 "	45,000	45,000
	Calcutta ..	1	....	1	....	1 "	5,000	5,000
	Point de Galle ..	306	....	306	....	306 "	1,404,600	1,404,600
	Mauritius ..	6	....	6	....	6 "	23,021	23,021
Java ..	....	1	1	....	1 "	1,500	1,500	
....	396	1	397	....	397 boxes	1,774,134	1,774,134	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Coins— <i>continued.</i>	Copper ..	Victoria ..	..	..	6	6 pkgs.	£ 83	£ 83
		Queensland ..	..	..	6	6 "	14	14
		New Zealand ..	..	..	2	2 "	25	25
		..	..	..	14	14 pkgs.	122	122
	Bank Notes	Victoria ..	..	1	1	2 boxes.	1,324	2,206
		..	..	1	1	..	..	3,530
Coke ..	..	Victoria ..	..	100	..	100 tons.	250	250
		Queensland ..	..	59	..	59 "	135	135
		New Zealand ..	..	140	..	140 "	336	336
		..	..	299	..	299 tons.	721	721
Confectionery and Pre- servcs ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	3	..	3 pkgs.	11	11
		Victoria ..	..	4	3	7 "	25	40
		Queensland ..	..	334	715	1,049 "	1,350	3,833
		New Zealand ..	..	102	224	326 "	423	1,383
		Tasmania ..	..	80	6	86 "	57	63
		New Caledonia ..	..	20	85	105 "	46	247
		South Sea Islands ..	..	..	5	5 "	..	14
		..	..	643	1,038	1,531 pkgs.	1,915	5,641
Copper ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	457	1,848	2,305 cwt.	1,680	8,750
		Queensland ..	..	..	1	1 "	4	4
		Hong Kong ..	..	..	216	216 "	374	374
		..	..	457	2,065	2,522 cwt.	1,680	9,128
Copper Ore ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	2,280	5,677	7,957 cwt.	420	15,153
		Victoria ..	..	..	1	1 "	1	1
		..	..	2,280	5,678	7,958 cwt.	420	15,154
Chrome Ore ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	260	130,831	131,091 cwt.	100	14,425
Silver Ore ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	1,156	..	1,156 cwt.	1,080	1,080
Cordage and Rope ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	..	28	28 pkgs.	..	70
		Victoria ..	..	..	8	8 "	..	30
		Queensland ..	..	..	881	881 "	..	2,579
		New Zealand ..	..	..	1,718	1,718 "	..	3,264
		New Caledonia ..	..	..	45	45 "	..	99
		South Sea Islands ..	..	..	22	22 "	..	72
		..	..	..	2,702	2,702 pkgs.	6,114	6,114
Cordials ..	..	Queensland ..	..	78	10	88 pkgs.	111	125
		New Caledonia ..	..	..	50	50 "	..	20
		South Sea Islands ..	..	46	..	46 "	69	69
		China ..	..	..	130	130 "	..	160
		..	..	124	190	314 pkgs.	180	374
Corks and Bungs ..	..	Queensland ..	..	..	93	93 pkgs.	..	800
		New Zealand ..	..	..	17	17 "	..	120
		South Sea Islands ..	..	..	1	1 "	..	2
		New Caledonia ..	..	..	18	18 "	..	75
		129	129 pkgs.	..	997
Cotton ..	..	Great Britain ..	..	8	7	15 pkgs.	2,500	4,206
		Victoria ..	..	..	3	3 "	..	30
		Queensland ..	..	..	6	6 "	..	49
		New Zealand ..	..	..	6	6 "	..	60
		..	..	8	22	30 pkgs.	2,500	4,345
Cotton Waste ..	..	Queensland ..	..	..	2	2 pkgs.	..	4
		New Zealand ..	..	..	12	12 "	..	72
		14	14 pkgs.	..	76
Curiosities (Objects of)	..	Great Britain ..	..	8	7	15 pkgs.	34	50
		Victoria ..	..	..	7	7 "	..	7
		Tasmania ..	..	..	1	1 "	..	5
		8	15	23 pkgs.	34	62

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Cutlery	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	£	47	47
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	190	190
	Queensland	2	....	2	23	25 "	37	691	728
		2	....	2	28	30 pkgs.	37	928	965
Drugs and Medicine ..	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	7	7 pkgs.	....	280	280
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	219	219 "	....	3,045	3,045
	Queensland	18	....	18	1,391	1,409 "	63	13,228	13,291
	New Zealand	2	....	2	274	276 "	30	3,276	3,306
	Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	20	20
	South Australia .. ..	....	....	....	48	48 "	....	173	173
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	128	128
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	44	44
		20	....	20	1,969	1,989 pkgs.	93	20,194	20,287
Earthenware and China	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	....	30	30
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	12	12
	Queensland	61	....	61	472	533 "	100	4,857	4,957
	New Zealand	90	....	90	33	123 "	10	361	371
	South Australia .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	19	19
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	17	17 "	....	143	143
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	49	49
Point de Galle .. ..	....	....	....	7	7 "	....	458	458	
		151	....	151	544	695 pkgs.	110	5,929	6,039
Eggs	Queensland	89	....	89	....	89 pkgs.	281	....	281
	New Zealand	2	....	2	....	2 "	3	....	3
		91	....	91	....	91 pkgs.	284	....	284
Felt	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	20	20
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	14	14
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	30	30 "	....	32	32
		....	....	....	33	33 pkgs.	....	66	66
Fireworks	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	5	5
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	10	10 "	....	4	4
		....	....	....	11	11 pkgs.	....	9	9
Fish	Victoria	12,411	....	12,411	1	12,412 pkgs.	10,446	12	10,458
	Queensland	87	....	87	324	411 "	55	830	885
	New Zealand	1	....	1	140	141 "	1	569	570
	South Australia	309	....	309	....	309 "	173	....	173
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	7	7
	Hong Kong	12	....	12	....	12 "	....	20	20
		12,820	....	12,820	469	13,289 pkgs.	10,675	1,440	12,115
Fibre	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1,547	1,547 pkgs.	....	418	418
Flax	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	44	44 pkgs.	....	120	120
	Queensland	1	....	1	1	2 "	70	5	75
		1	....	1	45	46 pkgs.	70	125	195
Flour	Victoria	1	....	1	....	1 tons	18	....	18
	Queensland	1,938½	....	1,938½	3,325½	5,264 "	28,831	49,077	77,908
	New Zealand	145	....	145	597½	742½ "	2,100	8,602	10,702
	South Sea Islands	48	5	53	14	67 "	690	206	896
	New Caledonia	31½	5	36½	375½	412 "	578	5,745	6,323
	Mauritius .. ..	....	....	....	10	10 "	....	160	160
	China	25	....	25	25	50 "	345	370	715
	Manila	50	....	50	50	100 "	800	700	1,500
	Java .. ..	....	200	200	....	200 "	2,500	....	2,500
	Petropaulowski .. ..	....	5	5	....	5 "	75	....	75
	Point de Galle .. ..	....	....	....	60	60 "	....	840	840
	Hong Kong .. ..	....	....	....	107½	107½ "	....	1,500	1,500
	Colombo .. ..	....	....	....	100	100 "	....	1,400	1,400
Bourbon	50	....	50	....	50 "	700	....	700	
Madras	30	30	30 "	420	420	
		2,319	215	2,534	4,665	7,199 tons	37,057	68,600	105,657

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
						£	£	£			
Fruit ..	Dried ..	Victoria ..	....	....	3	3 cwt.	....	4	4
		Queensland ..	....	....	1,625	1,625 "	....	4,540	4,540
		New Zealand ..	....	....	1,195	1,195 "	....	3,138	3,138
		Western Australia ..	....	....	20	20 "	....	56	56
		New Caledonia ..	....	....	15	15 "	....	42	42
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	7	7 "	....	16	16	
			2,865	2,865 cwt.	7,796	7,796	
		Green ..	Victoria ..	40,327	40,327	40,327 pkgs.	29,497	29,497	
	Queensland ..		7,457	7,457	16	7,473 "	6,044	17	6,061	
	New Zealand ..		2,332	2,332	8	2,340 "	2,342	20	2,362	
Tasmania ..	333		....	333	....	333 "	234	....	234
South Australia ..	1,314		....	1,314	....	1,314 "	956	....	956
		51,763	....	51,763	24	51,787 pkgs.	39,073	37	39,110	
Furniture ..	Great Britain ..	Victoria ..	....	....	6	6 pkgs.	....	47	47
		Queensland ..	43	43	10	53 "	70	233	303	
		New Zealand ..	394	394	1,613	2,007 "	3,099	11,793	14,892	
		South Australia ..	9	9	438	447 "	57	3,792	3,849	
		Tasmania	4	4 "	32	32	
		South Sea Islands	41	41 "	216	216	
		New Caledonia ..	14	14	30	44 "	68	171	239	
		United States ..	2	2	24	26 "	8	171	179	
				2	2 "	5	5
				462	462	2,168	2,630 pkgs.	3,302	16,460	19,762
Glass Plates ..	Victoria ..	Queensland ..	....	....	13	13 pkgs.	....	145	145
		New Zealand ..	....	....	447	447 "	....	2,585	2,585
			....	....	104	104 "	....	2,731	2,731
			....	....	564	564 pkgs.	....	5,461	5,461
Glassware ..	Great Britain ..	Victoria ..	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	10	10
		Queensland ..	....	....	32	32 "	....	268	268
		New Zealand ..	....	....	613	613 "	....	3,872	3,872
		Tasmania ..	....	....	225	225 "	....	1,825	1,825
		Western Australia ..	....	....	1	1 "	....	12	12
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	1	1 "	....	4	4
		New Caledonia ..	....	....	35	35 "	....	298	298
		Hong Kong ..	....	....	66	66 "	....	209	209
				134	134 "	36	36
				1,108	1,108 pkgs.	6,534	6,534
Glass (Looking) ..	Great Britain ..	Victoria ..	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	10	10
		Queensland ..	....	....	2	2 "	....	25	25
		New Zealand ..	....	....	5	5 "	....	57	57
			....	....	5	5 "	....	35	85
		....	....	....	13	13 pkgs.	....	177	177
Glue ..	Great Britain ..	Queensland ..	53	....	53	53 pkgs.	25	....	25
		New Zealand	10	10 "	55	55	
			8	8 "	99	99	
			53	53	18	71 pkgs.	25	164	179	
Gold ..	Bars ..	Great Britain ..	10,824	....	10,824	10,824 ozs.	40,000	....	40,000
		Point de Galle ..	107,627	....	107,627	107,627 "	428,945	....	428,945
			118,451	118,451	118,451 ozs.	468,945	468,945	
	Dust ..	Great Britain ..	69	....	69	69 ozs.	232	....	232
		Victoria ..	353	....	353	653 "	129	105	234	
		Point de Galle ..	17,270½	....	17,270½	17,270½ "	67,549	....	67,549
		Hong Kong ..	14,259½	....	14,259½	14,259½ "	50,960	....	50,960
			31,635	31,635	30	31,665 ozs.	118,870	105	118,975	
	Grain { Barley ..	Victoria ..	10,478	10,478	1,040	11,518 bshls.	2,246	310	2,556	
		Queensland ..	476	476	149	625 "	110	39	149	
New Zealand ..		854	....	854	2810	3,664 "	221	665	886	
New Caledonia ..		473	....	473	50	523 "	98	15	113	
South Sea Islands ..		....	....	....	8	8 "	....	1	1
		12,281	....	12,281	4,057	16,338 bshls.	2,675	1,030	3,705	

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						£
Grain— <i>contd.</i>	Beans & Peas	Queensland	198	198 bshls.	120	120
		New Zealand	864	864 "	437	437
		New Caledonia	985	985 "	673	673
		South Sea Islands	10	10 "	8	8
			2,057	2,057 bshls.	1,138	1,138
	Maize	Victoria ..	472,567	7,115	479,682	479,682 bshls.	85,207	85,207
		Queensland ..	42,839	42,839	42,839 "	9,408	9,408
		New Zealand ..	164,544	164,544	164,544 "	35,847	35,847
		South Australia ..	1,395	1,395	1,395 "	298	298
		Tasmania ..	5,875	5,875	5,875 "	1,200	1,200
New Caledonia ..		523	38	566	....	566 "	122	....	122
South Sea Islands ..	12	....	12	....	12 "	3	....	3	
		657,760	7,153	694,913	....	694,913 bshls.	132,085	....	132,085
Oats..	Queensland ..	1,573	....	1,573	2,035	3,608 bshls.	421	590	1,011
	New Zealand ..	3,594	....	3,594	24,969	28,583 "	745	7,853	8,598
	New Caledonia ..	611	....	611	440	1,051 "	173	134	307
		5,778	....	5,778	27,464	33,242 bshls.	1,339	8,577	9,916
Rice..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	2,043	2,043 cwt.	....	2,404	2,404
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	3,994	3,994 "	....	4,452	4,452
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	5,216	5,216 "	....	5,497	5,497
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	160	160 "	....	152	152
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	330	330 "	....	276	276
New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	353	353 "	....	374	374	
		....	....	....	12,601	12,601 cwt.	....	13,655	13,655
Wheat	Great Britain ..	336	....	336	....	136 bshls.	70	....	70
	Victoria ..	400	....	400	....	400 "	100	....	100
	Queensland ..	43	....	43	145	188 "	15	32	47
	New Zealand ..	1,600	....	1,600	7,137	8,737 "	650	2,028	2,678
		2,179	....	2,179	7,282	9,461 bshls.	835	2,060	2,895
Gram	Victoria ..	....	....	....	430	430 bshls.	....	106	106
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	440	440 "	....	155	155
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	8	8
	Colombo ..	....	....	....	120	120 "	....	68	68
		....	....	....	1,006	1,006 bshls.	....	337	337
Grindery	Great Britain ..	8	....	8	....	8 pkgs.	345	....	345
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	21	21 "	....	283	283
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	57	57 "	....	641	641
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	58	58
		8	....	8	87	95 pkgs.	345	982	1,327
Guano ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	1	1 tons	....	15	15
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	28	28 "	....	415	415
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	80	80
		....	....	....	34	34 tons	....	510	510
Gum ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	951½	951½ tons	....	18,306	18,306
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	1½	1½ "	....	25	25
		....	....	....	953	953 tons	....	18,331	18,331
Haberdashery ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	25	25
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	17	17 "	....	797	797
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
		....	....	....	19	19 pkgs.	....	824	824
Hardware and Ironmongery ..	Great Britain ..	22	....	22	51	73 pkgs.	140	543	683
	Victoria ..	105	....	105	454	559 "	194	3,023	3,217
	Queensland ..	483	....	483	20,198	20,681 "	1,649	78,879	80,528
	New Zealand ..	186	....	186	3,772	3,958 "	660	14,873	15,533
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	37	37 "	....	46	46
	Hong Kong ..	137	....	137	....	137 "	23	....	83
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	1,153	1,153 "	....	4,571	4,571
New Caledonia	907	907 "	2,252	2,252		
		933	933	26,572	27,505 pkgs.	2,726	104,187	106,913	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	3	3 pkgs.	£	£	£
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	18	18 "	....	552	552
	Queensland ..	4	....	4	121	125 "	113	2,554	2,667
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	12	12 "	....	247	247
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	30	30
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	236	236
	Mauritius ..	2	....	2	....	2 "	7	....	7
	Hong Hong ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	12	12
	China ..	....	....	....	7	7 "	....	196	196
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	14	14 "	....	375	375
New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	107	107	
		6	....	6	192	198 pkgs.	120	4,559	4,679
Hay	Victoria ..	26½	....	26½	....	26½ tons.	278	....	278
	Queensland ..	523	....	523	43½	566½ "	3,924	233	4,157
	New Zealand ..	214½	....	214½	5	219½ "	1,566	60	1,626
	Mauritius ..	20	15	35	10	45 "	300	100	400
	South Sea Islands ..	12	....	12	20	32 "	90	160	250
	New Caledonia ..	10	....	10	....	10 "	120	....	120
	Bourbon ..	16	....	16	....	16 "	180	....	180
	Calcutta ..	28	....	28	....	28 "	224	....	224
		850	15	865	78½	943½ tons.	6,682	553	7,235
Hide-cuttings	Great Britain	176	....	176	....	176 pkgs.	890	....	890
Honey	Victoria ..	730	....	730	....	730 lbs.	17	....	17
	Queensland ..	1,227	....	1,227	....	1,227 "	31	....	31
	New Zealand ..	784	....	784	....	784 "	15	....	15
	New Caledonia ..	80	....	80	....	80 "	3	....	3
		2,821	....	2,821	....	2,821 lbs.	66	....	66
Hoofs and Bones	Great Britain	232	....	232	25	257 tons.	1,413	76	1,488
	New Zealand	110	....	110	....	110 "	170	....	170
			342	342	25	367 tons.	1,583	75	1,658
Hops	Victoria ..	....	....	....	51	51 pkgs.	....	602	602
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	83	83 "	....	470	470
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	166	166 "	....	2,162	2,162
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	12	12 "	....	60	60
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	15	15 "	....	76	76
		....	....	....	327	327 pkgs.	....	3,370	3,370
Horns	Great Britain	269,545	....	269,545	....	269,545 No.	2,670	....	2,670
Horsehair	Great Britain	2,606	....	2,606	....	2,606 lbs.	255	....	255
	Queensland ..	645	....	645	283	933 "	93	29	122
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	1,052	1,052 "	....	236	236
		3,251	....	3,251	1,340	4,591 lbs.	348	265	613
Hosiery and Gloves	Victoria ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	....	100	100
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	349	349
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	302	302
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	90	90
		....	....	....	14	14 pkgs.	....	841	841
Houses (Wooden)	Queensland ..	....	....	....	2	2 No.	....	725	725
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	150	150
			3	3 No.	875	875
House (Iron)	New Zealand	....	....	....	1	1 No.	....	100	100
Ice	Victoria ..	1	....	1	....	1 pkgs.	14	....	14
	Queensland ..	21	....	21	1	22 "	72	1	73
			22	22	1	23 pkgs.	86	1	87
India-rubber Goods	Great Britain	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	8	8
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	32	32 "	....	250	250
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	63	63
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	240	240
		....	....	....	48	48 pkgs.	....	561	561

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.						
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.				
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.									
Instruments	Musical	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5 pkgs.	£	£	£	230	230
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	21	21 "	..	..	..	992	992
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	75	75 "	..	..	..	3,251	3,251
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	15	15 "	..	..	..	774	774
		Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	..	..	..	30	30
		South Sea Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2 "	..	..	..	28	28
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	..	..	..	2	2
	
		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	120	120 pkgs.	..	..	5,307	5,307
	
		7	7 pkgs.	225	225
		27	27 "	492	492
		36	36 "	772	772
		37	37 "	626	626
..	2,115	2,115		
Iron and Steel..	..	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	83½	83½ tons	..	..	..	462	462
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	77	77 "	..	..	..	224	224
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	417½	417½ "	..	..	..	6,078	6,078
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	172½	172½ "	..	..	..	2,656	2,656
		Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	..	12½	12½ "	..	..	..	175	175
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	87	87 "	..	..	..	1,016	1,016
		South Sea Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	24½	24½ "	..	..	..	388	388
		United States .. .. .	..	..	..	412½	412½ "	..	..	..	1,600	1,600
		Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2 "	..	..	..	5	5
		Petropaulowski .. .. .	..	..	..	50	50 "	..	..	..	300	300
		12,904	12,904
Iron (Galvanized)	..	Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	265	265 pkgs.	..	..	..	2,065	2,065
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	315	315 "	..	..	..	3,568	3,568
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	7	7 "	..	..	..	45	45
		South Sea Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	8	8 "	..	..	..	70	70
		Manila .. .. .	..	..	..	134	134 "	..	..	..	2,300	2,300
		8,048	8,048
Ivory Black	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	94	94 pkgs.	50	..	..	50	50	
		
Jewellery	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3 pkgs.	20	..	..	600	620	
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	11	11 "	..	..	..	1,218	1,218
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	36	36 "	..	..	..	4,268	4,268
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	16	16 "	..	..	..	2,054	2,054
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	..	..	..	11	11
		Point de Galle .. .. .	..	..	..	3	3 "	..	..	..	700	700
..	8,851	8,871		
Lard	New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	3	9 cwt.	17	..	..	22	39	
		
Lamps	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 pkgs.	..	..	..	5	5	
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	14	14 "	..	..	..	156	156
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	199	199 "	..	..	..	2,081	2,081
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	25	25 "	..	..	..	220	220
		Western Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	..	..	..	5	5
		2,467	2,467
Lead	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	28	28 cwt.	..	..	..	20	20	
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	475	475 "	..	..	..	534	534
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	931	931 "	..	..	..	1,494	1,494
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	583	583 "	..	..	..	880	880
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	18	18 "	..	..	..	21	21
		South Sea Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	84	84 "	..	..	..	108	108
		Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	..	366	366 "	..	..	..	395	395
..	3,452	3,452		
Leather	Unmanu- factured	Great Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	508	521 pkgs.	6,271	580	..	6,851	6,851
		Victoria .. .. .	..	..	..	11	16 "	215	39	..	254	254
		Queensland .. .. .	..	..	..	501	636 "	6,270	1,816	..	8,086	8,086
		New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	215	263 "	6,409	634	..	7,043	7,043
		New Caledonia .. .. .	..	..	..	12	12 "	95	..	..	95	95
		South Sea Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	2	..	..	2	2
		Mauritius .. .. .	..	..	..	7	7 "	125	..	..	125	125
		United States .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1 "	50	..	..	50	50
China	1	1 "	6	..	..	6	6			
..	19,443	22,512		
..	1,257	..	1,257	251	1,508 pkgs.	19,443	3,069	22,512		

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Leather— <i>contd.</i>	Manufactur'd in Boots and Shoes	Great Britain .. .. .	....	....	78	78 pkgs.	£	£	£
		Victoria	1	1	362	362 "	12	5,259	5,271
		Queensland	219	219	2,427	2,646 "	5,375	53,078	58,453
		New Zealand	4	4	726	730 "	102	13,805	13,907
		New Caledonia	29	29 "	535	535
		South Sea Islands	33	33 "	335	335
		Tasmania	2	2 "	40	40
		United States	1	1 "	16	16
		South Australia	2	2 "	19	19
		Point de Galle	1	1 "	15	15
		224	....	224	3,661	3,885 pkgs.	5,489	74,152	79,641
Manufactur'd in Saddlery & Harness	Great Britain .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	30	30
	Victoria	2	....	2	47	49 "	30	1,128	1,168
	Queensland	379	....	379	685	1,064 "	6,728	10,985	17,663
	New Zealand	105	....	105	113	218 "	2,072	2,481	4,553
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	120	120
	South Australia	2	....	2	....	2 "	33	....	33
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	24	24
	South Sea Islands	1	....	1	7	8 "	5	71	76
	United States .. .. .	....	1	1	....	1 "	75	....	75
	Point de Galle .. .. .	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	20	20
		489	1	490	864	1,354 pkgs.	8,943	14,809	23,752	
Lime	Victoria	262	....	262	....	262 pkgs.	384	....	384
	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	5	5
	New Zealand	3	....	3	....	3 "	10	....	10
	South Australia	6	....	6	....	6 "	10	....	10
		271	....	271	4	275 pkgs.	404	5	409
Lime-juice	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	1,190	1,190 galls.	....	144	144
	Queensland	363	....	363	2,980	3,343 "	47	548	595
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	7	7
		363	....	363	4,190	4,553 galls.	47	699	746
Linen and Drapery	Great Britain .. .. .	....	....	....	43	43 pkgs.	....	2,350	2,350
	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	383	383 "	....	16,341	16,341
	Queensland	1	....	1	5,027	5,028 "	2	202,203	202,205
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	852	852 "	....	45,502	45,502
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	150	150
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	....	....	22	22 "	....	1,038	1,038
	Point de Galle	1	....	1	6	7 "	60	175	235
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	641	641 "	....	20,409	20,409
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	215	215 "	....	6,691	6,691
	United States .. .. .	....	....	....	50	50 "	....	1,485	1,485
		2	....	2	7,242	7,244 pkgs.	62	296,344	296,406
Live Stock	Horses	Victoria	14	14	14 No.	354	354
		Queensland	1,515	1,515	1	1,516 "	28,033	10	28,033
		New Zealand	1,119	2	1,121	1,121 "	20,667	20,667
		South Australia	1	1	1 "	24	24
		Mauritius	49	49	49 "	1,700	1,700
		New Caledonia	2	2	4	4 "	120	120
		South Sea Islands	6	6	6 "	87	87
		Point de Galle	1	1	1 "	30	30
		Bourbon	50	50	50 "	700	700
		Calcutta	93	1	94	94 "	3,170	3,170
		China	39	39	39 "	2,250	2,250
		Hong Kong	2	2	1	3 "	1,600	100	1,700
				2,891	5	2,896	2	2,898 No.	58,735	110	58,895
Horned Cattle	Queensland	25	....	25	4	29 No.	166	453	619
	New Zealand	7,571	307	7,878	....	7,878 "	37,991	....	37,991
	New Caledonia	570	139	709	....	709 "	3,645	....	3,645
	South Sea Islands	3	8	11	....	11 "	64	....	64
	China	25	....	25	....	25 "	206	....	206
	Mauritius	2	....	2	....	2 "	16	....	16
	Calcutta	2	....	2	....	2 "	20	....	20
	Bourbon	1	....	1	....	1 "	12	....	12
		8,199	454	8,653	4	8,657 No.	42,120	453	42,573	

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.					
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.		
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.							
						£	£	£			
Live Stock —contd.	Sheep	Victoria .. ..	....	....	40	40 No.	....	5,000	5,000	
		Queensland	157	....	157	101	258 "	621	999	1,620
		New Zealand	5,516	....	5,516	....	5,516 "	5,306	....	5,306
		Tasmania	100	....	100	....	100 "	50	....	50
		New Caledonia	1,100	200	1,300	....	1,300 "	1,125	....	1,125
		South Sea Islands	1,650	25	1,675	....	1,675 "	1,395	....	1,395
		Mauritius	150	....	150	....	150 "	160	....	160
			8,673	225	8,898	141	9,039 No.	8,657	5,999	14,656	
		Pigs	Queensland	6	....	6	6 No.	9	....	9
			New Zealand	150	....	150	150 "	250	....	250
				156	156	156 No.	259	259
		Dogs	Victoria	1	....	1	2 No.	1	5	6
			Queensland	8	8	3	11 "	17	15	32
			Tasmania	1	1	1 "	5	5
			10	....	10	4	14 No.	23	20	43
	Deer	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1 No.	....	5	5	
		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	78	78
			....	....	....	5	5 No.	....	83	83
	Kangaroos	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	2 No.	....	14	14	
	Goats	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	2 No.	....	3	3	
Macaroni & Vermicelli		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	18	18 pkgs.	....	92	92
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	6	6
		New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	9	9
			....	....	....	22	22 pkgs.	....	107	107
Machinery		Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	6	6 pkgs.	....	35	35
		Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	48	48 "	....	780	780
		Queensland	272	....	272	334	606 "	1,232	2,894	4,126
		New Zealand	2	....	2	134	136 "	104	654	788
		Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	18	18
		Western Australia	17	....	17	....	17 "	184	....	184
		South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	21	21
		New Caledonia	4	....	4	....	4 "	8	....	8
		295	....	295	526	821 pkgs.	1,528	4,402	5,930	
Machines (Weighing)		Queensland	1	....	1	48	49 No.	3	443	446
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	23	23 "	....	255	255
			1	....	1	71	72 No.	3	698	701
Malt		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	223	223 bshls.	....	115	115
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	3,609	3,609 "	....	1,685	1,685
		New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	8	8
			....	....	....	3,848	3,848 bshls.	....	1,808	1,808
Matches		Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	21	21 pkgs.	....	77	77
		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	369	369 "	....	4,822	4,822
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	295	295 "	....	3,733	3,733
			....	....	....	685	685 pkgs.	....	8,632	8,632
Marble		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	15	15 pkgs.	....	165	165
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	15	15 "	....	104	104
			....	....	....	30	30 pkgs.	....	269	269
Matting and Rugs		Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	1	1
		Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	293	293 "	....	1,116	1,116
		New Zealand	519	519 "	1,218	1,218	
		New Caledonia	3	3 "	16	16	
			816	816 pkgs.	2,351	2,351	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Metal (Old)	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	1,392	1,392 cwt.	....	£ 1,613	£ 1,613
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	245	245 "	....	460	460
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	77	77 "	....	231	231
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	14	14 "	....	33	33
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	8	8
	Calcutta .. ..	....	....	....	116	116 "	....	325	325
	Hong Kong .. ..	....	....	....	40	40 "	....	90	90
		....	....	....	1,886	1,886 cwt.	....	2,760	2,760
Millinery	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	7	7 pkgs.	....	£ 1,050	£ 1,050
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	150	150
	Queensland	5	....	5	9	14 "	25	515	540
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	32	32
		5	....	5	27	32 pkgs.	25	1,747	1,772
Missionary Stores	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	1,822	1,822 pkgs.	....	£ 9,564	£ 9,564
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	24	24
	United States .. ..	....	....	....	36	36 "	....	141	141
		....	....	....	1,860	1,860 pkgs.	....	9,729	9,729
Molasses and Treacle..	Queensland	312	....	312	267	579 cwt.	295	£ 275	£ 570
	New Zealand	330	....	330	484	764 "	429	383	812
	South Sea Islands	1	....	1	10	11 "	1	10	11
			643	643	711	1,354 cwt.	725	668	1,393
Nails	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	40	40 pkgs.	....	£ 30	£ 30
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1,149	1,149 "	....	1,270	1,270
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1,446	1,446 "	....	2,545	2,545
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	612	612 "	....	908	908
	Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	4	4
	Western Australia .. ..	....	....	....	57	57 "	....	48	48
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	32	32 "	....	67	67
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	77	77 "	....	150	150
		....	....	....	3,415	3,415 pkgs.	....	5,022	5,022
Oakum	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	£ 12	£ 12
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	28	28 "	....	64	64
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	10	10 "	....	27	27
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	8	8
		....	....	....	45	45 pkgs.	....	111	111
Oars	Queensland	47	....	47	274	321 No.	29	£ 135	£ 164
	New Zealand	35	....	35	410	445 "	21	152	173
	Tasmania	115	....	115	....	115 "	56	....	56
	Western Australia .. ..	....	....	....	48	48 "	....	48	48
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	136	136 "	....	48	48
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	46	46 "	....	25	25
		197	....	197	914	1,111 No.	106	408	514
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	235	235 cwt.	....	£ 396	£ 396
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	336	336 "	....	471	471
		....	....	....	571	571 cwt.	....	867	867
Sperm	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	353	353 tuns.	....	£ 27,590	£ 27,590
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	240	240
		....	....	....	356	356 tuns.	....	27,830	27,830
Black	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	178	178 tuns.	....	£ 5,630	£ 5,630
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	54½	54½ "	....	2,153	2,153
		....	....	....	232½	232½ tuns.	....	7,783	7,783
Cocoa-nut	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	1,414½	1,414½ tuns.	....	£ 51,246	£ 51,246
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	760	760
	South Australia .. ..	....	....	....	1½	1½ "	....	50	50
		....	....	....	1,436½	1,436½ tuns.	....	52,056	52,056
Colza	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	190	190 galls.	....	£ 50	£ 50
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	170	170 "	....	60	60
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	275	275 "	....	73	73
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	30	30 "	....	7	7
		....	....	....	665	665 galls.	....	190	190

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Oil—contd.	Kerosene	Victoria .. ..	....	....	8	8 galls.	£ 2	£ 2	£ 2
		Queensland .. ..	....	....	26,239	26,239 "	5,251	5,251	5,251
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	5,335	5,335 "	1,054	1,054	1,054
		New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	130	130 "	26	26	26
		South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	16	16 "	3	3	3
			31,728	31,728 galls.	6,336	6,336	6,336
	Linsced	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	60	60 galls.	20	20	20
	Castor	Victoria .. ..	....	....	2,238	2,238 galls.	630	630	630
		Queensland .. ..	....	....	326	326 "	154	154	154
		New Zealand .. ..	....	....	670	670 "	222	222	222
			3,234	3,234 galls.	1,006	1,006	1,006
	Other	Great Britain	3,713	3,713 galls.	930	930	930
		Victoria	5,363	5,363 "	900	900	900
		Queensland	11,328	11,328 "	2,777	2,777	2,777
		New Zealand	3,089	3,089 "	858	858	858
South Australia .. ..		....	....	....	1,500	1,500 "	300	300	300
Western Australia .. ..		....	....	....	900	900 "	238	238	238
South Sea Islands .. ..		....	....	....	680	680 "	205	205	205
New Caledonia .. ..		....	....	....	635	635 "	191	191	191
		....	....	....	27,208	27,208 galls.	6,399	6,399	6,399
Oilcloth	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	26	26 pkgs.	204	204	204
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	13	13 "	134	134	134
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	2	2	2
			40	40 pkgs.	340	340	340
Oilmen's Stores	Victoria	8	....	8	20	28 pkgs.	3	61	64
	Queensland	4	....	4	17,558	17,558 "	10	37,645	37,655
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	3,279	3,279 "	....	6,376	6,376
	Western Australia	50	....	50	32	82 "	140	148	288
	Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	116	116 "	....	192	192
	South Australia .. ..	....	....	....	190	190 "	....	336	336
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	431	431 "	....	894	894
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	658	658 "	....	1,610	1,610
		62	....	62	22,284	22,246 pkgs.	163	47,262	47,415
Onions	Victoria	50	....	50	....	50 cwt.	40	....	40
	Queensland	1,014	....	1,014	....	1,014 "	1,197	....	1,197
	New Zealand	113	....	113	....	113 "	118	....	118
	South Australia	23	....	23	....	23 "	23	....	23
	New Caledonia	30	....	30	....	30 "	30	....	30
		1,230	....	1,230	....	1,230 cwt.	1,408	....	1,408
Opium	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	136	136 lbs.	....	180	180
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1,795	1,795 "	....	2,544	2,544
	China .. ..	....	....	....	268	268 "	....	320	320
			2,199	2,199 lbs.	2,994	2,994
Paint	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	20	20 cwt.	....	36	36
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	45	45 "	....	19	19
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1,146	1,146 "	....	2,085	2,085
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	256	256 "	....	456	456
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	32	32 "	....	78	78
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	11	11 "	....	22	22
		....	....	....	1,510	1,510 cwt.	....	2,696	2,696
Painters' Materials	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	46	46 pkgs.	....	251	251
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	27	27
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	4	4
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	13	13
		....	....	....	55	55 pkgs.	....	295	295
Paperhangings	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	43	43 pkgs.	....	718	718
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	40	40 "	....	550	550
	New Zealand	27	27 "	376	376	
	South Sea Islands	1	1 "	4	4	
		111	111 pkgs.	1,658	1,658	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Pepper and Spices	Queensland ..	....	....	....	151	151 pkgs.	....	£ 602	£ 602
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	164	164 "	....	368	368
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	11	11 "	....	40	40
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	8	8 "	....	27	27
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	4	4
		....	....	....	336	336 pkgs.	....	1,041	1,041
Perfumery	Victoria ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	12	12
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	39	39 "	....	425	425
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	12	12 "	....	124	124
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	21	21
		....	....	....	61	61 pkgs.	....	582	582
Photographic Materials	Victoria ..	1	....	1	....	1 pkgs.	23	....	23
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	7	7 "	....	77	77
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	75	75
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
		1	....	1	11	12 pkgs.	23	154	177
Pictures and Paintings	Great Britain ..	12	....	12	4	16 pkgs.	425	94	519
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	15	15 "	....	242	242
	Queensland ..	1	....	1	28	29 "	7	520	527
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	13	13 "	....	238	238
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	200	200
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	5	5
	Point de Galle ..	2	....	2	1	3 "	20	10	30
	Hong Kong ..	1	....	1	....	1 "	4	....	4
		16	....	16	67	83 pkgs.	456	1,309	1,765
Pipes (Tobacco)	Great Britain ..	1	....	1	....	1 pkgs.	20	....	20
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	24	24
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	305	305 "	....	515	515
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	294	294 "	....	624	624
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	320	320 "	....	178	178
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	88	88 "	....	114	114
		1	....	1	1,009	1,010 pkgs.	20	1,455	1,475
" (Iron)	Queensland ..	....	....	....	87	87 No.	....	34	34
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	85	85 "	....	42	42
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	20	20
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	12	12
		....	....	....	181	181 No.	....	108	108
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	Victoria ..	326	....	326	221	547 pkgs.	275	774	1,049
	Queensland ..	211	....	211	229	440 "	207	407	614
	New Zealand ..	207	....	207	65	272 "	240	170	410
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	12	12
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	20	20
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	26	26 "	....	75	75
	Mauritius ..	30	....	30	....	30 "	45	....	45
	Manila ..	....	....	....	100	100 "	....	50	50
			774	774	644	1,418 pkgs.	767	1,508	2,275
Plants and Seeds	Great Britain ..	10	....	10	3	13 pkgs.	124	26	150
	Victoria ..	461	....	461	8	469 "	1,451	30	1,481
	Queensland ..	202	....	202	100	302 "	1,070	427	1,497
	New Zealand ..	65	....	65	88	153 "	288	420	708
	Tasmania ..	5	....	5	....	5 "	15	....	15
	South Australia ..	17	....	17	....	17 "	58	....	58
	Western Australia ..	2	....	2	....	2 "	14	....	14
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	36	36
	New Caledonia ..	1	4	5	....	5 "	12	....	12
	Mauritius ..	3	....	3	....	3 "	15	....	15
	Point de Galle ..	8	....	8	....	8 "	59	....	59
	Hong Kong ..	8	....	8	....	8 "	12	....	12
United States ..	35	35	70	....	70 "	700	....	700	
		817	39	856	203	1,059 pkgs.	3,818	939	4,757

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Plate (Silver) ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	3	3 pkgs.	£	90	90
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	70	70	70
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	70	70	70
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	368	368	368
		....	....	....	10	10 pkgs.	....	598	598
Plated-ware ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	3	3 pkgs.	116	116	116
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	30	30	30
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	415	415	415
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	50	50	50
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	7	7	7
		....	....	....	12	12 pkgs.	....	618	618
Potatoes ..	Victoria ..	12½	....	12½	....	12½ tons	119	....	119
	Queensland ..	932½	....	932½	....	932½ "	7,709	....	7,709
	New Zealand ..	144½	....	144½	....	144½ "	1,165	....	1,165
	New Caledonia ..	16½	1½	18	....	18 "	176	....	176
	Mauritius ..	3	....	3	....	3 "	21	....	21
		1,109	1½	1,110½	....	1,110½ tons	9,190	....	9,190
Poultry ..	Victoria ..	23	....	23	....	23 coops	112	....	112
	Queensland ..	120	....	120	....	120 "	466	....	466
		143	....	143	....	143 coops	578	....	578
Printing Materials ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	12	12 pkgs.	....	102	102
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	201	201 "	1,617	1,617	1,617
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	76	76 "	1,429	1,429	1,429
			289	289 pkgs.	3,148	3,148
Beef ..	Great Britain ..	3	....	3	30	33 cwt.	3	30	33
	Victoria ..	261	....	261	....	261 "	262	....	262
	Queensland ..	77	....	77	2	79 "	100	3	103
	New Zealand ..	7,429	....	7,429	35	7,464 "	8,774	60	8,834
	South Australia ..	370	....	370	....	370 "	393	....	393
	Tasmania ..	1,623	....	1,623	....	1,623 "	1,921	....	1,921
	Mauritius ..	7,405	800	8,205	....	8,205 "	8,284	....	8,284
	New Caledonia ..	106	7	113	....	113 "	134	....	134
	South Sea Islands ..	57	....	57	83	140 "	66	63	129
	Java ..	450	....	450	....	450 "	720	....	720
		17,781	807	18,588	150	18,738 cwt.	20,657	156	20,813
Pork ..	Queensland ..	12	....	12	31	43 cwt.	39	143	182
	New Zealand ..	100	....	100	488	588 "	262	1,809	2,071
	New Caledonia ..	3	....	3	17	20 "	16	29	45
		115	....	116	536	651 cwt.	317	1,981	2,298
Hams ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	133	133 cwt.	....	696	696
	Queensland ..	8	....	8	246	254 "	40	1,442	1,482
	New Zealand ..	117	....	117	336	453 "	579	1,893	2,472
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	13	13
	Mauritius ..	8	....	8	....	8 "	42	....	42
		133	....	133	717	850 cwt.	661	4,044	4,705
Bacon ..	Victoria ..	22	....	22	257	279 cwt.	85	945	1,033
	Queensland ..	132	....	132	175	307 "	661	982	1,643
	New Zealand ..	603	....	603	268	871 "	2,515	1,482	3,997
	Tasmania ..	2	....	2	....	2 "	6	....	6
	South Sea Islands ..	6	....	6	....	6 "	20	....	20
		765	....	765	700	1,465 cwt.	3,287	3,412	6,699
Tongues ..	Victoria ..	1	....	1	....	1 cwt.	2	....	2
	Queensland ..	12	....	12	....	12 "	49	....	49
	New Zealand ..	160	....	160	....	160 "	307	....	307
	South Sea Islands ..	4	4	4 "	8	8
	New Caledonia ..	11	11	11 "	25	25
		188	188	188 cwt.	391	391

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Provisions —contd. Preserved Meats ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	£ 30	£ 30	£ 30
	Queensland ..	4	....	4	27	31 "	30	168	198
	New Zealand ..	46	....	46	17	63 "	267	29	296
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	11	11 "	....	35	35
	New Caledonia ..	1	....	1	14	15 "	4	40	44
	Mauritius ..	16	....	16	....	16 "	140	....	140
		67	....	67	71	138 pkgs.	441	302	743
Quicksilver ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	1	1 botls.	....	14	14
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	30	30
		....	....	....	4	4 botls.	....	44	44
Rags ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	1,032	1,032 pkgs.	....	1,560	1,560
Rattans and Canes ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	40	40 pkgs.	....	39	39
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	71	71 "	....	7	7
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	4	4
		....	....	....	113	113 pkgs.	....	50	50
Safes (Iron) ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	1	1 No.	....	40	40
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	40	40
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	28	28 "	....	653	653
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	19	19 "	....	1,519	1,519
		....	....	....	51	51 No.	....	2,252	2,252
Salt ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	439½	439½ tons.	....	2,188	2,188
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	73	73 "	....	313	313
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	30	30 "	....	130	130
	South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	11	11
	New Caledonia ..	1	....	1	13	20 "	5	100	105
		1	....	1	563½	564½ tons.	5	2,742	2,747
Saltpetre ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	20	20 cwt.	....	30	30
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	38	38
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	35	35 "	....	33	33
		....	....	....	71	71 cwt.	....	101	101
Shells ..	{ Pearl ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	134	134 tons.	....	1,834	1,834
	{ Tortoise ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	30,912	30,912 lbs.	....	240	240
Ship Chandlery ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	19	19 pkgs.	....	29	29
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	87	87 "	....	439	439
	New Zealand ..	7	....	7	46	53 "	83	246	329
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	19	19 "	....	170	170
		7	....	7	171	178 pkgs.	83	884	967
Shooks and Staves ..	Victoria ..	2	....	2	....	2 pkgs.	15	....	15
	Queensland ..	66	....	66	136	202 "	113	278	391
	New Caledonia ..	12	....	12	33	45 "	17	50	67
	South Sea Islands ..	120	....	120	154	274 "	75	440	515
		200	....	200	323	523 pkgs.	220	768	988
Silks ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	....	188	188
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	8	8 "	....	370	370
	Queensland ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	770	770
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	263	263
		....	....	....	22	22 pkgs.	....	1,591	1,591
Skins {	Great Britain ..	147,316	....	147,316	10,408	157,724 No.	91,514	5,780	97,294
	Tasmania ..	438	....	438	....	438 "	235	....	235
	South Australia ..	2,210	....	2,210	....	2,210 "	1,275	....	1,275
		149,964	....	149,964	10,408	160,372 No.	93,024	5,780	98,804
{ Sheep ..	Great Britain ..	157	....	157	17	174 pkgs.	896	115	1,011
Other Skins ..	Great Britain ..	15	....	15	3	18 pkgs.	127	58	185
	Queensland	1	1 "	85	85
	New Zealand ..	1	1	2	3 "	20	79	99
	Tasmania ..	1	1	1 "	5	5
		17	17	6	23 pkgs.	152	222	374

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Slates	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	99,900	99,900 No.	....	1,000	1,000
	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	4,800	4,800 "	....	44	44
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	7,500	7,500 "	....	140	140
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	500	500 "	....	8	8
	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,700	112,700 No.	....	1,192	1,192
Soap	Victoria	50	....	50	....	50 cwt.	100	....	100
	Queensland	1,918	....	1,918	222	2,140 "	2,988	352	3,340
	New Zealand	2,709	....	2,709	570	3,279 "	4,367	809	5,176
	Western Australia	80	....	80	....	80 "	160	....	160
	Mauritius	120	....	120	....	120 "	165	....	165
	New Caledonia	95	10	105	89	194 "	153	141	294
	South Sea Islands	215	100	315	108	423 "	534	179	713
	United States	120	....	120	....	120 "	250	....	250
	.....	5,307	110	5,417	989	6,406 cwt.	8,717	1,481	10,198
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain	26	....	26	....	26 pkgs.	435	....	435
	Victoria	7	....	7	1	8 "	41	21	62
	Queensland	4	....	4	1	5 "	15	21	36
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	25	25
	South Australia	2	....	2	....	2 "	8	....	8
	Point de Galle	4	....	4	....	4 "	39	....	39
.....	43	....	43	5	46 pkgs.	538	67	605	
Brandy	Great Britain .. .. .	....	....	....	3,255	3,255 galls.	....	1,162	1,162
	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	13,650	13,650 "	....	5,988	5,988
	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	40,311	40,311 "	....	21,433	21,433
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	15,513	15,513 "	....	8,411	8,411
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	....	....	192	192 "	....	90	90
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	1,592	1,592 "	....	781	781
	Western Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	250	250 "	....	140	140
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	2,350	2,350 "	....	1,067	1,067
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	903	903 "	....	357	357
	Mauritius .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	3	3
	China .. .. .	....	....	....	490	490 "	....	260	260
	Hong Kong .. .. .	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	1	1
	United States .. .. .	....	....	....	137	137 "	....	52	52
	.....	....	....	....	78,647	78,647 galls.	....	39,745	39,745
Rum	Queensland	121	....	121	87,943	88,064 galls.	20	9,229	9,249
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	25,174	25,174 "	....	4,734	4,734
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	47	47 "	....	15	15
	Western Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	223	223 "	....	143	143
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	....	....	1,053	1,053 "	....	125	125
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	903	903 "	....	357	357
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	1,940	1,940 "	....	450	450
	China .. .. .	....	....	....	58	58 "	....	11	11
	Callao .. .. .	....	....	....	301	301 "	....	75	75
.....	121	....	121	67,642	67,763 galls.	20	15,139	15,159	
Spirits	Great Britain .. .. .	....	....	....	6	6 galls.	....	2	2
	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	22,127	22,127 "	....	5,187	5,187
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	9,892	9,892 "	....	2,314	2,314
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	1,007	1,007 "	....	233	233
	Tasmania .. .. .	....	....	....	19	19 "	....	10	10
	South Sea Islands .. .. .	....	....	....	3,155	3,155 "	....	951	951
	New Caledonia .. .. .	....	....	....	3,242	3,242 "	....	706	706
	United States .. .. .	....	....	....	424	424 "	....	75	75
	Point de Galle .. .. .	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	1	1
	Colombo .. .. .	....	....	....	668	668 "	....	120	120
.....	....	....	....	40,543	40,543 galls.	....	9,599	9,599	
British Gin	Victoria .. .. .	....	....	....	7,414	7,414 galls.	....	3,026	3,026
	Queensland .. .. .	....	....	....	3,692	3,692 "	....	1,664	1,664
	New Zealand .. .. .	....	....	....	1,252	1,252 "	....	516	516
	South Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	131	131 "	....	70	70
	Western Australia .. .. .	....	....	....	68	68 "	....	21	21
	South Sea Islands	241	241 "	70	70
	Hong Kong	83	83 "	14	14
.....	12,881	12,881 galls.	5,381	5,381	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Spirits— <i>contd.</i>	Whisky ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	6,441	6,441 galls.	£	£	£
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	3,509	3,509 "	....	2,248	2,248
		New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	84	84 "	....	42	42
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	62	62 "	....	18	18
		Hong Kong ..	....	....	....	161	161 "	....	18	18
			....	....	....	10,257	10,257 galls.	....	3,365	3,365
	Liqueurs..	Queensland ..	30	....	30	410	440 galls.	16	344	360
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	312	312 "	....	252	252
		Tasmania ..	....	....	....	13	13 "	....	8	8
		New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	584	584 "	....	381	381
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	38	38 "	....	23	23
			....	....	....	48	48 "	....	20	20
			30	....	30	1,405	1,435 galls.	16	1,028	1,044
	Perfumed..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	163	163 galls.	....	155	155
		Queensland ..	....	....	....	75	75 "	....	98	98
New Zealand ..		....	....	....	45	45 "	....	46	46	
Tasmania ..		....	....	....	9	9 "	....	12	12	
		....	....	....	292	292 galls.	....	311	311	
All other..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	1,671	1,671 galls.	....	513	513	
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	238	238 "	....	71	71	
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	206	206 "	....	64	64	
		....	....	....	2,115	2,115 galls.	....	648	648	
Starch and Blue	Queensland ..	....	....	....	335	335 pkgs.	....	626	626	
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	88	88 "	....	192	192	
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	7	7 "	....	10	10	
	United States ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	25	25	
			....	....	....	432	432 pkgs.	....	853	853
Stationery	Books (Printed)	Great Britain ..	8	....	8	33	41 pkgs.	168	696	864
		Victoria ..	....	....	....	96	96 "	....	1,565	1,565
		Queensland ..	6	....	6	604	610 "	48	9,855	9,903
		New Zealand ..	3	....	3	245	248 "	33	4,064	4,097
		South Australia ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	30	30
		Mauritius ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	30	30
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	154	154 "	....	2,007	2,007
		New Caledonia ..	6	....	6	21	27 "	30	182	212
		United States ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	10	10
		Point de Galle ..	13	....	13	16	29 "	115	160	275
			36	....	36	1,173	1,209 pkgs.	394	18,599	18,993
	Paper and Documents	Victoria ..	....	....	....	30	30 pkgs.	....	377	377
		Queensland ..	....	....	....	326	326 "	....	3,035	3,035
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	83	83 "	....	1,291	1,291
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	8	8
		....	....	....	5	5 "	....	37	37	
		....	....	....	447	447 pkgs.	....	4,748	4,748	
Building..	Queensland ..	12	....	12	3	15 tons	25	5	30	
	New Zealand ..	238	103	341	....	341 "	607	....	607	
	South Sea Islands ..	....	7	7	....	7 "	12	....	12	
		250	110	360	3	363 tons	644	5	649	
Stones ..	Grind ..	Victoria ..	1	....	1	....	1 No.	1	....	1
		Queensland ..	39	....	39	256	295 "	15	209	224
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	140	140 "	....	158	158
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	4	4
		New Caledonia ..	5	....	5	35	40 "	2	17	19
		45	....	45	435	480 No.	18	388	406	
Mill ..	Whet ..	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	2	2 No.	....	20	20
		Victoria ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	....	3	3
		Queensland ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	10	10
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	9	9
		....	....	....	9	9 pkgs.	....	22	22	

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Stones —contd.	Tomb ..	Victoria ..	1	....	1	....	1 No.	10	....	10
		Queensland ..	30	....	30	4	34 "	127	18	145
		New Zealand ..	5	....	5	10	15 "	70	36	106
			36	....	36	14	50 No.	207	54	261
	Drip ..	Queensland ..	1	....	1	12	13 No.	4	36	40
Stoves ..	..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	10	10
		Queensland ..	33	....	33	153	186 "	299	920	1,219
		New Zealand ..	3	....	3	69	72 "	11	246	257
		New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	4	4
			36	....	36	224	260 pkgs.	310	1,180	1,490
Sugar	Refined ..	Queensland ..	6,905	....	6,905	463	7,368 cwt.	14,383	1,198	15,581
		New Zealand ..	7,632	....	7,632	179	7,811 "	15,836	496	16,332
		New Caledonia ..	98	....	98	49	147 "	279	122	401
		South Sea Islands ..	5	....	5	26	31 "	12	65	77
				14,640	14,640	717	15,357 cwt.	30,510	1,881	32,391
	Unrefined ..	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	12	12 cwt.	....	35	35
		Victoria ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
		Queensland ..	....	....	....	33,311	33,311 "	....	57,106	57,106
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	23,656	23,656 "	....	42,224	42,224
		Tasmania ..	....	....	....	542	542 "	....	1,210	1,210
			....	....	61	61 "	....	65	65	
			....	....	740	740 "	....	1,230	1,230	
			....	....	517	517 "	....	878	878	
			....	....	39	39 "	....	55	55	
			....	....	....	58,879	58,879 cwt.	....	102,805	102,805
Sulphur ..	..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	4	4 cwt.	....	5	5
		Queensland ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	30	30
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	4	4 "	....	6	6
					28	28 cwt.	41	41
Sundries ..	..	Great Britain ..	33	....	33	41	74 pkgs.	474	554	1,028
		Victoria ..	29	....	29	173	202 "	93	1,243	1,336
		Queensland ..	430	....	430	2,451	2,881 "	687	8,909	9,596
		New Zealand ..	379	....	379	752	1,131 "	622	2,855	3,477
		Tasmania ..	....	....	....	89	89 "	....	418	418
		South Australia ..	8	....	8	7	15 "	7	38	45
		Western Australia ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	3	3
		New Caledonia ..	2	13	15	61	76 "	26	199	225
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	105	105 "	....	1,806	1,806
		United States ..	....	....	....	9	9 "	....	70	70
		China ..	30	....	30	....	30 "	40	....	40
		Point de Galle ..	11	....	11	27	38 "	245	396	641
		Hong Kong ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	40	40
		Petropaulowski ..	....	50	50	....	50 "	125	....	125
		922	63	985	3,721	4,706 pkgs.	2,319	16,531	18,850	
Tallow ..	..	Great Britain ..	12,113	....	12,113	6,680	18,793 cwt.	21,383	13,285	34,668
		Victoria ..	6	....	6	....	6 "	12	....	12
		Queensland ..	10	....	10	....	10 "	20	....	20
		New Zealand ..	821	....	821	....	821 "	1,534	....	1,534
		Tasmania ..	1,776	....	1,776	....	1,776 "	3,238	....	3,238
		South Australia ..	2,416	....	2,416	120	2,536 "	4,129	240	4,369
		Mauritius ..	555	....	555	....	555 "	890	....	890
		Manila ..	12	....	12	....	12 "	15	....	15
		17,709	....	17,709	6,800	24,509 cwt.	31,221	13,525	44,746	
Tarpawlings ..	..	Queensland ..	23	....	23	58	81 pkgs.	269	615	884
		New Zealand ..	40	....	40	8	48 "	75	242	317
			63	....	63	66	129 pkgs.	344	857	1,201
Tanks ..	..	Queensland ..	1	....	1	46	47 No.	5	264	269
		New Zealand ..	....	....	....	14	14 "	....	131	131
		South Sea Islands ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	38	38
		Mauritius ..	....	....	....	30	30 "	....	150	150
			1	....	1	96	97 No.	5	583	588

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.				
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Tea	Great Britain	....	....	....	37,536	37,536 lbs.	....	2,665	2,665
	Victoria	....	....	....	396,069	396,069 "	....	28,505	28,505
	Queensland	....	....	....	612,049	612,049 "	....	58,276	58,276
	New Zealand	....	....	....	505,867	505,867 "	....	38,897	38,897
	Tasmania	....	....	....	13,514	13,514 "	....	1,736	1,736
	South Australia	....	....	....	48,839	48,839 "	....	3,850	3,850
	New Caledonia	....	....	....	2,003	2,003 "	....	203	203
	United States	....	....	....	416	416 "	....	38	38
Point de Galle	....	....	....	158	158 "	....	14	14	
		....	....	....	1,616,461	1,616,461 lbs.	....	134,184	134,184
Thorley's Food	Queensland	....	....	....	23	23 pkgs.	....	79	79
	New Zealand	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	7	7
	Western Australia	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	2	2
		....	....	....	27	27 pkgs.	....	88	88
Cedar	Victoria	551,120	....	551,120	....	551,120 feet	7,470	....	7,470
	Queensland	43,970	....	43,970	....	43,970 "	595	....	595
	New Zealand	103,981	....	103,981	....	103,981 "	1,442	....	1,442
	South Australia	790,879	....	790,879	....	790,879 "	7,452	....	7,452
	New Caledonia	3,327	....	3,327	....	3,327 "	63	....	63
	South Sea Islands	9,500	....	9,500	....	9,500 "	160	....	160
		1,502,777	....	1,502,777	....	1,502,777 feet	17,182	....	17,182
Hardwood	Great Britain	537,459	....	537,459	....	537,459 feet	6,893	....	6,893
	Victoria	182,552	....	182,552	....	182,552 "	2,144	....	2,144
	Queensland	613,230	....	613,230	....	613,230 "	6,665	....	6,665
	New Zealand	165,937	....	165,937	....	165,937 "	1,854	....	1,854
	Tasmania	25,000	....	25,000	....	25,000 "	338	....	338
	South Australia	39,177	....	39,177	....	39,177 "	454	....	454
	New Caledonia	84,066	10,800	94,866	....	94,866 "	959	....	959
	South Sea Islands	8,842	6,710	15,552	3,800	19,352 "	174	38	212	
		1,656,263	17,510	1,673,773	3,800	1,677,573 feet	19,481	38	19,519	
Pine	Victoria	....	....	....	18,000	18,000 feet	....	150	150
	Queensland	....	....	....	86,409	86,409 "	....	896	896
	New Zealand	....	....	....	287,668	287,668 "	....	2,928	2,928
	South Australia	....	....	....	56,160	56,160 "	....	364	364
	New Caledonia	....	....	....	7,600	7,600 "	....	65	65
		....	....	....	455,837	455,837 feet	....	4,403	4,403
Deals	New Caledonia	....	....	....	27,502	27,502 feet	....	288	288
	Mauritius	....	....	....	1,000	1,000 "	....	40	40
		....	....	....	28,502	28,502 feet	....	278	278
Timber	Trunnels...	Great Britain	29,636	29,636	29,636 No.	199	199
		Queensland	2,000	2,000	2,000 "	8	8
	New Zealand	1,000	....	1,000	....	1,000 "	8	....	8
			32,636	32,636	32,636 No.	215	215
Spars	Victoria	20	....	20	....	20 No.	20	....	20
	New Zealand	65	....	65	....	65 "	35	....	35
	South Australia	69	....	69	47	116 "	54	140	194
	New Caledonia	2	....	2	....	2 "	15	....	15
	Mauritius	28	....	28	....	28 "	42	....	42
		184	....	184	47	231 No.	226	140	366
Spokes and Fellos..	Great Britain	2,267	....	2,267	....	2,267 No.	20	....	20
	Victoria	64,228	3,000	67,228	....	67,228 "	866	....	866
	Queensland	3,602	....	3,602	....	3,602 "	69	....	69
	New Zealand	32,451	....	32,451	....	32,451 "	631	....	631
	South Australia	91,215	....	91,215	....	91,215 "	478	....	478
New Caledonia	950	50	1,000	....	1,000 "	32	....	32	
		194,713	3,050	197,763	....	197,763 No.	2,096	....	2,096
Stocks and Naves..	Queensland	9	....	9	....	9 No.	2	....	2
	New Zealand	537	....	537	....	537 "	152	....	152
		546	....	546	....	546 No.	154	....	154

STATISTICS OF

EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.						
Timber— <i>contd.</i>	Shingles ..	Queensland ..	8,392	8,392	8,392 bndls.	£ 910	£ 910
		New Zealand ..	3,000	3,000	3,000 "	402	402
		New Caledonia ..	220	267	487	487 "	44	44
			11,612	267	11,879	11,879 bndls.	1,356	1,356
	Laths ..	Victoria ..	4,507	4,507	4,507 bndls.	391	391
		Queensland ..	1,979	1,979	1,979 "	181	181
		New Zealand ..	120	120	120 "	36	36
		South Australia ..	806	806	806 "	83	83
		New Caledonia ..	250	250	250 "	32	32
			7,662	7,662	7,662 bndls.	723	723
	Palings ..	Queensland ..	71,354	71,354	22,050	93,404 No.	454	170	624
		New Zealand ..	13,015	1,000	14,015	14,015 "	79	79
		New Caledonia ..	14,000	10,525	24,525	4,000	28,525 "	148	20	168
			98,369	11,525	109,894	26,050	135,944 No.	681	190	871
	Posts and Rails ..	New Zealand ..	450	450	450 No.	20	20
All other ..	Queensland ..	2,800	....	2,800	2,712	5,512 feet	33	39	72
	New Zealand ..	2,438	....	2,438	....	2,438 "	28	....	28
		5,238	....	5,238	2,712	7,950 feet	56	39	95
Tin ..	Queensland ..	....	....	....	220	220 cwt.	....	465	465
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	92	92 "	....	154	154
		....	....	....	312	312 cwt.	....	619	619
Tinware ..	Queensland ..	43	....	43	36	79 pkgs.	265	306	571
	New Zealand ..	6	....	6	8	14 "	41	118	159
	Western Australia ..	9	....	9	....	9 "	20	....	20
	New Caledonia ..	7	....	7	....	7 "	28	....	28
	South Sea Islands ..	1	....	1	....	1 "	10	....	10
		66	....	66	44	110 pkgs.	364	424	788
Manufactured ..	Victoria ..	....	....	....	242,006	242,006 lbs.	....	35,693	35,693
	Queensland ..	3,139	....	3,139	167,567	170,706 "	343	30,085	30,428
	New Zealand ..	344	....	344	237,155	237,499 "	19	38,681	38,700
	South Australia ..	....	....	....	31,984	31,984 "	....	5,552	5,552
	Tasmania ..	....	....	....	24,323	24,323 "	....	3,816	3,816
	New Caledonia ..	750	....	750	25,593	26,343 "	60	4,016	4,076
	South Sea Islands ..	6,890	....	6,890	32,731	39,621 "	647	4,462	5,109
	Mauritius ..	768	....	768	3,112	3,880 "	120	458	578
	Point de Galle ..	....	....	....	238	238 "	....	41	41
	Callao ..	....	....	....	316	316 "	....	44	44
	Hong Kong ..	....	....	....	170	170 "	....	25	25
		11,891	....	11,891	765,195	777,086 lbs.	1,189	122,873	124,062
Tobacco	Cigars ..	Great Britain	4	4 lbs.	3	3
		Victoria	1,440	1,440 "	460	460
		Queensland	12,213	12,213 "	3,929	3,929
		New Zealand	15,659	15,659 "	4,869	4,869
		South Australia	9,720	9,720 "	2,984	2,984
		Mauritius	875	875 "	220	220
		New Caledonia	1,939	1,939 "	553	553
		South Sea Islands	733	733 "	227	227
		....	....	....	42,583	42,583 lbs.	....	13,245	13,245
	Snuff ..	Queensland	72	72 lbs.	15	15
New Zealand ..		....	....	....	20	20 "	....	6	6
New Caledonia ..		....	....	....	48	48 "	....	9	9
	....	....	....	140	140 lbs.	....	30	30	
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain ..	....	....	....	2	2 pkgs.	....	170	170
	Victoria ..	....	....	....	40	40 "	....	872	872
	Queensland ..	3	....	3	615	618 "	10	20,034	20,044
	New Zealand ..	....	....	....	255	255 "	....	6,636	6,636
	New Caledonia ..	....	....	....	31	31 "	....	402	402
	South Sea Islands	3	3	17	20 "	30	117	147	
	3	3	6	960	966 pkgs.	40	28,231	28,271		

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE IN STERLING.			
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Turnery and Woodware	Victoria	14	....	14	4	18 pkgs.	£ 10	£ 87	£ 97
	Queensland	1,935	....	1,935	974	2,909 "	3,359	2,540	5,899
	New Zealand	485	....	485	1,423	1,908 "	709	2,230	2,939
	South Australia	71	....	71	50	121 "	189	20	209
	Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	39	39 "	....	113	113
	New Caledonia	1	1	2	10	12 "	12	34	46
	South Sea Islands	70	107	177	78	255 "	236	117	353
		2,576	108	2,684	2,578	5,262 pkgs.	4,515	5,141	9,656
Turpentine and Varnish	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	1,024	1,024 galls.	....	558	558
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	137	137 "	....	90	90
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	20	20 "	....	15	15
			1,181	1,181 galls.	663	663
Twine and Thread	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	5	5 pkgs.	....	50	50
	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	3	3 "	....	56	56
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	25	25 "	....	228	228
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	7	7 "	....	40	40
	Tasmania .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 "	....	10	10
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	2	2 "	....	6	6
		....	....	....	43	43 pkgs.	....	390	390
Vinegar	Queensland	224	....	224	4,848	5,072 galls.	33	612	645
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	435	435 "	....	55	55
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	69	69 "	....	7	7
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	34	34 "	....	5	5
		224	....	224	5,386	5,610 galls.	33	679	712
Whalebone	Great Britain	....	....	....	159	159 cwt.	....	1,178	1,178
Whiting and Chalk	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	127	127 pkgs.	....	129	129
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	23	23 "	....	20	20
	Western Australia .. ..	....	....	....	8	8 "	....	24	24
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	10	10
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	8	8 "	....	5	5
		....	....	....	171	171 pkgs.	....	183	188
Wine	Great Britain	702	....	702	120	822 galls.	554	76	630
	Victoria	2,414	....	2,414	18,706	21,120 "	1,346	7,718	9,064
	Queensland	3,340	....	3,340	47,179	50,519 "	1,874	22,219	24,093
	New Zealand	1,817	....	1,817	13,464	15,281 "	908	6,655	7,563
	South Australia	157	....	157	107	264 "	83	50	133
	Tasmania	218	....	218	....	218 "	82	....	82
	Western Australia .. ..	....	....	....	60	60 "	....	33	33
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	10,279	10,279 "	....	3,323	3,323
	South Sea Islands	8	....	8	1,201	1,209 "	5	735	740
	United States .. ..	....	....	....	6	6 "	....	6	6
	Mauritius .. ..	....	....	....	50	50 "	....	8	8
	Point de Galle	52	....	52	....	52 "	25	....	25
	Calcutta	12	....	12	....	12 "	7	....	7
	Hong Kong .. ..	....	....	....	25	25 "	....	10	10
China .. ..	....	....	....	220	220 "	....	220	220	
		8,720	....	8,720	91,417	100,137 galls.	4,884	41,053	45,937
Wire	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	1	1 pkgs.	....	2	2
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	611	611 "	....	793	793
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	1,048	1,048 "	....	1,078	1,078
	New Caledonia .. ..	....	....	....	46	46 "	....	42	42
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	22	22 "	....	30	30
		....	....	....	1,728	1,728 pkgs.	....	1,945	1,945
Wool	Great Britain	14,791,349	....	14,791,349	6,407,948	21,199,297 lbs.	1,262,224	565,345	1,827,569
	Victoria	500	....	500	4,500	5,000 "	50	360	410
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	300	300 "	....	30	30
		14,791,849	....	14,791,849	6,412,748	21,204,597 lbs.	1,262,274	565,735	1,828,009
Woolleus	Great Britain	2	....	2	16	16 pkgs.	15	160	175
	Victoria	39	....	39	9	48 "	3,270	886	4,156
	Queensland	4	....	4	16	20 "	235	864	1,099
	New Zealand	10	....	10	25	35 "	359	691	1,280
	Tasmania	1	....	1	....	1 "	15	....	15
	South Sea Islands .. ..	....	....	....	5	5 "	....	150	150
		56	....	56	71	127 pkgs.	4,124	2,751	6,875

STATISTICS OF
EXPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	QUANTITIES.					VALUE IN STERLING.		
		Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.			British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.
		In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.					
Woolpacks	Victoria .. ..	....	....	....	28	28 pkgs.	....	590	590
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	254	254 "	....	6,340	6,340
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	16	16 "	....	226	226
	South Australia .. ..	....	....	....	32	32 "	....	650	650
	.....	....	....	....	330	330 pkgs.	....	7,806	7,806
Zinc	Great Britain .. ..	....	....	....	222	222 cwt.	....	79	79
	Queensland .. ..	....	....	....	88	88 "	....	187	187
	New Zealand .. ..	....	....	....	25	25 "	....	43	43
	.....	....	....	....	335	335 cwt.	....	309	309
	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS ..	£	4,586,687	2,350,152	6,936,839

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

No. 43.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total-Value of Imports into the Colony, distinguishing the Countries from whence Imported.

YEAR.	From Great Britain.	FROM BRITISH COLONIES.							From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States of America.	From Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1854	£ 4,354,268	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1855	2,710,267	....	....	....	60,650	....	484,840	545,490	47,065	14,611	146,337	873,292	5,981,063
1856	3,475,359	....	....	....	178,131	....	301,441	479,572	59,384	30,780	290,048	1,098,518	4,668,519
1857	3,864,901	....	....	....	177,698	....	477,271	654,969	59,029	39,020	348,550	884,044	5,460,971
1858	3,770,714	....	....	....	131,906	....	1,514,200	1,646,106	41,804	31,434	274,645	870,518	6,729,408
1859	3,636,505	692,157	87,197	92,705	157,653	....	973,496	1,131,149	48,361	13,540	355,898	739,384	6,059,366
1860	4,160,307	870,780	140,357	103,153	130,521	98,376	350,805	1,451,761	53,820	9,337	201,102	1,244,028	6,597,053
1861	3,062,435	875,644	272,583	92,792	140,436	459,818	248,403	1,094,947	45,108	10,955	423,101	884,827	7,519,285
1862	4,814,264	1,023,250	325,769	96,600	135,972	601,902	359,748	2,338,641	38,409	11,396	254,999	685,675	6,391,555
1863	4,541,485	798,240	309,133	85,591	278,000	632,894	612,071	3,068,593	64,234	27,608	196,601	1,163,345	9,334,645
					278,772	678,052	522,281	2,672,069	88,224	9,431	220,462	787,905	8,319,676

EXPORTS.

No. 44.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Exports from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which Exported.

YEAR.	To Great Britain.	TO BRITISH COLONIES.							To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	TOTAL.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	Total.					
1854	£ 2,307,609	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1855	1,499,792	....	....	....	370,029	....	1,254,088	1,624,717	61,026	....	3,408	53,367	4,050,126
1856	1,660,187	....	....	....	292,546	....	997,491	1,290,037	26,373	1,499	8,758	57,671	2,884,130
1857	1,987,703	....	....	....	320,963	....	1,269,277	1,590,240	53,624	47	3,628	123,154	3,430,880
1858	1,238,621	....	....	....	377,165	....	1,311,545	2,088,710	42,436	15	7,204	235,884	4,011,962
1859	1,868,092	1,406,045	62,775	55,624	443,843	....	2,117,966	2,561,809	71,238	....	23,194	201,415	4,186,277
1860	1,482,717	1,501,536	68,108	49,293	369,589	43,730	213,174	2,150,937	50,394	329	23,686	674,671	4,768,049
1861	2,037,550	1,175,082	47,739	37,844	442,861	583,047	421,176	3,066,021	37,814	126	8,835	476,507	5,072,020
1862	2,143,497	1,306,453	191,007	40,319	465,408	643,426	656,162	3,025,661	32,875	409	11,811	486,533	5,594,839
1863	2,287,357	573,340	115,588	26,890	638,656	926,032	1,622,715	4,725,212	62,145	303	9,864	161,541	7,102,562
					638,915	1,070,395	2,033,473	4,459,101	67,513	17,210	105,649	6,936,839

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 45.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from the Colony, the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign States.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1854	3,699,623	266,530	2,014,901	5,981,063	2,965,552	762,968	61,187	260,399	4,050,126
1855	2,569,790	318,836	1,779,893	4,668,519	2,009,850	600,180	47,020	227,080	2,884,130
1856	3,140,873	333,434	1,986,664	5,460,971	2,132,837	754,649	55,587	487,807	3,430,880
1857	3,797,350	1,640,520	1,291,538	6,729,408	2,915,411	1,096,541 *			4,011,952
1858	3,438,846	1,467,849	1,152,671	6,059,366	2,769,136	1,417,141 *			4,186,277
1859	6,597,053 *			6,597,053	3,869,916	898,133 *			4,768,049
1860	7,519,285 *			7,519,285	3,731,842	1,340,178 *			5,072,020
1861	6,391,555 *			6,391,555	4,000,269	1,594,570 *			5,594,839
1862	9,334,645 *			9,334,645	4,919,772	2,182,790 *			7,102,562
1863	8,319,576 *			8,319,576	4,686,687	2,950,152 *			6,936,839

* The Customs Returns do not afford the means of classifying the Imports and Exports under the separate heads.

N.B.—These Returns do not include the overland traffic between New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.—See pp. 105 to 107

IMPORT OF GRAIN, &c.*

No. 46.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	BARLEY, OATS, MALT, AND HOPS.	FLOUR AND BREAD.	RICE.	POLLARD, BRAN, GRAM, AND DUOILL.	PEAS, BEANS, AND RYE.	ARROWROOT, SAGO, PEARL BARLEY, AND OATMEAL.	POTATOS AND YAMS.	VALUE.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.				Tons.	£
1854	53,788	158	{ 118,967 2,007 pkgs. }	6,121,000	3,351,040	20,293 bush.	60 brls.	{ 1,760½ cwt. 1,251 brls. }	980	262,413
1855	836,363	5,483	{ 214,238 642 pkgs. }	16,050,000	3,700,440	90,824 "	764 pkgs.	2,569 pkgs.	5,612	756,116
1856	333,244	534	{ 108,470 3,065 pkgs. }	32,979,500	4,664,800	33,836 "	{ 2,084 pkgs. 1,004 bush. }	3,659 "	2,542	655,395
1857	260,364	2,335	{ 116,552 2,227 pkts. }	21,161,000	2,584,512	37,158 "	{ 1,097 brls. 40 bush. }	{ 2,399 cwt. 5,911 brls. }	3,841½	449,597
1858	223,942	30	{ 221,566 2,353 pkts. }	18,990,000	7,123,200	63,762 "	{ 5,168 " 510 brls. }	{ 2,185 cwt. 1,321 casks }	3,392	500,924
1859	289,370	14,216	{ 174,448 689 pkts. }	6,604,300	10,799,712	52,860 "	{ 623 " 5,779 bush. }	{ 2,483 cwt. 3,566 casks }	3,394	341,718
1860	763,563	1,100	{ 110,776 1,560 pkts. }	20,786,600	8,872,640	17,726 "	{ 497 brls. 1,066 bush. }	{ 4,354 cwt. 3,462 casks }	3,561½	630,662
1861	577,314	973½	{ 117,851 383 pkts. }	30,296,000	11,992,960	{ 60,533 " 50½ tons }	{ 4,029 " 100 brls. }	{ 664½ cwt. 414 pkgs. 1,481 casks }	3,623	583,425
1862	446,640	588	{ 175,543 1,075 pkts. }	29,346,000	3,078,720	{ 214,244 bush. 213 tons. }	{ 346 bush. 470 brls. 68 pkgs. }	{ 3,293 cwt. 2,486 casks 29 cases }	4,055½	558,366
1863	612,366	4,521	107,359	28,498,000	10,795,680	142,544 bush.	{ 4,035 bush. 835 brls. }	{ 3,926 cwt. 5,480 casks 435 pkgs. }	7,030½	577,126

NOTE.—The Flour and Bread are calculated at 2,000 lbs. to the Ton.

* There has been a re-arrangement of this Table, to include several articles of consumption omitted from the former Table.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*Continued.*

EXPORT OF GRAIN, &c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 47.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GRAIN, &c., Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	BARLEY, OATS, AND MALT.	FLOUR AND BREAD.	POTATOES.	VALUE.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Tons.	£
1854	45,493	90,670	20,457	10,008,320	2,768	297,419
1855	15,310	37,015	34,852	2,171,008	869	91,644
1856	3,093	258,880	55,790	1,430,016	293½	84,517
1857	3,680	151,197	31,333	1,254,400	661½	86,506
1858	.....	129,051	32,647	911,008	494	61,773
1859	20,458	404,505	27,993	1,115,408	2,508	100,900
1860	3,277	559,226	5,057	3,484,208	335½	150,465
1861	3	132,429	16,150	5,142,592	1,049	84,936
1862	5,147	461,108	31,619	6,924,960	770	153,061
1863	2,179	694,913	18,059	5,293,700	1,110½	185,740

1863.—The Estimated Total Value of Grain, &c., Exported, was £281,311.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No. 48.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1854	902,720	43,879	1859	1,517,376	29,414
1855	800,864	65,072	1860	587,524	29,291
1856	879,360	50,995	1861	309,792	14,958
1857	1,173,480	50,025	1862	462,028	18,859
1858	642,544	28,395	1863	855,344	32,011

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 49.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of BUTTER and CHEESE Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1854	299,640	24,970	1859	405,160	18,907
1855	79,990	6,636	1860	623,559	33,527
1856	242,032	9,824	1861	599,536	20,754
1857	280,908	12,547	1862	491,624	19,091
1858	136,990	6,121	1863	647,360	22,550

1863.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £27,772.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK SEAWARD.

No. 50.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.	YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	
1854	No. 8	No. 11	No. 158	No.	No. 550	£ 3,061	1859	No. 65	No. 95	No. 248	No. 2	No. 6	£ 27,170
1855	14	4	29	....	183	4,557	1860	121	97	526	2	10	35,954
1856	19	31	74	7	654	5,568	1861	91	51	4,640	....	70	26,293
1857	30	52	75	....	....	9,094	1862	96	10	4,429	....	10	20,247
1858	41	50	211	....	....	13,222	1863	64	24	1,643	....	....	20,176

1855.—Imported in addition to the above, 250 Alpacas; value, £15,000.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK SEAWARD—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 51.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.	YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.					VALUE.
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.			Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Mules and Asses.	Hogs.	
1854	No. 1,179	No. 7,491	No. 28,140	No.	No. 422	£ 78,440	1859	No. 2,321	No. 8,847	No. 11,675	No. 10	No. 24	£ 73,834
1855	1,282	4,125	28,052	....	3	75,107	1860	1,689	885	11,914	3	35	54,804
1856	1,948	2,677	23,103	....	225	54,744	1861	1,479	644	11,498	....	68	49,280
1857	1,039	558	14,361	....	20	28,185	1862	1,263	708	38,485	....	75	62,057
1858	1,865	850	19,977	....	19	75,016	1863	2,896	8,653	8,898	....	156	109,821

1863.—The Estimated Total Value of Live Stock Exported was £116,526.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

No. 52.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, BACON, HAMS, &c.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.	YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, BACON, HAMS, &c.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.
1854	Quantity. 295 tons 386 barrels	Quantity. 1,782 cwt.	£ 26,077	1859	Quantity. 6,673½ cwt.	Quantity. 1,569 cases	£ 36,071
1855	149 tons 8 cwt. 11,895 packages	240 packages	28,800	1860	11,820½ "	178 "	36,943
1856	10,322 "	821 "	50,833	1861	4,772½ "	324 "	19,959
1857	8,408½ cwt.	912 "	33,866	1862	27 crates and 800 carcasses of Mutton	661 "	25,170
1858	3,565 "	1,441 cases	21,377	1863	4,903½ cwt.	1,890 "	33,503
					7,951 "		

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 53.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of SALT MEAT Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON.	BACON AND HAMS.	TONGUES.	PRESERVED MEATS.	VALUE.
1854	Quantity. 797 tons 17 cwt.	Quantity. 1,594 cwt.	Quantity.	Quantity. 382 cwt.	£ 32,220
1855	2,433 casks	77 packages	.....	1,151 tins	22,686
1856	2,002 "	146 "	252 packages	1,350 "	9,999
1857	3,914 "	236 "	20 kegs	46 packages	14,426
1858	2,822 "	90 "	3 barrels	.....	11,031
1859	13,241 cwt.	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	60 packages	21,539
1860	16,077 "	635½ "	5 "	18 "	22,478
1861	12,391 "	378½ "	79 "	5 "	18,513
1862	11,881 "	1,056 "	79 "	20 "	18,483
1863	18,708 "	1,383½ "	138 "	67 "	25,754
		898 "			

1863.—The Estimated Total Value of Salt Meat Exported was £35,649.

N.B.—Imported in 1863, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 9,644 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated Value, £24,964.

Exported in 1863, in addition to the Quantities of Provisions, &c., stated in the foregoing Decennial Tables, 155 packages Chinese Provisions, unclassified; stated Value, £206.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

No. 54.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	HIDES.				LEATHER.		VALUE.
	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP AND GOAT.	KANGAROO AND OPOSSUM.	ALL OTHER.	MANUFACTURED. (Boots and Shoes.)	UNMANUFACTURED.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Packages.	£
1854	1,862 No.	2,243 No.	1,050 No.	1,056 No.	3,476 trunks	107	182,059
1855	1,201 "	3,109 "	5,219 "	500 "	6,737 "	68	171,971
1856	3,259 "	255 pkgs.	20 "	8 "	9,789 "	107	215,732
1857	2,921 "	7,437 No.	8 cases	11 cases	16,139 "	66	409,284
1858	9,809 "	{ 234 bundles 3,943 No. }	2 "	.....	12,851 "	159	327,021
1859	8,754 No. & 2 cases	761 bundles	11 bundles	19 No.	12,662 "	181	298,862
1860	24,332 No.	1,295 "	14 "	46 pkgs.	13,323 "	215	410,031
1861	24,853 "	1,942 " & 2 cases	7 cases	5 "	15,463 "	570	352,339
1862	23,042 "	1,226 "	6 "	26 " &c.	17,716 "	556	403,505
1863	12,231 "	1,909 "	494 No.	41 " "	14,705 "	177	278,812

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 55.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of HIDES and LEATHER Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	HIDES.				LEATHER.		VALUE.
	HORNED CATTLE.	KANGAROO.	SHEEP AND GOAT.	ALL OTHER.	MANUFACTURED. (Boots and Shoes.)	UNMANUFACTURED.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£
1854	89,562 No.	.....	.....	.....	35 trunks	819 pks.	44,936
1855	54,035 "	.....	37,390 No.	.....	125 "	594 "	42,782
1856	90,003 "	.....	79 pkgs.	4 pkgs.	77 "	380 "	64,638
1857	107,468 "	.....	128 "	.....	17 "	474 "	122,653
1858	80,411 " 364 cases	.....	99 "	54 pkgs.	36 "	402 "	61,844
1859	126,193 "	2 pkgs.	349 "	367 "	24 pkgs.	511 "	98,542
1860	99,178 "	.....	99 "	784 "	59 "	345 "	90,554
1861	106,068 "	.....	50 "	519 "	188 "	2,439 "	100,459
1862	126,805 "	.....	26 "	239 "	197 "	844 "	105,458
1863	149,964 "	.....	157 "	17 "	224 "	1,257 "	119,004

1863.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £202,342.

1863.—Exported in addition to the above, the produce of the Colony, 490 pkgs. saddlery and harness; Estimated Value, £3,943.

EXPORT OF WOOL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 56.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1854	18,976,300	1,181,956	1859	16,988,016	1,458,005
1855	17,671,684	1,078,017	1860	12,809,362	1,123,699
1856	19,200,341	1,303,070	1861	12,745,891	1,396,426
1857	17,044,201	1,275,067	1862	13,482,139	1,283,818
1858	13,553,635	1,126,436	1863	14,791,849	1,262,274

1863.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £1,823,009.

EXPORT OF TALLOW—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 57.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TALLOW Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
1854	82,120	164,256	1859	17,376	37,275
1855	57,325	123,255	1860	13,647	28,794
1856	77,314	137,202	1861	60,638	60,816
1857	37,574	82,134	1862	71,281	104,030
1858	29,035	53,186	1863	17,709	31,221

1863.—The Estimated Total Value Exported was £44,746.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

No. 58.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Imported into the Colony.

YEAR.	DEALS AND BATTENS.	PINE, &c.	WROUGHT.	SHINGLES.	LATHS.	PALINGS.	SANDAL-WOOD.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Tons.	£
1854	5,180,000 feet	1,936,000 feet	284 houses	2,200,000	.....	.....	480	178,783
1855	242,086 No.	6,586,801 " } 534,677 pkgs. } 761 spars }	112 "	1,323,000	851,900 No.	237,025 No.	290	134,312
1856	396,871 "	4,127,004 feet } 400 spars }	480 pkgs. } (houses) }	2,050,397	1,514,375 "	282,885 "	150	90,175
1857	2,215,667 feet	5,715,912 feet } 8,000 pieces }	.....	3,978,570	173,367 "	746,981 "	346	409,142
1858	{ 188,238 " } { 275,334 No. }	164,447 spars } 10,250,054 feet } 173 spars }	.....	3,209,973	675,439 "	520,094 "	103	146,823
1859	129,226 "	6,472,054 feet } 685 spars } 4,400 posts and rails }	.....	2,421,300	1,092,000 "	572,051 "	66	96,668
1860	79,700 "	1,355 pieces cedar } 11 boat knees } 69,630 pickets }	.....	1,802,100	479,420 "	382,326 "	3½	106,397
1861	285,564 "	7,153,646 feet all other } 344,766 feet cedar } 612 spars }	.....	2,008,100	60,500 "	569,156 "	152	68,271
1862	{ 34,298 " } { 156,800 feet }	4,090 posts and rails } 760 pickets } 20 tons firewood }	.....	902,766	268,700 "	521,749 "	233	72,903
1863	{ 208,410 No. } { 156,190 feet }	4,014,774 feet all other } 37,200 " cedar } 8,930 " oak }	.....	1,311,200	277,321 "	658,127 "	7	88,832
		139 spars } 25,500 posts and rails }						
		2 logs toak } 43,750 pieces timber }						
		24 " gum } 169 " pine }						
		28 tons firewood } 4,618,337 feet }						
		144,281 pieces } 1,000 vine poles }						
		367 spars } 85 tons firewood }						
		8,385,999 feet } 3,031 spars }						

EXPORT OF TIMBER—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 59.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of TIMBER Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	CEDAR.	HARDWOOD, &c.	WROUGHT.	SHINGLES.	LATHS.	PALINGS.	TREENAILS AND SPOKES.	VALUE.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1854	2,887,000 feet	6,800 feet	20 houses & } 494 pkgs. }	.....	.....	.....	103,672	62,365
1855	1,443,202 "	609,800 " } 65,829 pieces }	.....	.....	.....	5,200	32,772	44,777
1856	2,619,757 "	353,666 feet } 164,868 pieces }	.....	50,000	.....	3,000	59,903	42,333
1857	3,047,656 "	198,188 feet } 21,855 pieces }	.....	30,000	.....	3,630	239,446	48,734
1858	2,514,851 "	500 posts and rails } 490,694 feet }	.....	563 bndls.	140,000 pkgs.	.....	165,357	36,645
1859	2,159,690 "	4 logs } 2,900 felloes } 695,695 No. }	2 houses	374,000 No.	488 bndls.	51,650	330,628	47,154
1860	2,061,813 "	430 pairs stocks } 6,021 posts and rails }	5 houses	1,178 bndls	.....	28,900	213,639	28,186
1861	940,571 "	3,240 battens } 331,753 feet }	2 houses	3,813 "	60 bndls.	50,600	91,346	19,554
1862	473,143 "	3 spars } 424 pairs stocks }	6 houses	400,800 "	.....	77,956	712,097	25,318
1863	1,502,777 "	763 posts and rails } 1,001 feet battens }	.....	11,879 "	7,662 bndls.	109,894	230,399	42,190
		351,000 feet all other } 86,610 feet }						
		200 stocks, &c. } 642 posts and rails }						
		757,494 feet all other } 1,000,201 feet }						
		176 spars, &c. } 1,000 posts and rails }						
		1,679,011 feet } 450 posts and rails }						
		546 stocks & naves } 184 spars }						

1863.—The Estimated Total Value of Timber Exported was £45,163.

STATISTICS OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

EXPORT OF COAL—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 60.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of COAL Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
1854	Tons. * 59,297	£ 101,752	1859	Tons. 173,935	£ 132,984
1855	* 61,484	53,893	1860	233,377	183,761
1856	* 84,086	65,730	1861	207,730	160,965
1857	96,457	45,960	1862	308,732	245,422
1858	113,649	89,200	1863	298,038	220,181

* Includes Coke.

1854 to 1856.—The produce of the Colony not distinguished from British or Foreign, &c.

EXPORT OF OIL, &c.—THE PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES.

No. 61.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of OIL, &c., Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	SPERM WHALE.	BLACK WHALE.	WHALEBONE.		SEAL SKINS.	VALUE.
1854	Tons. 323	Tons. 4	Tons. 2	Cwt. 1	Quantity. 1 pkg.	£ 28,155
1855	247	2½	....	....	.....	20,770
1856	322	13	....	....	.....	25,355
1857	364	33	....	9	.....	32,306
1858	1,438 casks	3,024 gallons	....	....	.....	1,450
1859	....	9 tons	....	....	Dugong Oil, 83 gallons.	532
1860	....	....	....	19	„ 4 pkgs.	136
1861	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1862	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1863	....	....	....	....	.....	....

1863.—The Estimated Total Value of Oil Exported was £101,620.

EXPORT OF GOLD—THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

No. 62.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GOLD Exported from the Colony.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
1854	ozs. dwts. grs. 237,910 13 23	£ 773,209	1859	ozs. dwts. grs. 435,995 0 0	£ 1,698,078
1855	64,384 14 3	209,250	1860	433,012 7 15	1,87,049
1856	42,463 17 1	138,007	1861	488,293 4 0	1,890,908
1857	253,564 12 0	983,850	1862	699,566 0 0	2,715,037
1858	254,907 0 0	994,960	1863	605,722 7 0	2,361,949

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

GOLD AND COIN EXPORTED.

No. 63.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Gold Dust and Coin Exported from the Colony in the Year 1863, and the Countries to which the same have been sent.

	QUANTITY.		VALOR.	COUNTRIES.		QUANTITY.		VALUE.	COUNTRIES.
	ozs.	dwt.	£			boxes.	£		
Gold	10,893	0	40,232	Great Britain.	Coin	18	90,000	Great Britain.	
	65	15	234			53	185,013		Victoria.
				124,897		15	406,494	9	45,000	South Australia.
	14,259	10	50,960					1	5,000	Queensland.
				150,116		0	587,920*	2	10,000	New Zealand.
	124,897	15	406,494					306	1,404,600	Point de Galle.
14,259				10	50,960	1	5,000	Calcutta.	
	150,116	0	587,920*			6	23,021	Mauritius.	
150,116				0	587,920*	1	1,500	Java.	
	150,116	0	587,920*			397	1,774,134†		

* Gold 587,920
† Coin 1,774,134

Total Value ... £ 2,362,054

WHALE FISHERIES.

No. 64.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the SHIPS and VESSELS engaged in the FISHERIES that have visited Port Jackson; distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class, for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.						DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF CARGO DISPOSED OF BY FOREIGN SHIPS.			
	COLONIAL.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		SPERM OIL.	BLACK OIL.	WHALEBONE.	VALUE.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£
1854	5	958	....	.....	1	280	10	.....	.....	480
1855	13	2,504	....	.....	2	702	18	.....	10	1,760
1856	25	4,883	....	.....	6	1,789	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	20	4,417	....	.....	10	3,191	59	0½	.....	4,320
1858	17	3,559	....	.....	3	1,236	7	.....	.....	600
1859	9	1,861	....	.....	9	3,246	259	7½	27	16,870
1860	7	1,185	1	116	4	1,592	63	30	13½	5,010
1861	5	722	....	.....	8	3,042	29½	106½	2½	5,237
1862	9	1,540	....	.....	8	2,840	465	73	11	16,732
1863	6	1,131	....	.....	5	1,607	50	17	.....	5,280

FISHERIES.

No. 65.—DECENNIAL RETURN of FISHERIES, shewing the Number of Vessels employed, and the Quantity of Oil, &c., obtained, and its Value.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF SHIPS EMPLOYED.	DESCRIPTION OF FISH, QUANTITY, AND VALUE.								TOTAL VALUE.
		SPERM OIL.		BLACK OIL.		WHALEBONE.		TORTOISE-SHELL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Tuns.	£	Tuns.	£	Tons cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£
1854	9	78	5,700	139	8,371	.....	.....	70	48	14,179
1855	13	376	23,060	50½	2,000	.....	.....	300	720	30,730
1856	31	484	38,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	300	39,020
1857	30	366	28,680	59	2,630	0 8	66	88	98	31,434
1858	20	177	12,598	25	1,000	1 0	250	.....	.....	13,848
1859	18	258	11,134	26¼	10,536	4 7	745	4,403	3,873	26,288
1860	12	93½	6,539	210½	6,357	11 0	2,535	5,688	2,254	17,685
1861	13	103	7,320	124	3,600	3 10	90	.....	.....	11,010
1862	17	565	17,812	285	9,000	0 11	390	100	51	27,253
1863	11	87½	7,155	56	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,295

SHIPPING.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 66.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, from each Country, in the Year 1863.

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.														
	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.		WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.		WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.										
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.									
Bourbon	1	475	15	1	455	17	1	455	17	1	455	2	980	32	2	980	32	2	980								
Ceylon	14	9,230	2,415	14	9,230	2,415	2	563	31	2	563	14	9,230	2,415	14	9,230	2,415	14	9,230								
China	7	2,261	94	7	2,261	94	5	1,607	129	5	1,607	8	2,788	261	8	2,788	261	8	2,788								
Fisheries	6	1,131	132	6	1,131	132	8	3,563	121	8	3,563	3	2,195	60	3	2,195	60	3	2,195								
France	105	83,104	5,734	105	83,104	5,734	3	2,195	60	3	2,195	4	1,605	53	4	1,605	53	4	1,605								
Great Britain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,746	87	4	2,746	4	2,746	87	4	2,746	87	4	2,746		
Germany .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,851	47	2	1,851	4	3,149	94	4	3,149	94	4	3,149		
Holland	3	1,298	47	3	1,298	47	5	2,287	75	5	2,287	8	3,698	124	8	3,698	124	8	3,698								
Hong Kong	3	1,411	49	3	1,411	49	3	807	36	3	807	17	8,317	262	17	8,317	262	17	8,317								
India	1	748	20	1	748	20	7	3,109	92	7	3,109	14	5,208	170	14	5,208	170	14	5,208								
Java	10	5,208	170	10	5,208	170	2	322	14	2	322	14	3,802	166	14	3,802	166	14	3,802								
Manila	14	3,480	152	14	3,480	152	1	322	14	1	322	30	7	957	48	30	7	957	48	30							
Mauritius	7	957	48	7	957	48	2	525	30	2	525	30	7	957	48	2	525	30	2	525							
New Caledonia	152	45,156	2,181	152	45,156	2,181	7	2,723	119	7	2,723	32	12,682	436	32	12,682	436	32	12,682								
New Zealand	203	50,607	4,723	203	50,607	4,723	1	350	26	1	350	26	1	350	26	1	350	26	1	350							
Peru	84	22,266	889	84	22,266	889	2	744	24	2	744	24	204	51,035	4,737	204	51,035	4,737	204								
Queensland	28	4,159	251	28	4,159	251	5	2,034	65	5	2,034	65	50	24,300	954	50	24,300	954	50								
South Australia	1	234	8	1	234	8	5	871	35	5	871	35	33	5,030	236	33	5,030	236	33								
South Sea Islands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	1	234	8	1	234	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	53	10,120	481	53	10,120	481	2	881	22	2	881	22	2	881	22	2	881	22	2								
Tasmania	7	2,964	104	7	2,964	104	18	10,774	284	18	10,774	284	53	10,120	481	53	10,120	481	53								
United States	1	404	14	1	404	14	2	1,862	34	2	1,862	34	23	13,738	388	23	13,738	388	23								
Vancouver's Island	105	50,229	3,322	105	50,229	3,322	3	2,090	47	3	2,090	47	168	52,319	3,359	168	52,319	3,359	168								
Victoria	1	895	40	1	895	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	895	40	1	895	40	1		
Western Australia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	867	296,924	17,900	505	125,918	5,108	1,372	422,842	23,008	449	13,862	1,408	89	49,123	1,408	122	56,965	1,857	936	340,017	19,308	538	139,780	5,557	1,494	479,827	24,865

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

SHIPPING—Continued.

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 67.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION ENTERED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1863.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	867	296,024	17,900	605	125,918	5,103	1,372	422,942	23,003
French	20	7,845	256	2	625	30	22	7,870	286
Belgian	1	586	20				1	586	20
German	18	6,758	251	5	2,561	78	23	9,549	330
Swedish	2	820	25	4	1,548	44	6	2,168	69
Dutch	4	2,746	87	4	1,602	68	8	4,348	155
Danish	1	309	12	1	365	13	2	674	25
American	41	24,094	737	16	7,282	205	57	31,316	942
Chilian	2	405	20	1	170	10	3	674	30
TOTAL	956	340,017	19,308	638	159,780	5,567	1,494	479,827	24,865

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 68.—TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at each PORT in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1863.

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.									
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Sydney	812	281,255	17,261	61	14,657	802	295,912	18,063	85	40,230	1345	6	1,680	70	91	418,233	1415	807,521	1494	18,608	67	16,146	872	964	337,640	19,478		
Newcastle	45	12,662	461	414	95,539	3,718	450,108	2,901	4167	3	2,257	49	24	10,779	330	27	13,036	379	48	14,919	500	438	106,318	4,046	486	1,212	37	454
Eden	5	1,047	78	23	15,049	550	80	16,990	634	1	627	14	3	1,494	40	4	2,131	63	6	2,574	22	28	16,543	605	34	1,917	607	
Grafton	5	1,060	110	5	773	34	10	1,833	144									5	1,060	110	6	773	34	10	1,833	144		
TOTAL	867	296,024	17,900	505	125,918	5,103	1,372	422,942	23,003	638	159,780	5,567	1,494	479,827	24,865													

VESSELS INWARDS.

No. 69.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards.

YEAR.	FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		FROM BRITISH COLONIES.														FROM SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.		FROM FISHERIES.		FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		FROM FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1854	206	123,817						115	32,395						542	163,953	57	9,814	6	1,238	29	11,136	103	44,574	1,058	376,027	
1855	134	97,617						136	37,368						652	159,009	46	6,884	15	3,206	56	22,007	113	37,292	1,152	353,323	
1856	108	87,771						123	22,600						728	154,235	33	4,307	31	6,672	32	15,532	90	30,353	1,142	321,679	
1857	132	115,436						94	14,103						716	170,337	28	3,437	30	7,008	28	14,212	72	23,190	1,100	351,413	
1858	101	81,553						130	20,848						735	167,927	33	4,676	20	4,795	34	25,543	91	46,642	1,141	348,934	
1859	107	77,364	624	126,404	35	7,134	86	16,850	165	36,322			14	2,446	21	3,162	39	5,286	19	5,316	23	12,141	117	54,256	1,250	393,121	
1860	101	78,774	650	158,205	58	12,853	113	20,696	187	34,393				168	38,869	36	21,450	69	6,999	12	2,893	33	18,542	83	36,670	1,424	427,835
1861	74	55,315	528	120,029	73	18,475	58	16,840	198	45,145	2	557	183	39,755	51	23,543	29	3,454	13	3,764	28	14,368	60	20,011	1,327	366,236	
1862	111	81,114	462	127,484	101	28,535	63	19,951	334	86,647	2	319	219	45,143	38	17,796	28	4,152	17	4,380	20	11,600	98	36,686	1,403	454,837	
1863	112	86,765	339	102,677	92	25,006	57	11,048	456	127,767	1	895	236	56,089	47	22,386	37	5,496	11	2,738	25	12,735	61	24,457	1,404	470,827	

STATISTICS OF

SHIPPING—Continued.
VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 70.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1863.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Akyab	1	997	24	2	1,219	31	2	1,219	2	612	18	7	5,414	126	31	2	1,219	31
Batavia	1	475	16	1	475	16	1	475	18	565	18	2	1,080	34	18	8	6,026	144
Bombay	7	6,308	174	14	12,802	357	3	1,662	52	456	16	4	7,970	226	8	2	1,080	34
Calcutta	3	1,959	59	8	5,512	161	3	2,226	55	2,226	55	3	1,959	59	8	18	14,919	425
Callao	16	11,086	2,470	20	14,665	2,577	4	3,579	107	307	14	16	11,086	2,470	5	11	7,768	216
Ceylon	20	9,333	317	20	9,333	317	5	1,900	61	1,900	61	5	11,833	378	21	21	14,972	2,591
China	2	471	22	2	471	22	2	556	26	556	26	4	1,027	48	4	4	1,027	48
Fiji	1	231	12	2	264	33	3	947	83	366	20	4	1,947	83	3	6	1,947	136
Fisheries	1	30,060	1,112	33	30,060	1,112	33	2,670	65	2,670	65	3	30,060	1,112	33	33	30,060	1,112
Foo Chow Foo	11	7,582	223	13	8,842	263	3	2,670	65	2,670	65	3	10,252	288	16	16	11,512	328
Great Britain	1	414	10	1	414	10	1	414	10	414	10	1	414	10	1	1	374	15
India	1	506	18	2	1,330	55	2	597	23	1,115	38	4	1,712	61	3	1	414	10
Java	8	2,261	69	8	2,261	69	2	779	20	2	779	20	10	3,040	118	10	3,040	118
Mauritius	2	2,234	62	2	2,234	62	1	390	12	331	11	2	2,624	74	3	7	3,842	115
Manila	1	756	21	1	756	21	1	756	21	756	21	1	756	21	1	1	756	21
Madras	299	94,304	4,099	311	99,083	4,253	22	8,773	317	1,918	53	25	103,077	4,416	336	336	109,744	4,623
New Zealand	1	192	8	2	547	20	2	547	20	547	20	2	192	8	2	2	547	20
Niobar Island	17	3,736	170	17	3,736	170	4	1,246	48	4	48	4	4,982	218	21	21	4,982	218
New Caledonia	2	1,140	42	2	1,140	42	4	1,905	67	1,691	40	7	3,694	109	4	10	5,105	161
Petropaulowski	1	371	12	1	371	12	1	371	12	626	18	1	371	12	1	1	626	18
Pondicherry	1	390	13	1	390	13	1	390	13	390	13	1	390	13	1	1	390	13
Panama	247	52,961	6,105	252	53,945	5,121	5	1,557	45	927	27	5	52,961	5,105	247	252	53,945	5,121
Queensland	113	32,509	1,429	115	32,807	1,445	3	2,081	72	2,081	72	116	34,066	1,474	120	120	35,201	1,517
South Australia	34	5,456	392	41	8,910	566	10	4,425	140	527	16	8	7,537	514	49	49	11,518	704
South Sea Islands	25	17,959	559	25	17,959	559	1	292	12	292	12	10	22,384	699	35	35	22,384	699
Shanghai	1	781	24	1	781	24	1	781	24	781	24	1	781	24	1	1	781	24
Singapore	68	12,564	584	69	12,932	596	1	322	12	322	12	68	12,564	584	69	69	12,932	596
Tasmania	3	1,020	45	3	1,020	45	1	322	12	322	12	4	1,342	57	4	4	1,342	57
Tahiti	7	2,840	94	7	2,840	94	2	842	30	842	30	24	12,476	360	4	4	2,055	53
United States of America	472	113,744	5,916	477	115,105	6,020	9	2,612	97	2,321	66	12	116,356	6,013	481	8	120,038	6,173
Victoria	2	966	32	2	966	32	2	843	27	843	27	3	1,252	44	2	5	2,123	71
Valparaiso	1	171	7	1	171	7	1	171	7	171	7	1	171	7	1	1	171	7
Western Australia	1,400	414,835	23,106	65	32,310	1,124	1,465	118	49,593	1,683	415	136	464,428	24,789	30	46,945	511,373	26,338
TOTAL	1,400	414,835	23,106	65	32,310	1,124	1,465	118	49,593	1,683	415	136	464,428	24,789	30	46,945	511,373	26,338

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

SHIPPING—Continued.

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 71.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION CLEARED at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1863.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	160	107,389	6,225	31	23,171	689	191	130,560	6,914
British Possessions	1,230	207,143	16,363	34	9,139	445	1,273	316,282	17,308
France	16	5,499	213	8	3,721	119	24	9,220	332
Holland	18	5,918	204	4	2,306	76	17	8,224	290
United States	54	26,164	854	9	7,002	171	63	33,226	1,025
Germany	21	9,082	815	2	767	25	23	9,849	340
Sweden	6	2,040	70	.....	.....	.....	6	2,040	70
Denmark	2	835	26	2	770	24	4	1,614	50
Chil	2	358	19	.....	.....	.....	2	358	19
TOTAL	1,513	464,428	24,789	90	46,045	1,549	1,603	511,373	26,338

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 72.—TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED at each PORT in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1863.

NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sydney	734	245267	16340	61	31186	1037	795	276508	17577	63	27227	1023	25	14635	415	89	41862	1448	707	272594	17568	86	45771	1462	883	318365	19020
Newcastle	624	148964	5760	.....	.....	.....	624	148964	5760	48	31483	631	.....	.....	.....	48	21483	631	672	170447	6391	.....	.....	.....	672	170447	6391
Eden	31	18559	642	3	957	87	24	19516	729	2	883	24	.....	.....	.....	2	883	24	33	19442	660	3	937	87	36	20309	753
Grafton	11	1945	164	1	217	10	12	2162	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1945	164	1	217	10	12	2162	174
TOTAL	1400	414895	23106	65	32810	1184	1465	447145	24240	113	49593	1683	25	14635	415	135	64228	2098	1513	464428	24789	90	46945	1549	1603	511373	26338

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

No. 73.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards.

YEAR.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.		TO BRITISH COLONIES.												TO SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.		TO FISHERIES.		TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.		TO FOREIGN STATES.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Tons.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Other British Possessions.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1854	61	44,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	25,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	198,941	60	9,616	8	2,003	20	6,605	235	122,321	1,112	409,489
1855	44	28,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	27,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	734	217,091	64	9,708	17	3,110	30	8,787	149	67,018	1,185	362,482
1856	41	30,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	27,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	192,470	43	6,135	25	5,271	15	5,007	154	68,643	1,219	336,118
1857	39	38,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	14,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	218,090	37	5,894	29	7,459	9	5,178	156	94,087	1,204	377,147
1858	27	20,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	20,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	213,921	15	8,675	39	6,599	10	4,947	165	97,704	1,254	366,825
1859	48	42,407	603	131,922	57	12,033	80	14,625	178	42,054	1	97	12	3,395	50	24,177	49	7,871	18	4,348	22	11,792	181	81,794	1,299	387,015
1860	91	29,881	607	131,645	69	14,741	85	16,382	135	35,219	167	34,881	69	45,815	36	5,277	13	2,946	16	8,094	220	112,608	1,483	431,484
1861	31	26,921	556	119,762	81	20,949	91	17,052	182	45,253	192	41,243	68	42,278	39	5,989	14	3,441	38	16,126	168	40,446	1,391	379,460
1862	32	28,018	550	123,325	117	31,964	73	11,855	197	55,450	3	1,171	235	44,410	59	33,666	47	9,258	14	3,693	21	11,705	220	112,850	1,568	467,356
1863	33	30,060	489	120,038	120	35,291	69	12,932	336	109,744	1	171	262	53,345	67	45,613	49	11,256	6	1,697	33	16,168	148	75,168	1,603	511,373

STATISTICS OF

SHIPPING—Continued.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 74.—RETURN of the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony, during the Year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1863.

VESSELS BUILT.			VESSELS REGISTERED.			
Description.	Number.	Tons.	Description.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Brigantine	1	111	Reg. de novo:— Ship	1	401	16
Schooners	8	458	Barques	15	4,918	237
Ketches	4	99	Brigs	8	1,646	80
Cutter	1	17	Brigantines	2	255	23
Steamers	13	2,387	Schooners	14	1,788	117
			Cutter	1	20	2
			Barge	1	32	3
			Steamers	3	301	37
			New Vessels:— Brigantine	1	111	7
			Schooners	8	458	40
			Ketches	4	99	13
			Cutter	1	17	2
			Steamers	13	2,387	138
TOTAL	27	3,072	TOTAL	72	12,433	715

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 75.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in the Colony.

YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		YEAR.	VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1854	33	1,952	188	24,221	1859	15	789	60	7,200
1855	33	2,804	138	15,344	1860	17	1,135	62	7,212
1856	24	839	86	9,409	1861	13	747	56	6,487
1857	10	304	45	4,471	1862	13	1,911	69	13,388
1858	12	376	46	4,585	1863	27	3,072	72	12,433

IMPORTS OVERLAND via ALBURY.

No. 76.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Imported into the Colony, from Victoria, Overland via ALBURY, in the Year 1863.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements	114 pkgs.	1,721	Machinery	23 pkgs.	820
Alkali—Soda	1 ton 13½ cwt.	67	Marble	2 "	20
Apparel and Slops	116 pkgs.	3,040	Matches and Vestas	17 "	111
Arms and Ammunition—Firearms	5 "	60	Mats and Rugs	26 "	310
"	1,245 lbs.	156	Meal—Corn	11½ cwt.	28
"	94 cwt.	25	" Oat	1 ton 9½ cwt.	53
Arrowroot	306 lbs.	19	Millinery	3 pkgs.	90
Bags and Sacks	26 pkgs.	265	Miscellaneous Articles	185 "	1,650
Bark	31 tons	93	Molasses and Treacle.. .. .	8 cwt.	25
Beer—Bottled	4,059 galls.	1,785	Nails and Screws	6 tons 13¼ cwt.	334
" Draught	2,034 "	576	Nuts	19 bushels.	19
Biscuit	2 tons 4½ cwt.	222	Oil—Colza	170 galls.	85
Books	4 pkgs.	85	" Linseed	342 "	127
Boots and Shoes	243 "	6,537	" Sperm	18 "	7
Bricks—Bath	250 No.	14	" Other	663 "	230
Brushware	1 pkg.	5	Oilcloth	4 pkgs.	50
Building Material .. .. .	.....	1,653	Oilmen's Stores	241 "	592
Butter	8 cwt.	33	Onions	1½ cwt.	3
Candles	5 tons 12½ cwt.	977	Opium	180 lbs.	400
Carriages and Carts	13 No.	440	Paints, &c.	1 ton 16¼ cwt.	157
"	18 pkgs.	135	Paperhangings	3 pkgs.	32
Carpeting	1 pkg.	20	Perfumery	3 "	20
Casks—Empty	155 No.	131	Photographic Goods	1 "	12
Cement	3 tons.	120	Pipes—Tobacco	17 pkgs.	134
Chaff	3 "	30	Pitch and Tar	11 "	55
Cheese	1 ton 19½ cwt.	283	Plants	15 "	103
China	1 pkg.	15	Plumbers' Ware	6 "	70
Cocon and Chocolate	90 lbs.	6	Potatoes	33 tons	638
Coffee	5,910 "	547	Preserves	1 ton 14¼ cwt.	69
Confectionery	27 pkgs.	119	Printing Materials	9 pkgs.	137
Cor dage	2 tons 2 cwt.	195	Provisions—Bacon	1½ cwt.	9
Corks	5 pkgs.	46	" Hams	14½ "	103
Cotton—Wick	2 "	15	Quicksilver	25 botls.	400
Cutlery	4 "	60	Resin	9 pkgs.	27
Drapery	351 "	17,085	Saddlery	48 "	763
Drugs	19 "	390	Sago	576 lbs.	28
Druggists' Ware	27 "	303	Salt	82 tons 14 cwt.	2,016
Earthenware	34 "	408	Saltpetre	2 cwt.	5
Fancy Goods	20 "	373	Seeds	13 pkgs.	90
Fish—Preserved	56 "	626	Soap	13 tons 5½ cwt.	711
" Salted	2 tons 18¼ cwt.	265	Spices	21 pkgs.	187
Flour	55 tons 8 cwt.	872	Spirits—Brandy	2,016 galls.	4,373
Fruit—Bottled	13 pkgs.	48	" Cordials	171 "	294
" Dried	16½ cwt.	67	" Gin	1,243 "	1,741
" Currants	4 tons 6 cwt.	419	" Rum	734 "	734
" Raisins	1 ton 5¼ cwt.	288	" Whisky	349 "	349
" Green	156 bushels.	194	Starch and Blue	55 pkgs.	308
Furniture	107 pkgs.	1,023	Stationery	29 "	381
Glass—Plate	1 "	25	Steel	3½ cwt.	6
" Window	11 "	67	Stones—Grind	42 No.	70
Glassware	5 "	75	Sugar—Raw	2,966 cwt.	7,414
Grain—Barley	120 bushels.	82	" Refined	10 "	35
" Maize	20 "	10	Sulphur	1 "	4
" Malt	1,528 "	1,528	Tapioca	70 lbs.	5
" Oats	2,103 "	796	Tea	30,682 "	3,630
" Rice	950 cwt.	1,392	Telegraphic Materials	8 pkgs.	180
" Wheat	925 bushels.	328	Tents and Tarpaulins	3 "	65
Haberdashery	5 pkgs.	195	Timber—Palings	22,500 No.	167
Hair	2½ cwt.	23	" Sawn	96,900 feet	1,139
Hardware and Ironmongery	286 pkgs.	6,615	" Shingles	61,500 No.	124
Hats and Caps.. .. .	14 "	185	Tinware	103 pkgs.	918
Hay	3 tons.	27	Tobacco	8,121 lbs.	2,306
Hollow-ware	1 pkg.	10	" Cigars	46 lbs.	23
Hops	2,239 lbs.	178	Tools and Utensils	75 pkgs.	782
Hosiery	4 pkgs.	60	Toys	18 "	199
Instruments—Musical	4 No.	245	Turpentine and Varnish	8 galls.	6
Iron—Bar and Rod	10 tons	332	Twine	2 pkgs.	10
" Castings	5 tons 2¼ cwt.	169	Upholstery	6 "	42
" Galvanized	2 tons 18 cwt.	116	Undescribed Articles	2,293 pkgs.	13,708
" Hoop	15 cwt.	39	Vinegar	958 galls.	246
" Sheet	19 "	38	Vegetables	10 cwt.	5
Lead—Pipe	18½ "	76	Whiting	1 ton 15 cwt.	60
" Sheet	1 ton 9 cwt.	87	Wickerware	13 pkgs.	115
Leather	2 tons 18¼ cwt.	546	Wine	1,510 galls.	1,510
Live Stock—Horned Cattle	1,870 No.	9,600	Woodenware	39 pkgs.	354
" Horses	75 "	900	Woollens	58 "	1,060
" Sheep	3,800 "	2,320	Zinc	1 ton 6¼ cwt.	122
Lime	44 bushels.	13			

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .. £ 121,483

EXPORTS OVERLAND *via* ALBURY.

No. 77.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of ARTICLES Exported from the Colony into VICTORIA, Overland *via* ALBURY, in the Year 1863.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Agricultural Implements	4 pkgs.	75	Machinery	1 pkg.	40
Apparel and Slops	3 "	75	Mats and Rugs	4 pkgs.	51
Bags and Sacks	2 "	22	Miscellaneous Articles	6 "	60
Beer—Draught	9,342 galls.	2,204	Onions	14 cwt.	26
Building Materials .. ..	.....	25	Oil—Other	32 galls.	8
Carriage and Cart Materials ..	1 pkg.	5	Paints, &c.	1 cwt.	4
Casks—Empty	26 No.	30	Plants	22 pkgs.	109
Chaff	11 cwt.	6	Potatoes	25 tons 6 cwt.	418
Cordage	1 "	4	Poultry	45 crates	232
Drapery	84 pkgs.	2,920	Provisions—Bacon	10 cwt.	56
Fish—Salted	1 cwt.	4	Quartz	7 tons	42
Flour	88 tons 12 cwt.	1,474	Salt	11 cwt.	17
Fruit—Green	968 bush.	968	Skins	1,541 No.	249
Furniture	6 pkgs.	90	Soap	1 cwt.	3
Grain—Wheat	4,614 bush.	1,235	Spirits—Rum	56 galls.	56
" Maize	57 "	28	Sugar	14 cwt.	34
" Barley	13 "	6	Tallow	7 "	13
" Oats	1,759 "	538	Tea	224 lbs.	30
" Bran	5,945 bush.	464	Timber—Palings	1,000 No.	16
" Rice	10 cwt.	20	Tinware	1 pkg.	8
Hay	35 tons 18 cwt.	333	Tobacco	4,486 lbs.	449
Hides	733 No.	305	Undescribed Articles	4 pkgs.	48
Horns	1,300 "	13	Vegetables	3 tons 8 cwt.	90
Instruments—Musical	1 "	70	Wine	1,439 galls.	1,439
Lime	276 bush.	67	Wool	102,404 lbs.	10,300
Live Stock—Horses	1,060 No.	10,600			
" Cattle	6,757 "	37,688			
" Sheep	6,669 "	5,870			
" Pigs	954 "	2,138			
			TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .. £		81,181

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS *via* MURRAY RIVER.

No. 78.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of IMPORTS from, and EXPORTS to SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *via* the RIVER MURRAY, in the Year 1863.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		£			£
Beer { In bulk	2,596 galls.	333			
{ Bottled	6,570 "	1,787			
Coffee	6,016 lbs.	376	Skins and Hides .. ..	.....	118
Drapery .. ..	.....	10,219			
Flour	1,173 tons	13,571			
Grain { Wheat	61½ qrs.	121			
{ Oats	133 "	297	Tallow .. ..	.....	102
{ Bran and Pollard	17½ tons	96			
Hay	96 tons 2½ cwt.	507			
Manufactures { Iron .. ..	.....	111			
{ Unenumerated .. ..	.....	18,932			
Oilmen's Stores .. ..	.....	10,497			
Potatoes	1,154½ cwt.	465	Wool	888,267 lbs.	43,940
Sugar	4,393½ "	6,791			
Stationery .. ..	.....	15			
Spirits	7,742½ galls.	3,113			
Tea	50,871 lbs.	5,155			
Timber	43 loads	390			
Tobacco	19,994½ lbs.	4,994			
Cigars	185½ "	180			
Snuff	6 "	2			
Wine	2,577 galls.	1,191			
Woolpacks	7,435 No.	2,096			
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .. £		76,189	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .. £		44,160

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND.

No. 79.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony Overland, during the Year 1863.

COLONY FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Victoria, via</i>	{ Albury	75	1,570	3,300	.....
	{ Corowa	10,147	2,656	4,407	182
	{ Swan Hill	200	287	15,562	.....
	{ Euston	100	16	26,208	.....
<i>South Australia, via</i> ..	{ Overland Corner	50	80	130,000	.....
	{ Wentworth (over Murray River) ..	.....	20	4,680	.....
<i>Queensland, via Walgett</i> .. .. .		.....	.....	550	.....
TOTALS		10,572	4,929	184,607	182

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND.

No. 80.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK Exported from the Colony Overland, during the Year 1863.

COLONY TO WHICH EXPORTED.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Victoria, via</i>	{ Albury	1,060	6,757	6,669	954
	{ Corowa	11,147	474	5,900	.....
	{ Swan Hill	260	17,802	71,447	.....
	{ Gonn	60	2,795	.....	.....
	{ Euston .. .. .	.....	400	9,705	.....
	{ Moama	748	52,246	92,341	264
<i>South Australia, via</i> ..	Overland Corner	200	1,000	15,961	.....
<i>Queensland, via</i> ..	{ Texas .. .. .	.....	1,000	.....	.....
	{ Moree .. .. .	.....	900	.....	.....
	{ Walgett	150	700	600	.....
	{ Callandoon	267	1,600	.....	.....
TOTALS		13,892	85,674	202,623	1,218

NOTE.—There are no means of ascertaining correctly the "Import" and "Export" of Live Stock between this and the neighbouring Colonies.

PART IV.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

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STATISTICS OF

MILLS.

No. 81.—RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

DISTRICTS.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bathurst	14	1	1	..	16	<i>The Clarence—</i>					
Berrima	2	..	..	..	2	Grafton	1	..	..	..	1
Braidwood	2	1	..	..	3	<i>Lachlan—</i>					
Broulee .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	Gundagai	2	..	..	..	2
Camden	5	1	1	..	7	Binalong	2	..	..	..	2
Campbelltown	3	..	2	..	5		4	..	..	..	4
Carcoar	4	..	..	..	4	<i>Liverpool Plains—</i>					
Dungog	2	1	..	..	3	Tamworth	1	..	..	..	1
Goulburn	3	..	1	1	5	<i>Monaro—</i>					
Hartley	1	1	..	..	2	Bombala	1	1	..	..	2
Kiama	3	..	..	..	3	Coona	1	1	..	..	2
Maitland	8	..	..	..	8	Eden	3	..	..	1	4
Molong	1	..	..	..	1		5	2	..	1	8
Mudgee .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	<i>Murrumbidgee—</i>					
Murrumbidgee	2	..	..	..	2	Albury	2	1	..	..	3
Muswellbrook	1	..	..	..	1	Tumut	1	2	..	..	3
Newcastle	1	..	..	..	1	Gundagai	1	..	..	..	1
Orange	5	..	..	..	5		4	3	..	..	7
Parramatta and Liverpool	4	..	1	..	5	<i>M'Leay—</i>					
Paterson	3	1	..	..	4	M'Leay	1	..	..	..	1
Patrik's Plains	5	..	..	..	5	<i>New England—</i>					
Penrith	2	3	..	..	5	Armidale	3	1	..	2	6
Port Macquarie .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3	Wellington	2	1	..	..	3
Port Stephens	1	..	..	..	1	Wellinggrove	1	1	..	..	2
Queanbeyan	3	..	1	..	4	Tenterfield	1	..	..	..	1
Raymond Terrace	1	..	..	..	1		6	3	..	2	11
Rylstone	1	..	..	8	9	TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	22	8	..	3	33
Scone	1	..	..	1	2	TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DIS-	107	12	13	15	147
Shoalhaven	4	..	2	2	8	TRICTS					
Sydney	12	..	3	..	15	GENERAL TOTAL	129	20	13	18	180
Wellington	1	..	..	..	1						
Windsor	6	1	..	1	8						
Wollombi, &c.	3	..	..	..	3						
Yass	3	..	..	..	3						
TOTALS	107	12	13	15	147						

* And Water also.

No. 82.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MILLS for Grinding and Dressing Grain.

YEAR.	STEAM.	WATER.	WIND.	HORSE.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1854	74	27	22	17	140
1855	82	29	19	17	147
1856	92	26	21	15	154
1857	101	19	19	18	157
1858	110	23	23	13	169
1859	118	22	17	20	177
1860	134	24	20	15	193
1861	134	22	16	12	184
1862	131	19	12	19	181
1863	129	20	13	18	180

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—Continued.

No. 84.—RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the Colony, in the Year 1863.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Connected with or dependent upon Agriculture.				Working on Raw Materials the production of the Pastoral Interest.									Manufactories, Works, &c. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c.				Total Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.																																				
	Bakers (Steam)	Reaping and Threshing Machines	Hay-pressing Machines	Chaff-cutting Machines	Bone Manure	Soap and Candle	Woolen Cloth	Tanneries, &c.	Fellmongers, &c.	Suiting and Meat-preserving Establishments	Dolling-down Establishments	Wool-washing Establishments	Sheep-washing Machines	Wool-pressing Machines	Dairies and Sugar Boilers	Rectifying and Compounding	Breweries		Coffee Mills (Steam)	Potteries	Drum-making	Timberworks	Saw Mills (Steam and Water)	Millwrights and Machines, &c.	Iron and Brass Foundries	Type Foundries	Engineering	Boilers	Stone-crushing Machines	Mill-crushing Machines	Hat	Hops	Salt	Dye	Gas	Ship and Anchor	Steam Vessels	Patent Slips	Dry Docks	Fire Engines	Steam Engines	Steam Engines	Printng Presses (Steam)	Water Works	Gold-washing Machines	Ship Builders	Total Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.							
Bligh—Dubbo.....		1																																												1								
The Clarence—Grafton—Cassino (Richmond River).....						2			2	5																																							17					
The Darling—Wentworth (Barrauld).....		1				2			2	7																																								93				
Lachlan—Wagga Wagga—Binalong.....		3	2																																															6				
Liverpool Plains—Tamworth.....		2						1		1																																								14				
Monaro—Eden—Bombala—Cooma.....		5																																															18					
Murrumbidgee—Gundagai—Albury—Deniliquin—Munuc—Wagga Wagga—Meeana.....		8	1				4																																													28		
Mt Leay—Kempsey (Mt Leay River).....		1								2																																											8	
New England—Avalon—Wellington—Tenterfield.....		13	8																																																	23		
GENERAL TOTAL.....	81	3,369	170	261	3	82	5	84	20	8	29	2	5	17	2	14	6	5	109	69	52	29	22	2	13	9	20	6	5	4	1	7	3	6	66	3	2	17	77	3	24	1	8	5	1	3		1,768						

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.—Continued.

No. 85.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
CONNECTED WITH OR DEPENDENT UPON AGRICULTURE—										
Tobacco	9	8	9	5	9	11	8	11	15	31
Bakeries (Steam) .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Reaping and Threshing Machines .. .. .	..	11	*23	30	*23	236	282	291	305	359
Hay-pressing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	170
Chaff-cutting Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Bone Manure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
WORKING ON RAW MATERIALS THE PRODUCTION OF THE PASTORAL INTEREST—										
Woolen Cloth	7	5	5	5	3	5	8	8	5	5
Tanneries, &c.	59	60	54	49	50	67	69	76	83	92
Fellmongers, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Salting and Meat-preserving Establishments	6	6	12	7	6	7	6	7	11	10
Boiling-down Establishments .. .. .	..	31	36	23	17	6	20	38	35	39
Wool-washing Establishments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sheep-washing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wool-pressing Machines (Steam) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Soap and Candle	18	18	23	24	34	27	36	28	33	36
MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD, OF WHICH THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE, AND OF ARTICLES OF DRINK—										
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	7	7	17
Rectifying and Compounding	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	2
Breweries	13	14	9	10	7	8	12	12	11	15
Coffee Mills (Steam) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6
BUILDING MATERIALS, AND PLASTIC MANUFACTURES—										
Brick-making, &c. .. .. .	..	1	2	2	27	30	121	118	145	161
Limekilns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Saw Mills (Steam and Water) .. .. .	..	12	19	26	23	42	48	61	54	62
Potteries	6	5	6	5	6	7	6	5	5	5
MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, BRASS, IRON, AND LEAD WORKS—										
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	13	14	16	10	9	7	15	13	15	22
Type Foundries .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Millwrights and Machinists .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Boiler .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	9
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, &c.—										
Quartz-crushing Machines .. .. .	..	1	1	4	8	12	18	17	28	39
Stone-crushing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
Hat	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	5
Rope	5	5	5	8	5	3	3	2	3	4
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dye .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	7
Gas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Ship and Anchor .. .. .	..	3	4	4	5	4	4	6	5	6
Steam Vessels .. .. .	..	39	60	46	38	51	51	50	48	66
Patent Slips .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Dry Docks .. .. .	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Railways .. .. .	..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Fire Engines .. .. .	..	5	8	8	7	7	9	9	9	17
Steam Engines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	77
Bark-cutting Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24
Ice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printing Presses (Steam) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Water Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gold-washing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Smelting Works (Copper) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Chemical Works	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Magathon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship Builders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
GENERAL TOTAL	146	255	314	284	295	549	745	788	859	1,768

* The number returned from two Districts only.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

No. 86.—RETURN of the Quantity of WOOLLENS Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

POLICE DISTRICTS.										NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.
Hartley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Yards. 14,400
Parramatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,000
Penrith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 2	10,000
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,250
TOTAL										5	64,650

* One not worked.

No. 87.—DECENNIAL RETURN of WOOLLENS Manufactured.

YEAR.	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.	YEAR.	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLOTH AND TWEEDS.
1854	7	Yards. 184,555	1859	* 5	Yards. 83,980
1855	* 5	35,760	1860	8	118,500
1856	† 5	26,534	1861	‡ 8	145,393
1857	5	81,360	1862	* 5	128,720
1858	3	85,484	1863	* 5	64,650

* One not worked.

† Two not worked.

‡ Three not worked.

SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED.

No. 88.—RETURN of the Quantity of SOAP and CANDLES Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

DISTRICTS.										NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	SOAP.	CANDLES.
											Quantity.	Quantity.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.											Cwt.	Cwt.
Bathurst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,080	180
Goulburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	430
Maitland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,071	4,460
Molong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	11
Mudgee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	700	400
Orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	260	130
Port Macquarie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	88,340	11,392
Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	120
TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS										32	58,257	17,127
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.												
Murrumbidgee—Albury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	20
The Clarence—Grafton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,640	86
M'Leay—Kempsey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	4
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS										4	2,690	110
GENERAL TOTAL										36	60,947	17,237

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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SOAP AND CANDLES MANUFACTURED—*Continued.*

No. 89.—DECENNIAL RETURN of SOAP Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1854	18	Cwt. 74,878	1859	22	Cwt. 32,768
1855	17	47,435	1860	33	57,080
1856	23	57,781	1861	26	49,868
1857	24	37,228	1862	30	79,117
1858	20	52,046	1863	33	60,947

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

No. 90.—RETURN of the Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

DISTRICTS.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Cwt.
Dungog	3	640
Maitland	7	31,920
Paterson	9	1,000
Port Macquarie	2	2
Stroud (Port Stephens)	1	82
Sydney	4	2,680
Wingham (Manning River)	2	110
TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS	28	36,434
PASTORAL DISTRICT.		
M'Leay—Kempsey	3	9
GENERAL TOTAL	31	36,443

No. 91.—DECENNIAL RETURN of TOBACCO Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1854	9	Cwt. 1,963	1859	11	Cwt. 1,979
1855	8	1,376	1860	8	1,697
1856	9	3,423	1861	11	1,587
1857	5	1,346	1862	15	3,755
1858	9	1,373½	1863	31	36,443

REFINED SUGAR.

No. 92.—RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	WHERE SITUATED.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
Colonial Sugar Refining Company	Parramatta-street (Sydney)	1	Cwt. 165,280
Colonial Sugar House	Canterbury* (Do.)	1	} Nil.
	Liverpool-street* (Do.)	1	
	North Shore* (Do.)	1	
Waterloo Sugar Refinery	Waterloo Estate (Do.)	1	4,000
	TOTAL	5	169,280

* Not in use.

No. 93.—DECENNIAL RETURN of REFINED SUGAR Manufactured.

YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.	YEAR.	No. OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	QUANTITY.
1854	2	Cwt. 68,000	1859	2	Cwt. 174,000
1855	* 2	110,000	1860	* 3	113,600
1856	* 2	122,000	1861	† 5	128,920
1857	1	166,000	1862	† 5	166,900
1858	2	155,000	1863	† 5	169,280

* One not worked.

† Three not worked.

TALLOW AND LARD.

No. 94.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, and the Quantity of TALLOW and LARD produced from the same, during the Year 1863.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Boiling-down Establishments.	SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.	HORNED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.	TALLOW PRODUCED.	PIGS SLAUGHTERED.	LARD PRODUCED.
		No.	No.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	No.	lbs.
OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.						
Stroud (Port Stephens)	* 2	.....	8	20 0 0	.....	.....
Maitland { East Maitland	1	1,207	4,923	2,461 2 0	269	800
	1	.....	110	65 0 0	.....	.....
{ Black Creek	2	2,200	7,800	5,500 0 0	.....	.....
{ West Maitland	1	2,426	2,211	1,895 2 5	.....	.....
Singleton	1	1,742	488	512 2 12	.....	.....
Muswellbrook	1	.....	659	915 1 26	.....	.....
Cassilis	2	.....	250	52 0 0	12	30
Port Macquarie	* 2	.....	2,400	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
Parramatta and Liverpool	16	.....	.....	† 35,360 0 0	520	2,740
Sydney						
TOTAL	29	7,574	18,849	47,982 0 15	801	3,570
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.						
M'Leay—Kempsey	2	.....	169	80 0 0	34	350
The { Casino—Richmond	5	.....	5,563	7,166 2 16	20	50
	2	.....	5,754	2,365 3 23	39	120
Clarence { River	* 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Grafton						
Liverpool Plains—Gunnedah						
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS	10	.....	11,486	9,612 2 11	93	520
TOTAL, OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS	29	7,574	18,849	47,982 0 15	801	3,570
GENERAL TOTAL	39	7,574	30,335	57,594 2 26	894	4,090

* One not at work.

† Produced from the refuse from butchers' shops.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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TALLOW AND LARD—*Continued.*

No. 95.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK Slaughtered, &c.

YEAR.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.	HORNED CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.	TALLOW PRODUCED.	PIGS SLAUGHTERED.	LARD PRODUCED.
		No.	No.	Cwt.	No.	lbs.
1854	36	69,229	21,120	48,268	....	.....
1855	31	223,134	23,459	61,839	....	.....
1856	36	266,726	45,239	84,798	788	31,716
1857	23	48,341	25,111	40,597	....	.....
1858	17	18,437	18,889	29,224	798	4,791
1859	6	650	4,784	11,105	200	1,800
1860	20	2,753	13,823	14,819	33	560
1861	38	6,901	30,528	43,353	175	3,070
1862	33	3,241	48,097	41,287	146	1,818
1863	39	7,574	30,335	57,594	894	4,090

COLONIAL SPIRITS.

No. 96.—RETURN of SPIRITS at PROOF, produced from MATERIAL distilled during the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	MATERIAL.	SPIRITS (Rum).
		Proof Gallons.
1860	Sugar 2,208 0 0	172,379
	Treacle 24,641 0 0	
1861	Sugar 1,365 0 0	163,039
	Treacle 23,229 0 0	
1862	Sugar 676 0 0	115,334
	Molasses (Foreign) and—	
	Treacle (Colonial) .. 19,063 0 0	
1863	Grain (Do.) 26 0 0	142,995
	Sugar 1,183 1 23	
	Treacle 22,032 1 25	
	Grain 427 1 0	

PART V.

PRODUCTION.

CONTENTS.

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GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT.

No. 97.—RETURN shewing the Quantity and Value of Gold received by Escort from the several Gold Fields of the Colony, during the Year 1863, and the comparative Quality and Value of the Gold received from each of such Gold Fields, as assayed by the Mint.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF GOLD FIELD.	GOLD RECEIVED.		VALUE OF THE GOLD PER OUNCE.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOLD RECEIVED FROM EACH DISTRICT.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Ounces.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ounces.	£ s. d.
Western	Sofala	30,167	115,137 17 8	3 16 4	215,443	818,741 11 8
	Bathurst	28,630	102,839 10 0	3 11 9		
	Hargraves	11,061	42,953 11 0	3 17 8		
	Tambaroora	21,836	85,706 6 0	3 18 6		
	Mudgee	21,194	80,978 14 10	3 16 5		
	Orange	11,744	43,648 10 8	3 14 4		
	Stony Creek	19,268	76,349 9 0	3 19 3		
Forbes	71,493	271,077 12 6	3 15 10			
Southern	Goulburn	4,083	15,311 5 0	3 15 0	170,766	669,700 0 8
	Braidwood	63,736	248,039 5 4	3 17 10		
	Adelong	16,498	63,379 16 4	3 16 10		
	Tumut	6,066	23,809 1 0	3 18 6		
	Gundagai	364	1,407 9 4	3 17 4		
	Burrangong	60,142	239,064 9 0	3 19 6		
	Cooma	1,021	3,850 0 5	3 15 5		
	Kiandra	6,870	25,848 7 6	3 15 3		
	Yass	13	50 14 0	3 18 0		
	Nerrigundah	11,973	48,939 12 9	4 1 9		
Northern	Rocky River	13,748	54,533 14 8	3 19 4	37,198	140,607 16 4
	Nundle	9,608	36,051 3 4	3 15 10		
	Tamworth	4,257	15,520 6 3	3 12 11		
	Scone	706	2,215 1 6	3 2 9		
	Timbarra	8,953	32,193 9 11	3 11 11		
Grafton	26	94 0 8	3 12 4			
	TOTAL	423,407	1,629,049 8 8	423,407	1,629,049 8 8

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

MINES.

No. 98.—RETURN of COAL, COPPER, IRON, and other MINES in the Colony, and of the Quantity obtained from the same, and its Value, in the Year 1863.

WHERE SITUATED.	No. OF MINES.	NAME OF MINERAL SUBSTANCE.	QUANTITY PRODUCED, AND VALUE.					
			Quantity.		Value.			
			Tons	cwt	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Berrima	2	Coal	2,080	0	0	1,560	0	0
Hartley	1	ditto	150	0	0	140	0	0
Newcastle	1	ditto	72,430	0	0	38,192	4	1
	1	ditto	90,518	0	0	45,250	0	0
	1	ditto	57,129	0	0	28,564	0	0
	1	ditto	6,385	0	0	3,442	10	0
	1	ditto	114,608	0	0	59,600	0	0
Maitland	1	ditto	2,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
	2	ditto	21,164	0	0	10,971	0	0
Gosford	1	ditto	1,850	0	0	925	0	0
	1	ditto	120	0	0	42	0	0
Raymond Terrace ..	1	ditto	13,870	0	0	7,249	4	0
Singleton	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	1	ditto	10,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
	1	ditto	19,736	0	0	14,820	0	0
	1	ditto	10,949	5	0	5,474	12	6
	1	ditto	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS		20	433,889	5	0	236,230	10	7
Bathurst	1	Copper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broulee	1	Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	1	Copper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	ditto	125	0	0	12,500	0	0
	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	1	ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcoar	1	Copper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not at work.

b The quantity of ore raised unknown.

No. 99.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of COAL MINES, &c.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	NUMBER.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		Tons.	£ s. d.			Tons.	£ s. d.
1854	12	116,642	119,380 8 0	1859 ^b	17	308,213	204,371 15 0
1855	14	137,076	89,082 18 0	1860 ^c	17	368,362	226,493 19 6
1856 ^a	14	189,960	117,906 17 7	1861 ^d	18	342,067½	218,820 10 6
1857	17	210,434	146,158 5 6	1862 ^e	33	476,622	305,234 13 6
1858	19	216,397	162,162 10 0	1863 ^f	20	433,889½	236,230 10 7

^a 1856—Two Mines not worked.
^b 1859—Two ditto.
^c 1860—Three ditto.

^d 1861—Four Mines not worked.
^e 1862—Two ditto and one Mine not yet opened.
^f 1863—Two ditto.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

NEYARDS.

(exclusive of the Area for Pastoral purposes), the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the ... ended 31st March, 1864.

Table with columns: CROPS (Potatoes, Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar Cane, Sown Grasses, Vines, Gardens and Orchards, All other), PRODUCE (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Cotton, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, Sorghum and Imphee, Sugar, Hay, Wine-making, Table use), and VINEYARDS (No. of Acres, Wine produced, Brandy manu. factured, No. of Acres, Quantity obtained, Unproductive). Rows contain numerical data for various agricultural categories.

... the difference between the acreage under crop and that stated "in cultivation."

COUNTIES.	No. of Holders of Land exceeding one acre.		Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.												
	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Cotton.		
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.			
acres.			acres.			acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.		acres.			
GLOUCESTER.																							
Dungog—South-western portion	38	82	7815	13919	1373	1442	2515	337	3225	12140	126	28	2534		32					18			
Newcastle—Southern portion ...	6	2	1529	1166	38	.....	583	169	908	1006			27							6		
Port Stephens—Midland and North-western portions	127	64	470240	54132	983	1215	8874	2630	460388	50287	707	.....	1356		2	52	8			10		
Raymond Terrace—Southern portion	41	88	19091	13200	674	2065	10656	7830	8361	3305	60	.....	1536		16					29		258
Manning River—North-eastern portion	100	125	9300	3010	3560	1860	3360	160	2880	990	900	.....	4200		5	60	10			162		5
	342	361	509075	85427	6628	6582	25989	11117	470458	67728	1798	28	9653		7	150	13			209		263	
HUNTER.																							
McDonald River—Southern portion	30	23	4363	1336	920	504	1149	236	2294	646	47	.....	1271		20	14				49		1
Muswellbrook and Merton—North-western portion	10	5	22586	23798	72	50	13620	7187	8885	16561	46	11	45										
Patrick's Plains—North-western portion	45	19	22327	1582	600	485	21627	1097	.....	.....	444	109	160		6							5
Rylstone—Western portion	4	.....	7700	.....	.....	.....	2659	.....	5641	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Windsor—South-eastern portion	20	24	1932	1378	372	674	411	679	1149	225	50	.....	895							81		
	109	71	56808	28344	1904	1713	38875	9199	17969	17432	796	120	2377		26	14				130		6	
KING.																							
Binalong—South-western portion	177	80	59140½	13721	3717½	371	22727½	812	32696½	12538	2500	83	391	7½	689	29½	19			182½	11	281	
Yass—Southern portion	345	40	101141	15075	6328	403	26418	674	71400	13998	4111	24	675	67	167	41				461		833	
	522	70	163281½	28796	10045½	774	49140½	1486	104096½	26536	6701	107	1066	74½	225½	64½	19			649½	11	914	
MACQUARIE.																							
Port Macquarie—Central portion	117	39	30154	17887	1612	609	6990	1667	21552	15611	321	2	1737	1	19					2	1	1	7
Manning River—Southern portion	234	163	16883	4987	4663	2860	5200	430	6020	2187	1350	.....	5092	20	60	20				264		
	361	202	46087	22874	6276	2989	12190	2097	27672	17893	1671	2	6819	21	79	20				266	1	1	7
MURRAY.																							
Braidwood—Eastern portion	204	79	19046	16212	1564	746	5360	2802	18022	11664	500	133	6	7	52	94				260	17	460	
Queanbeyan—The whole...	185	162	194571	243042½	3869	3398	52255	54836½	138447	185708	4202½	290½	662½	20	120½	6				687½		868½	
Yass—Northern portion	90	12	66012	11489	1703	255	10033	931	44276	19398	898	.....	309		58	21				128		332
	479	253	276529	270043½	7136	4309	67048	58669½	106745	207675	5600½	428½	97½	27	236½	121				1025½	17	1666½	
NORTHUMBERLAND.																							
Gosford (Brisbane Water)—South-eastern portion	175	76	22641½	21978	7914	686	3970	1071½	17880½	20220½	15	.....	998½	8½	3	½				42	1½	12½
McDonald River—South-western portion	34	14	45294	1665	8304	4111	1034	459½	1772	694	22	.....	11584	½	13	11				214	2	1
Maitland—Northern portion	337	447	40698½	59605	3642½	4995½	28163½	41495½	3885½	13114	2771½	127	8044½	19	84	95½	38½			118	9½	103	
Newcastle—North-eastern portion	107	57	30545½	14545	475½	434	4302	4042	25708	10069	.....	.....	969	23		21	11			22		6
Patrick's Plains—North-western portion	76	39	26852	3794	1872	494	17020	2270	8400	1630	752	108	374		19	3				20		4	
Raymond Terrace—North-eastern portion	34	94	3562	4088	609	1489	1963	2440	990	169	.....	.....	1668		13					5		27
Wollombi—Midland portion	130	113	19033½	12521½	2962½	3006½	8671	4816	7400	6199	3959½	.....	1772½		47					80½		9
	893	840	147864½	118090½	10683	11516½	66082½	56094½	71096	50485½	7520½	235	9880½	51½	179	131	40½			287	85	162½	
PHILIP.																							
Mudgee—Western portion	72	39	25400½	14223	1869½	576	8567	3323	14964	10924	1206	.....	764½		66½	22				36		145
Rylstone—Eastern portion	48	14	25670	301	657½	149	2746½	66	22267	86	462	33	87	2	1					10		30	
	115	53	51070½	14524	2527½	725	11312½	3389	37281	10410	1668	33	851½	2	67½	22	30			86		175	
ROXBURGH.																							
Bathurst—Southern portion	46	48	39624	23638	4022	1818	16705	2732	18397	19038	2615	5	988		146	40				61	10	1517	
Hartley—Part of ...	5	5	388	3229	80	124	261	317	47	2780	21	.....	.....							22		182
Rylstone—Northern portion	55	22	21449	7032	671½	423½	5148½	1654	15629	5052½	435	13	149		7					40		229	
	106	75	61461	33890	4773½	2366½	22114½	4653	34573	26870½	3071	18	1137	½	153	40	2			123	10	1878	
ST. VINCENT.																							
Braidwood—South-western portion	119	70	10285	7715	1129	314	2909	1578	6247	5823	308	104	4	1	24	42				103	19	447	
Broulee—South-eastern portion	30	8	7404	10189	687	409	2179	2192	4538	7688	181	8	209		25					2	185	37	
Shoalhaven—Northern portion	135	135	36253	20201	3471	3729	15884	7432	15898	9040	1118	.....	2746		209	111	19			324	61	100
	284	213	52942	38105	5287	4452	20972	11202	26683	22451	1607	112	3149	1	258	158	21			612	80	584	
WELLINGTON.																							
Wellington—North-western and Midland portion	112	56	88845	159934	1126	563	10711	5355	77008	154016	877	123	232		11	12	9			80		242	
Mudgee—Northern portion	70	126	20539½	13735	3048½	2956½	7888	8169	9647	7609½	2733	97	1978	60	68	109½				112		390½	
Molong—Western portion	6	9	5333½	4758	1054	180	208	2159	5020	2413	172½		11	60						1		28	
Orange—Southern portion	129	69	27074	16008	2016	444	10146	1281	14912	14358	1451	20	220		41	7½				115	403	8	
	319	260	141786	194490	6296	4149½	28003	11944	106587	178396½	5233½	257	2490	60	90	123	10			307	408	658½	
WESTMORELAND.																							
Bathurst—Western portion	56	52	31623	28390	1827	3403	10382	12240	19919	12742	2280	70	1004		45					80		968	
Hartley—Central portion	82	26	17733	1655	1350	548	3993	304	12384	802	866	39	142		10½	2				313		316	
Camden, Narellan, &c.—Part of	17	9	1867½	448	170	117½	683½	87	1004	249½	.....	.....	83½	4	2½					1		1
	155	87	51223½	30493	2847	4074½	15014½	12631½	33867	13787½	3266	109	1230		58	2	1			393		1285	

STATISTICS OF

AGRICULTURE AND
No. 101.—RETURN OF AGRICULTURE

Table with columns: PASTORAL DISTRICTS, No. of Holders of Land exceeding one acre, Total Extent of Holdings exceeding one acre, Extent of Land in Cultivation, Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation, Extent of Holdings Unenclosed, and CROPS (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats). Rows list districts like ALBERT, BLAGH, THE CLARENCE, THE DARLING, GWYDIR, LACHLAN, LIVERPOOL PLAINS, MONARO, MURRUMBIIDEE, MACLEAY, NEW ENGLAND, and WARRAGO.

* If any, included in the Murrumbidgee Pastoral District—no separate return having been made.
b Included in the County of Murray—no separate return having been made.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

NEYARDS—Continued.
the PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

CROPS.													PRODUCE.													VINEYARDS.				
Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sugar Cane.	Sown Grasses.			Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table uso.		Unproductive.		
				For Green Food.	For Hay.	Vines.														Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manu- factured.	No. of Acres.		Quantity obtained.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	hehls.	hehls.	tons.	lbs.	tons.	lbs.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	gallons.	galls.	tons.	acres.				
8	5						5	3329	400		900				20		15			40	45									
8	5						5	3389	400		900				20		15			40	45									
2	10			6	22	15	23	862	214330		45	500			14	2000				4		13	1700		2					
				9	6	10	10	340	11550											28	73	19	2	130		4				
2	10			6	31	21	42	702	225880		45	500			14	2000				28	82	19	15	1830		6				
3	2			2	16	30	6	1107	1230						8					13	146	27	30	3490		1				
12	3	2				7	17	2534	1018	24	1796				18	2000	20		123		211	2	400		1	3	4			
79	3	4		26			16	5	12787	2823	340	2039			117		3		90	12	880									
48	3	3		2	4	10	30	5	14725	795	1243	7987		20	95	40	52		17	4	287	9	4	480		2	5	4		
189	3	5		23	4	17	6	10	30046	4637	1612	11822		29	281	2040	74		229	10	858	9	6	880		3	6	8		
10				10	15		22		1507	999	83	20			20					35		85	12							
97	5	1		2	70	6	40	3	11059	11723	86	122		20	222	5516	7		168	10	64	101				1	61			
107	5	5		12	85	6	62	4	12720	12722	163	143		20	242	8616	7		204	10	90	173				1	61			
302	3			243	2	8	51		12000	23197	449	2365			1039					20	8	164	4	4	800		4	8		
474	2			2	3	10	8		425	30230	700	750			1270						11	32								
81	2			8	3	10	20	134	4513	40	238	769		10	167		2			80	216									
93				2	3	10	20		5153						206					200	425	3								
951	1	5		258	8	8	91	162	22301	58517	1387	7524		10	2731		2		300	8	815	29	4	800		4	8			
15					10		2		10397	6455	460	6150			74					40	71	141	17							
103	3				7	4	1		19996	15099	73	8599			441	734	6			16	122		5	650		2	2			
17	1				23		5		2336	5390	50	750			63						11									
15				10	18	25			6168	1958	775	4956			29		1			263	100	237	20	11	4560	60	7	3		
72	7	3			99	105	88	137	20146	1966	701	6839		118	418	7924	8			232	144	787	23	52	5113	500	12	6		
																					4									
1	4				9	13	1		18						0	5868					171									
	3				24	1			354		580	295								50	82	805	34							
																8000					4	42								
231	16	6		10	100	14	21	160	50332	30194	2539	26995		118	1032	8896	15			620	401	2820	94	68	80129	560	2	13		
143	5			244	17		70	3	120	277815					572	4950					2	170	85							
143	5			244	17		70	3	120	277815					572	4950					2	170	85							
208	1	3		5180	35	106	45	5	27920	8048	215	1246		20	661	560	7			332	2	266	48	5	122		101			
117							13		18650	4660	25	50			455					90	465									
66		6					3		19000	3065		2138			158		6			195	51	267								
476	1	9		6203	35	106	61	5	59570	15668	240	3434		26	1274	560	13			610	83	1118	48	5	122		101			
59		10		22			10		5400	14840	120	570			188															
9	5	7			15	1	14		8412	1374		893			21	8960	22				612									
68	5	17		22	15	1	24		8812	16214	120	1458			207	8960	22			616	120	831	21	1	200					

* Unknown.

* No produce given.

STATISTICS OF

AGRICULTURE AND

No. 102.—SUMMARY of AGRICULTURE and VINEYARDS in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES

OLD SETTLED COUNTIES.	No. of holders of land exceeding one acre.		Total extent of Holdings exceeding one acre.		Extent of Land in Cultivation.		Extent of Land Enclosed but not in Cultivation.		Extent of Holdings Unenclosed.		CROPS.										
											Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.			Oats.			Cotton.
											For Grain.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	For Grain.	For Green Food for Cattle.	For Hay.	
Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Argyle	270	209	244857	148355	8448	4402	77682	12437	158757	132116	6350	321	1337	79	385	135	125	1004	3	1768	...
Bathurst	292	438	181393	122098	11475	5866	81700	24413	88218	92719	9407	440	2275	5	248	102	137	581	279	2591	1
Bligh	146	49	101687	273208	901	339	6354	1221	154432	271748	467	101	264	8	15	11	49	94	...	85	...
Brisbane	185	77	394150	189967	2144	829	55385	842	336620	180724	1424	131	586	4	39	18	11	3	64	328	...
Camden	979	1298	194584	162719	10913	14203	134187	113087	49455	35428	9220	1250	6140	610	506	302	48	1609	423	1219	...
Cook	248	188	35791	18370	4036	3896	18324	7368	13231	7105	1123	196	3996	81	23	84	33	340	532	749	...
Cumberland	2315	1601	226107	184634	18639	20431	165268	148013	42200	16490	7051	4208	7273	487	507	379	331	906	325	8835	2
Durham	399	735	270204	286166	7818	14218	63458	33280	109428	238668	5882	319	9888	9	367	45	19	183	33	587	1
Georgiana	277	110	90837	63832	6836	2802	27913	8717	57086	57223	6180	358	485	2	69	42	5	584	16	403	...
Gloucester	342	301	509075	85427	6628	6582	26989	11117	476458	67728	1793	28	9653	7	160	13	...	209	6	263	...
Hunter	109	71	58808	28844	1864	1713	38875	9199	17869	17432	796	120	2377	...	26	14	...	130	...	6	...
King	522	70	163281	28796	10045	774	49140	1486	104090	26536	6701	107	1066	74	223	64	19	643	11	914	...
Macquarie	351	202	46037	22874	6275	2069	12190	2087	27672	17808	1671	2	6819	21	79	20	...	266	1	1	7
Murray	479	253	270529	270643	7136	4399	67048	58589	195745	207675	5600	428	971	27	236	121	...	1025	17	1656	...
Northumberland	893	840	147864	118006	10683	11516	66385	56094	71096	50485	7520	235	9380	61	170	131	49	287	35	162	1
Phillip	115	53	51070	14524	2527	725	11312	3389	57231	10410	1668	33	851	2	67	22	30	36	...	175	...
Roxburgh	106	75	61461	33890	4773	2366	22114	4653	34578	26870	3071	18	1157	...	153	40	2	123	10	1878	...
St. Vincent	284	213	52942	38105	5287	4452	20672	11202	26683	22451	1607	112	3149	1	268	153	21	612	80	584	...
Wellington	319	260	141786	194490	6296	4149	28903	11944	106687	178996	5233	257	2490	60	90	123	10	307	408	658	...
Westmoreland	155	87	51228	30493	2847	4074	15014	12631	33367	13787	3286	109	1230	4	58	2	1	393	...	1285	...
Total of Old Settled Counties	8786	6890	3353727	2316953	134172	110798	988719	534353	2330835	1671801	86023	8334	71168	1540	3705	1822	890	9339	2244	24146	113
PASTORAL DISTRICTS.																					
Albert ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bligh	53	...	1900	...	265	...	635	...	1000	...	159	...	20	...	...	...	20	30	...	18	...
The Clarence	356	112	59838	23578	7522	2873	21656	13990	30660	6715	119	...	10058	...	3	28	3	8	...	57	6
The Darling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwydir	50	16	6662	103289	271	30	1804	2079	4587	100280	59	12	74	24	1	3	5	...	...	61	...
Lachlan	177	51	44895	57827	4210	807	24664	7626	16021	49393	2355	191	552	7	47	23	11	623	13	717	...
Liverpool Plains	213	20	609713	3796	1616	328	9529	1142	598567	2325	826	120	501	26	12	4	1	5	4	66	...
Monaro	576	238	158778	119059	5407	2185	51256	24124	102114	92749	2675	225	1490	35	101	44	10	705	57	766	...
Murrumbidgee	481	144	121216	50964	10465	2795	60388	32926	50363	45242	6409	435	1289	77	124	17	535	1983	44	1373	...
Macleay	180	248	14110	15384	5055	4950	4456	3305	4598	7329	11	...	9260	...	...	107	1	...	42	91	...
New England	430	60	67764	89376	10545	2312	22472	5128	34747	81936	4547	259	816	111	85	8	97	228	14	793	1
Warrego ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	232	48	48293	13017	1264	385	5512	551	41517	12081	466	156	459	...	12	27	40	100	...	236	...
Total of Pastoral Districts	2748	937	1133172	506490	46623	16666	202374	91779	884175	398062	17909	1399	24520	280	387	263	723	3683	174	4179	7
Total of Old Settled Counties	8786	6890	3353727	2316953	134172	110798	988719	534353	2330835	1671801	86023	8334	71168	1540	3705	1822	890	9339	2244	24146	113
GENERAL TOTAL	11534	7827	4466899	2823444	180795	127464	1191093	626125	3115011	2069853	103912	10234	95688	1820	4093	2085	1613	13022	2418	28326	182

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

NEYARDS—Continued.

the PASTORAL DISTRICTS of the COLONY, for the Year ended 31 March, 1864.

CROPS.										PRODUCE.														VINEYARDS.						
Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar Cane.	Sown Grasses.		Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphee.	Sugar.	Hay.				Wine-making.		Table use.		Unproductive.		
				For Green Food.	For Hay.															Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Sown Grasses.	No. of Acres.	Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	No. of Acres.		Quantity obtained.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	lbs.	bshls.	bshls.	tons.	lbs.	tons.	lbs.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	gallons.	gallons.	tons.	acres.			
582	...	7	...	3	186	5	152	97	61967	19200	5772	13673	...	81	...	2265	...	2	...	332	390	2477	170	...	...	...	5	2½	...
902	½	1	1	38	196	4½	63	40½	128437	55653	4545	10013	30	50	...	1541	30	...	220	487½	3	3194½	237	4	300	...	1	...	½	
89	...	9	...	10	15	...	18½	...	7571	5155	190	940	...	36	...	248½	...	2	...	233	...	284	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
84½	3½	5	...	21	92½	74½	64½	14	14621	10310	160	70	...	4	...	169½	5010	4	...	194	8½	210	298½	65	5630	66	5	13½	4½	
1340½	8½	38½	...	1424½	304	92½	398	92	12215	138207	10557	18654½	...	999	20	3859½	14	40	...	625	271	1517	557	35½	10100	...	12½	25½	44	
155½	1	...	...	253	139	2	200½	...	2509	121980	389	8337	...	412	...	557½	2240	...	...	195	18½	582	251	2	150	...	...	...	...
480½	1½	212½	...	302½	689	329	5330½	362	1374	642350	6247½	18722	200	326	425	1847½	2688	768	...	2376½	176½	5955½	2032½	160½	15861	271	100	147½	78½	
404½	287½	9	...	373	2769	245	105	1½	16795	236371	3372	3073	60	...	...	527½	220020	8	...	447	52	1563	12282½	221	24720	...	11	18	13
418	1	...	...	43	39	4	47½	2	61022	16926	1362	11387	...	166	...	1257	100	...	...	641	7	806	80	2	230	...	½	3	1½
166½	76½	...	...	13	713	81	17	21	8883	284529	3240	5376	...	...	40	369	73290	...	...	...	...	685	1836	71	7570	196	6	3	4
16	11	...	...	7	28	5	18	...	4008	63060	420	2825	...	...	...	22½	9840	...	...	73	...	7½	122	2	300	...	1	1	2
545½	2½	2	...	9½	29	22	216½	141½	68329	15761	3253	10830	...	40	...	1133	60	8	...	102	69	1101	51	14	8040	100	7	10	1	
93	32	3	1	104	74	38	46	26	5539	262470	1740	5333	400	...	...	313	47600	...	60	4	...	4	86	19	1610	10	4½	1	14½
1004½	1	...	...	67	109½	31	223½	8	64444	13298	4830½	17587	...	76	...	3447½	...	...	...	341	...	2196½	92	...	...	...	20	18	11
542½	54½	2	...	872½	1605½	207	677½	85½	26550	180604	2355	3800	110	30	165	781½	65282	4	...	146	68½	330	4627½	140	28394	850	47½	80½	79½	
111	2	4	...	9	226	3	11	½	15486	12506	1089	270	...	5	...	300	240	6	...	6	46	199	210	...	...	...	3	8	...
227½	...	5	...	177	200	13	13	48	26748	8488	3265	1600	...	230	30	662	...	6	...	20	6	2297	202	13	1350	...	...	...	...
1157½	...	...	...	1710	163	19	65½	10	1424	126927	6165	16740	...	727	...	4357	...	...	...	95	96	1413	496	...	...	...	13	25	6
442½	4	14	...	30	161	7	94½	43½	66702	62483	969	5116	...	30	...	1098½	940	13	...	588	39	1433	516	1	80	...	0	11	...	
435	...	...	...	50	20	...	17½	...	23090	11500	981	8652	...	850	...	1043½	...	...	...	160	1	1422½	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
9488½	486½	312½	2	5546½	7799	1252½	7769	993½	610774	2282673	60898	161608½	800	4064	680	25807	427374	801	280	7137	1181	27676½	24250½	750	99365	1473	242½	365½	259½	
...
8	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	3339	400	...	980	...	...	...	20	...	15	...	...	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	10	...	...	6	31	21½	42½	...	702	223880	...	45	800	...	...	14	2000	...	...	...	28	82	19	15	1890	...	6½	...	...
3½	...	2	...	2	16½	302	6	...	1107	1233	...	...	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	...	13	...	146½	27½	30½	3400	...	4	...
139½	3½	5½	...	28	4	17½	63½	10½	30046	4637	1612	11822	...	29	...	231½	2040	74	...	229	16½	858	9	6	880	...	3½	61	8½	
107½	6½	5	...	12½	85½	61½	62½	4½	12726	12722	163	143	...	20	...	242½	8516	7	...	204	10	99½	173½	...	...	...	½	1	61
951½	1½	5	...	253½	8	8	91	102½	22391	58517	1387	7624	...	...	10	2731½	...	2	...	300	8	815½	39	4	800	...	4	8	...
231	16	6½	...	10	106	141½	210½	160½	59332	30194	2589	26995	...	118	...	1022½	88906	15½	...	620½	401	2320½	94	68½	30120	560	23½	13	40½	
143	5½	...	...	244½	17	...	79½	3	120	277815	...	...	...	...	...	572	4950	...	...	...	2	170	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	1	9	...	5203	35	106	61	5	59970	15668	240	3434	...	26	...	1274	560	13	...	610	83	1118	48	6	122	...	101	...	...
68	6	17	...	22	16	1½	24½	...	8812	16214	120	1453	...	...	...	207	8960	22	...	616	120	831	21	1½	300	...	...	...	...
2130	48	551	...	5761½	316½	368½	646½	346	198145	643277	6111	52316	800	193	10	6333½	115932	146½	...	2692½	708½	6486	516½	130½	37611	560	139	25½	119½	
9488½	486½	312½	2	5546½	7799	1252½	7769	993½	610774	2282673	60898	161608½	800	4064	680	25807	427374	801	280	7137	1181	27676½	24250½	750	99365	1473	242½	365½	259½	
11618½	534½	368	2	11328½	8117½	1640½	8416½	1339½	808919	2935959	67009	213924½	1600	4257	690	32140½	543806	949½	280	9720½	1889½	34162½	24766½	880½	136976	2433	381½	393½	379	

* Unknown.

STATISTICS OF

No. 103.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantity of Land under Crop, and the Produce of the same, &c., in the Colony.
 AGRICULTURE AND VINEYARDS—Continued.

YEAR.	CROPS.														PRODUCE.							VINES.										
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sugar Cane.	Sown Grasses, Oats, Wheat, and Barley, for Hay.	Vines.	For Green Food.	Gardens and Orchards.	All other in Crop.	Total number of Acres in Crop.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Cotton.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sorghum and Imphoe.	Sugar.	Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Sown Grasses, for Hay.	Wine.	Brandy.	Fruit for Table use.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	cwt.	lbs.	tons.	galls.	galls.	tons.
1851	63,092	29,003	3,568	1,626	..	75	79	5,079	8	..	..	29,234	913	..	..	..	131,857	785,978	843,310	26,812	27,441	..	816	637	15,103	290	..	25,343	57959	674	..
1855	86,369	34,407	4,476	2,614	..	235	29	9,158	116	..	..	32,666	1,030	..	..	171,100	1,335,416	1,015,494	61,887	49,865	..	3,272	533	39,396	1,512	..	43,007	113,614	1,426	..	
1856	106,124	32,003	4,240	3,430	..	97	99	8,881	218	..	..	29,823	1,018	..	..	186,033	1,756,964	1,685,279	97,847	48,471	..	1,319	677	27,332	2,813	..	43,633	95,615	1,547	..	
1857	89,195	42,813	4,483	4,665	..	125	147	8,006	176	..	..	33,774	1,123	..	..	181,513	1,389,044	1,118,006	98,088	61,253	..	1,396	1,468	21,491	1,801	..	53,051	109,174	1,414	..	
1858	94,746	55,564	4,918	6,301	..	165	216	9,266	563	..	..	44,897	1,179	2,924	2,417	510	253,293	1,565,562	1,910,684	121,000	107,794	..	1,497	7,834	33,089	715	..	73,797	28,395	1,221	..
1859	116,923	49,566	4,222	5,844	..	356	116	8,379	234	1,151	..	45,923	1,359	5,494	6,909	1,534	317,528	1,695,353	1,602,620	63,411	90,213	..	3,611	1,862	20,537	3,194	..	60,873	96,100	1,323	490	
1860	129,829	51,488	2,860	6,324	..	360	141	9,233	240	732	..	46,534	1,563	4,419	6,383	1,432	260,798	1,881,507	1,484,467	39,504	99,814	..	4,791	2,716	28,127	9,764	..	50,927	99,791	709	366	
1861	123,468	57,904	2,923	7,324	..	598	103	10,092	232	561	..	45,175	1,130	37,601	8,707	2,360	297,575	1,606,034	1,727,434	41,054	152,426	..	4,388	1,092	30,311	2,647	..	57,263	85,328	637	224	
1862	108,136	75,991	2,577	9,998	512	313	83	9,282	953	344	..	52,763	1,459	28,689	8,410	3,196	302,183	1,654,954	2,559,258	30,636	201,415	7,743	2,637	882	24,167	153,152	18,950	..	71,873	144,888	2,719	420
1863	103,922	95,683	4,692	1,302	167	326	81	11,613	531	368	2	46,291	1,610	17,652	8,415	1,393	307,695	806,910	2,255,950	57,009	215,224	1,600	4,257	690	32,140	4,804	280	70,548	136,976	2,033	303	

1859.—Number of Occupiers of Land, 15,715; Total Extent of Holdings, 37,663,365 acres.
 1860.—Number of Occupiers of Land, 19,332; Total Extent of Holdings, 42,143,172 acres; Extent of Land enclosed, 3,560,593 acres.
 1861.—" " " " 21,175; " " " 6,878,329 acres.
 1862.—" " " " 22,389; " " " 5,275,823 acres.
 1863.—Number of Occupiers of Land (exclusive of those for pastoral purposes), 19,361; Total Extent of Holdings, 7,310,343 acres; Extent of Land in cultivation, 308,260 acres; Extent of Holdings enclosed, but not in cultivation, 1,817,215 acres; Extent of Holdings unenclosed, 5,181,849 acres.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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LIVE STOCK.

No. 104.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the OLD SETTLED COUNTIES on 31st March, 1864.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK.				COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
ARGYLE.					DURHAM—<i>continued.</i>				
Goulburn (part of)	12,489	36,552	142,813	2,712	Brought forward ..	11,291	53,103	47,890	10,657
BATHURST.					Raymond Terrace (south-eastern portion)	421	984	2,013	373
Bathurst (eastern portion) ..	3,218	3,766	38,342	776	Scone (north-western portion)	1,111	8,223	2,918	542
Carcoar (south-western portion)	1,697	3,478	130,636	326	TOTALS	12,823	62,310	52,821	11,572
Orange (western portion) ..	2,190	5,276	133,993	651	GEORGIANA.				
TOTALS	7,105	12,520	302,971	1,753	Goulburn (southern portion) ..	2,575	3,697	9,884	506
BLIGH.					Hartley (north-eastern portion)	1,783	4,273	10,500	682
Wellington (southern portion)	693	989	13,059	137	Bathurst (north-eastern portion)	3,606	5,170	42,876	727
Cassilis (northern and eastern portion)	1,888	18,212	139,575	1,022	Carcoar (western portion) ..	797	1,032	29,194	79
TOTALS	2,581	19,201	212,634	1,159	TOTALS	8,761	14,222	92,454	1,994
BRISBANE.					GLOUCESTER.				
Cassilis (western portion) ..	904	4,685	38,363	130	Dungog (south-western portion) ..	586	2,868	1	1,782
Merton and Muswellbrook (south-eastern portion) ..	825	3,787	6,578	364	Newcastle (southern portion) ..	52	217	....	47
Murrurundi (north-eastern portion)	1,471	4,891	18,156	300	Port Stephens (midland and north-western portion) ..	2,806	23,316	2,812	1,355
Scone (eastern portion) ..	5,619	24,279	105,834	619	Raymond Terrace (southern portion)	1,317	4,942	....	1,096
TOTALS	8,819	37,642	168,981	1,413	Manning River (north-eastern portion)	1,936	7,115	1,812	2,405
CAMDEN.					TOTALS	6,697	38,458	4,625	7,185
Berrima (south-western portion)	1,814	9,238	7,502	1,149	HUNTER.				
Kiama (eastern portion) ..	2,030	25,213	1,132	7,932	M'Donald River (southern portion)	866	2,085	300	669
Camden, Narellan, and Picton (north-western portion) ..	3,157	10,962	2,100	3,055	Muswellbrook and Merton (north-western portion) ..	653	5,706	216	199
Shoalhaven (south-eastern portion)	1,516	6,514	1	1,455	Patrick's Plains (north-eastern portion)	1,667	4,061	8,580	678
Wollongong (north-eastern portion)	2,030	15,836	412	5,264	Rylstone (western portion) ..	722	102	320	19
TOTALS	10,547	67,753	11,147	18,855	Windsor (south-eastern portion)	258	336	....	377
COOK.					TOTALS	4,171	12,290	9,416	1,837
Camden and Narellan, &c. (part of)	139	307	....	245	KING.				
Hartley (western portion) ..	586	1,488	23	206	Binalong (south-western portion)	4,676	13,024	86,816	703
Penrith (south-eastern portion)	330	370	48	484	Yass (southern portion) ..	9,135	20,571	76,450	1,555
Rylstone (western portion) ..	....	100	....	....	TOTALS	13,811	33,595	163,266	2,258
Windsor (north-eastern portion)	1,951	2,560	350	1,999	MACQUARIE.				
TOTALS	3,306	4,825	426	2,934	Port Macquarie (central portion)	1,958	12,902	225	1,606
CUMBERLAND.					Manning River (southern portion)	3,360	15,860	....	2,780
Campbelltown (south-eastern portion)	1,259	3,449	301	689	TOTALS	5,318	28,762	225	4,386
Parramatta and Liverpool (central and northern portion) ..	3,196	7,167	2,422	3,355	MURRAY.				
Camden, Narellan, and Picton (south-western portion) ..	847	3,316	1,157	561	Braidwood (eastern portion) ..	12,375	6,367	382,179	3,953
Penrith (western portion) ..	3,758	8,029	2,302	2,253	Queanbeyan (the whole) ..	6,084	33,069	156,547	1,736
Sydney	6,184	5,760	1,173	4,075	Yass (northern portion) ..	1,421	7,038	42,778	459
Windsor (north-western portion)	3,618	5,428	2,908	2,999	TOTALS	19,880	46,524	581,504	6,148
Wollongong (south-western portion)	43	232	....	69	NORTHUMBERLAND.				
TOTALS	18,905	33,431	10,263	14,001	Gosford, Brisbane Water (south-eastern portion)	1,197	3,818	....	1,374
DURHAM.					M'Donald River (south-western portion)	451	937	....	636
Dungog (north-eastern portion)	1,539	5,720	560	2,106	Maitland (northern portion) ..	4,409	14,567	10,207	6,959
Maitland (southern portion) ..	1,946	6,480	1,409	3,167	Newcastle (north-eastern portion)	1,359	3,101	161	942
Merton and Muswellbrook (south-western portion) ..	747	2,629	14,125	214	Patrick's Plains (north-western portion)	1,585	6,211	5,852	1,241
Murrurundi (northern portion) .. ..	....	....	....	....	Raymond Terrace (north-eastern portion)	411	1,043	....	677
Paterson (midland and northern portion)	3,396	15,761	2,511	3,443	Wollombi (midland portion) ..	1,408	5,005	36	1,685
Patrick's Plains (southern portion)	3,663	22,513	29,285	1,727	TOTALS	10,820	34,632	16,256	13,514
Carried forward ..	11,291	53,103	47,890	10,657					

STATISTICS OF
LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	LIVE STOCK.				COUNTIES—Continued.	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
PHILLIP.					WELLINGTON.				
Mudgee (western portion) ..	1,510	2,945	40,380	588	Mudgee (northern portion) ..	2,416	4,295	24,178	1,431
Rylstone (eastern portion) ..	1,066	5,144	40,990	354	Molong (western portion) ..	576	1,281	42,515	120
TOTALS ..	2,576	8,089	81,370	942	Orange (southern portion) ..	1,307	2,961	22,230	465
ROXBURGH.					Wellington (north-western and midland portion) ..	2,836	5,721	67,811	502
Bathurst (south-western portion) ..	1,710	2,973	23,022	492	TOTALS ..	7,135	14,258	156,734	2,518
Hartley (part of) ..	170	207	....	28					
Rylstone (northern portion) ..	1,809	2,767	36,613	467	WESTMORELAND.				
TOTALS ..	3,689	5,947	59,635	987	Bathurst (western portion) ..	3,464	4,004	20,813	592
ST. VINCENT.					Hartley (central portion) ..	1,856	6,390	3,007	695
Braidwood (south-western portion) ..	6,904	41,290	20,003	2,150	Camden, Narellan, and Picton. .	653	1,759	....	492
Broulee (south-eastern portion) ..	605	4,406	256	496	TOTALS ..	5,878	12,153	23,820	1,770
Shoalhaven (northern portion) ..	1,664	13,378	313	3,526					
TOTALS ..	9,173	59,074	20,572	6,162					

No. 105.—RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, on 31st March, 1863.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	LIVE STOCK.				PASTORAL DISTRICTS—Continued.	LIVE STOCK.			
	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.		HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
ALBERT.					MURRUMBIDGEE.				
Balranald (part of) ..	1,435	28,820	164,745	150	Albury (the whole) ..	3,540	26,214	102,177	1,291
BIGH.					Deniliquin (the whole) ..	2,190	29,086	480,017	483
Dubbo (part of) ..	5,637	230,481	368,842	969	Balranald (part of) ..	652	14,260	214,059	....
CLARENCE.					Gundagai (part of) ..	625	1,928	281	900
Grafton (the whole) ..	4,353	136,832	1,359	4,220	Moama (the whole) ..	321	12,220	14,500	210
Richmond River (part of) ..	3,022	151,471	13,153	957	Moulamein (the whole) ..	752	19,827	205,074	62
Wellingrove (part of) ..	....	....	....	....	Tumut (the whole) ..	2,441	10,645	92	947
Tenterfield (part of)* ..	....	....	....	....	Wagga Wagga (part of) ..	5,021	47,467	297,156	478
	7,875	288,303	15,012	5,177	Yass (part of) ..	496	3,953	....	181
DARLING.						16,038	165,600	1,313,356	4,552
Balranald (part of) ..	1,239	24,181	392,434	20	MACLEAY.				
GWYDIR.					Macleay (the whole) ..	2,686	23,355	330	3,329
Warialda ..	3,536	96,481	333,920	186	Armidale (part of)† ..	....	....	....	....
LACHLAN.						2,686	23,355	330	3,329
Binalong (part of) ..	7,333	21,509	110,929	928	NEW ENGLAND.				
Gundagai (part of) ..	2,181	16,680	23,352	866	Armidale (nearly all) ..	5,130	58,429	504,098	1,376
Wagga Wagga (part of) ..	1,406	18,570	334,903	360	Tenterfield (nearly all) ..	875	12,483	110,184	272
Balranald (part of) ..	470	18,830	42,783	104	Wellingrove (nearly all) ..	1,707	42,949	238,536	210
Yass (part of) ..	....	....	....	....		7,712	113,861	852,818	1,853
	11,890	75,489	511,907	2,258	WARREGO.				
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.					Molong (part of) ..	449	10,900	197,000	....
Murrumbidgee (part of) ..	2,149	17,064	164,405	303	Dubbo (part of) ..	860	26,947	197,500	....
Tamworth (the whole) ..	4,478	48,351	395,554	1,320	Warialda (part of) ..	....	....	....	....
Wee Waa (part of) ..	2,010	92,541	111,267	253	Wee Waa (part of) ..	694	61,479	43,400	....
	8,637	157,956	671,226	1,876	Balranald (part of) ..	....	....	....	....
MONARO.						2,003	99,326	437,300	....
Broulee (part of) ..	1,085	6,044	500	1,052	WELLINGTON.				
Queanbeyan (part of) ..	....	....	....	....	Dubbo (part of) ..	....	....	....	....
Bombala (the whole) ..	2,739	15,559	171,574	326	Wellington (part of) ..	1,249	9,041	25,199	574
Comma (the whole) ..	3,443	34,567	167,201	304	Molong (part of) ..	6,274	56,901	246,912	771
Eden (the whole) ..	4,542	23,339	5,100	8,388		7,523	65,942	272,111	1,345
	11,809	80,439	344,375	10,070					

* See 'New England' Pastoral District.

† See Pastoral District of "New England."

‡ See Pastoral District of "Gwydir."

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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LIVE STOCK—Continued.

No. 106.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the Old Settled Counties, for the Years ending 31st March, 1863 and 1864.

COUNTIES.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argyle	9,576	12,489	39,074	36,552	50,645	142,813	3,523	2,712
Bathurst	9,520	7,105	29,998	12,520	177,791	302,971	1,739	1,753
Bligh	1,813	2,581	16,458	19,201	136,792	212,634	847	1,159
Brisbane	8,561	8,819	42,968	37,642	146,038	168,981	1,318	1,413
Camden	10,218	10,547	64,325	67,753	5,262	11,147	13,423	18,855
Cook	4,372	3,306	7,161	4,825	822	426	3,154	2,934
Cumberland	16,744	18,905	31,430	33,431	8,448	10,263	12,277	14,001
Durham	13,086	12,823	48,352	62,310	80,656	62,821	10,051	11,572
Georgiana	6,553	8,761	11,614	14,222	44,766	92,454	1,541	1,994
Gloucester	6,825	6,697	44,214	38,458	4,165	4,625	6,671	7,135
Hunter	3,542	4,171	11,645	12,290	8,528	9,416	1,320	1,837
King	12,833	13,811	34,935	33,595	132,881	163,266	2,704	2,258
Macquarie	5,039	5,318	26,086	28,762	122	225	3,907	4,386
Murray	17,746	19,380	32,311	46,524	673,198	581,504	5,699	6,148
Northumberland	12,813	10,820	36,015	34,682	23,084	16,256	11,116	13,514
Phillip	1,724	2,576	3,144	8,089	61,490	81,370	1,087	942
Roxburgh	5,157	3,689	8,828	5,947	90,535	59,635	1,251	987
St. Vincent	8,480	9,173	57,698	59,074	21,046	20,572	5,660	6,162
Wellington	10,957	7,135	14,682	14,258	122,488	156,734	1,460	2,518
Westmoreland	7,228	5,878	20,129	12,153	20,562	23,820	2,901	1,779
TOTAL COUNTIES	172,594	174,484	581,067	582,288	1,709,314	2,111,933	91,649	104,109

No. 107.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of LIVE STOCK in the PASTORAL DISTRICTS, for the Years ending 31st March, 1863 and 1864.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.							
	HORSES.		HORNED CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Albert	480	1,435	13,231	23,320	165,200	164,745	.....	150
Bligh	8,772	5,687	258,948	230,481	289,166	368,842	1,517	969
The Clarence	7,781	7,875	540,990	288,303	33,540	15,012	3,250	5,177
The Darling	919	1,239	24,488	24,181	375,365	392,434	11	20
Gwydir	8,492	3,536	353,338	96,481	526,762	333,920	526	186
Lachlan	19,631	11,890	104,873	75,489	210,277	511,967	2,957	2,258
Liverpool Plains	7,262	8,637	60,163	157,956	268,579	671,226	809	1,876
Macleay	2,335	2,686	19,126	23,355	200	330	2,416	3,329
Monaro	12,691	11,809	134,538	80,439	332,035	344,375	3,619	10,070
Murrumbidgee	13,602	16,038	241,891	165,600	858,388	1,313,356	5,690	4,552
New England	8,713	7,712	181,758	113,861	381,312	652,818	3,717	1,858
Warrego	310	2,003	17,050	99,326	125,000	437,900	.....	.....
Wellington	9,806	7,523	88,912	65,942	370,515	272,111	4,850	1,345
Total, Pastoral Districts	100,795	88,070	2,039,316	1,450,234	4,436,337	5,679,036	33,692	31,790
Total, Counties	172,594	174,484	581,067	582,288	1,709,314	2,111,933	91,649	104,109
GENERAL TOTAL	273,389	262,554	2,620,383	2,032,522	6,145,651	7,790,969	125,541	135,899

NOTE.—The number of Alpacas, Llamas, &c., depasturing in the Colony, on 31st December, 1863, was 328.

STATISTICS OF

LIVE STOCK—*Continued.*

No. 108.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LIVE STOCK in the Colony.

YEAR.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	YEAR.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1854	148,851	1,676,750	8,144,119	63,255	1859	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701
1855	158,159	1,858,407	8,602,499	68,091	1860	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662
1856	168,929	2,023,418	7,736,323	105,998	1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091
1857	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166	1862	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541
1858	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,848	1863	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899

PART VI.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

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STATISTICS OF

ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No. 109.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council, 16th Victoria, No. 34. By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds, or other Precious Stones, are to be sold by Troy Weight; and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council, 16th Victoria, No. 34.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 110.—RETURN showing the Rate per cent. per annum Discount on LOCAL BILLS, and the Rate of Exchange on BILLS on LONDON, in the Year 1863.

BANKS.	PERIOD.		RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.			RATE OF EXCHANGE ON BILLS ON LONDON. (At 60 days sight)			
	From	To	Under 35 days Cur- rency.	From 95 to 125 days Cur- rency.	Above 125 days Cur- rency.	Maximum Purchase Rate.	Minimum Purchase Rate.	Maximum Selling Rate.	Minimum Selling Rate.
						Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New South Wales	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	½ prem.	1 disc.	1½ prem.	½ prem.
Commercial	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	½ "	1½ "	1 "	Par.
Australasia	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	1½ "	1½ "	2 "	"
Union of Australia	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	1 "	1½ "	1½ "	"
Australian Joint Stock	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	1 "	1 "	1½ "	½ prem.
London Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	¾ "	1 "	1½ "	½ "
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "	Par.
Oriental Chartered	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7 & 8	8 & 9	9 & 10	¾ "	1½ "	1½ "	½ disc.
Agra	1 Jan.	31 Dec.	7	8	9	1 "	1½ "	1½ "	½ "

RATES OF INTEREST.

No. 111.—THE RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS, in the Year 1863, were as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum, to 30 September.
		" " 6 " 3 " " " " " "
		" " 12 " 4 " " " " " "
		" " 3 " 3 " " " " " " from 1 October.
Commercial Bank..	{	On Government Balance (by special arrangement), 4½ per cent. per annum.
		On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 to 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 3 to 4 " " " " "
Bank of Australasia ..	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 3 " " " " " "
		" " 12 " 4 " " " " " "
Union Bank of Australia..	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 4 to 5 " " " " "
		" " 12 " 5 " " " " " "
Australian Joint Stock Bank	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 4 " " " " " "
		" " 12 " 5 to 5½ " " " " "
London Chartered Bank..	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 4 " " " " " "
		" " 12 " 4 to 5½ " " " " "
English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank..	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " 5 " " " " " "
		" " 12 " 5½ to 6 " " " " "
Oriental Chartered Bank..	{	On fixed deposits at 3 month's notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 6 " " " " " " " " 4 to 5 " "
		" " 12 " " " " " " " " 5 to 5½ " "
Agra Bank.. .. .	{	On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
		" " 4 " 4 " " " " " "
		" " 6 " 5 " " " " " "

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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COIN AND BULLION.

No. 112.—RETURN shewing the Amount of COIN and BULLION in the Mint, Treasury, and Military Chests, and the Banks in the Colony, on 31st December, 1863.

	ON 31ST DECEMBER.			AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.			
	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	TOTAL.	British Coin and Australian Sovereigns.	Bullion Gold.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In the Mint .. .. .	.....	45,054 8 9	45,054 8 9	.....	.....	.....
In the Colonial Treasury ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the Military Chest	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the Banks.	New South Wales	182,781 7 1	10,089 2 8	192,870 9 9	300,797 7 3	16,524 4 0	317,321 11 3
	Commercial	149,664 15 4	1,358 7 5	151,023 2 9	218,097 8 9	14,784 9 6	232,881 18 3
	Australasia	111,406 7 3	111,406 7 3	119,750 5 11	4,550 10 11	124,300 16 10
	Union of Australia	22,578 6 3	22,578 6 3	61,814 10 3	7,338 7 4	69,152 17 7
	Australian Joint Stock ..	162,898 12 5	495 17 8	163,394 10 1	110,022 8 3	1,378 16 1	111,401 4 4
	London Chartered	55,378 4 6	55,378 4 6	45,656 15 4	45,656 15 4
	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered ..	41,820 13 0	41,820 13 0	63,526 0 0	63,526 0 0
	Oriental Chartered	235,888 14 9	4,625 13 1	240,514 7 10	231,757 1 5	21,664 19 7	253,422 1 0
	Agra	Nil.
TOTAL	962,426 0 7	61,623 9 7	1,024,049 10 2	1,151,421 17 2	66,241 7 5	1,217,663 4 7	
NOTE.—Amount of Bullion in the Mint, belonging to the Joint Stock Bank on 31st December, 1863, but not passed through the Mint Books on that date .. .. .	.....	949 13 10	949 13 10	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Oriental Chartered Bank, ditto, ditto ..	.....	3,649 10 10	3,649 10 10	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL TOTAL .. .. .	.....	66,222 14 3	1,028,648 14 10	.....	.....	.....

* Includes the Gold in the Mint belonging to the Banks.

No. 113.—DECENNIAL RETURN of COIN and BULLION in the Colonial Treasury, Branch Royal Mint, and the Banks, on 31 December in each Year.

YEAR	COLONIAL TREASURY.	BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.		MILITARY CHEST.	BANKS.		TOTAL.	INCREASE ON PREVIOUS YEAR.	DECREASE ON PREVIOUS YEAR.
	COIN.	COIN.	BULLION.	COIN.	COIN.	BULLION.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	76,000 0 0	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	1,408,525 7 2	37,468 17 3	1,527,064 4 5	.....	954,087 2 7
1855	1,224 12 11	45,318 3 4	.....	1,549,398 4 4	254,675 4 5	1,850,611 5 0	323,547 0 7	.....
1856	390 14 7	39,304 9 6	.....	1,761,764 1 11	50,357 9 3	1,851,596 15 3	1,285 10 3	.....
1857	62 0 1	52,442 10 10	.....	1,248,482 0 1	87,578 3 2	1,338,565 3 2	.....	463,831 12 1
1858	96 18 6	49,481 5 10	.....	1,721,789 0 10	12,035 9 5	1,733,402 15 7	394,837 12 5	.....
1859	117 1 1	61,039 11 4	.....	1,880,543 5 7	11,061 6 7	1,453,711 4 7	.....	929,601 11 0
1860	392 11 1	39,152 18 8	.....	1,490,560 17 9	117,150 11 2	1,647,265 13 8	103,554 9 1	.....
1861	37 19 6	85,822 13 10	.....	1,829,721 18 8	112,408 11 2	1,627,991 3 2	.....	119,274 10 6
1862	60 18 9	11,807 14 2	.....	1,239,636 2 4	153,120 10 11	1,404,715 12 2	.....	123,275 11 0
1863	449,653 13 5	.....	962,426 0 7	16,569 0 10	1,028,648 14 10	.....	376,066 17 4

* Deposited by the New South Wales Savings Bank, under the Act of Council, 17 Victoria, No. 24.

† Exclusive of the Gold in the Mint belonging to the Banks.

‡ Value by weight.

§ Includes £4,699 4s. 8d. lying in the Mint on 31st December, but not passed through the books on that date.

COINS.

No. 114.

The Coins in circulation are the Coins of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns coined at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, all of which are current at their sterling value.

BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.

No. 115.—SCALE of Charges on GOLD imported into the Mint for Coinage.

Importations from 12 to 1,000 ozs. 1 per cent. on standard value.
 Importations from 1,000 ozs. upwards $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard value.

Importations are purchased, after thirty days deposit at the Mint, at £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the standard oz., subject to the above charges; or, after two days deposit, at an additional charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

A reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths per cent. on these charges is allowed in favour of Gold the produce of any portion of the British Territory of Australasia not included in New South Wales.

Duty on Gold imported into the Mint, 1s. 3d. per oz. standard fineness.

AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

No. 116.—RETURN of the Amount of NOTES of the several Banks, in Circulation on 31st December, 1863.

BANKS.	ON 31 DECEMBER, 1863.			AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	238,163	0	0	234,114	18	9
Commercial	197,283	0	0	184,967	3	9
Australasia	64,160	0	0	70,332	19	3
Union of Australia	36,046	0	0	36,913	0	0
Australian Joint Stock.. .. .	133,736	10	0	138,358	12	2
London Chartered	16,045	0	0	14,658	5	5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	33,914	0	0	31,866	0	0
Oriental Chartered	105,000	0	0	115,983	0	0
Agra* .. .. .	.....			.....
TOTAL	£ 824,347	10	0	827,198	19	4

* No notes are put into circulation by this Bank.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

No. 117.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Average Assets and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony, for the Quarters ended 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, 1863.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annun of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
							FIRST QUARTER.									
New South Wales.....	238,533 3 10	3,866 1 0	35,660 13	1,031,469 0 10	1,392,029 2 0	339,557 18 10	28,190 11	56,377 5	216,168 10 4	819,129 0 1	1,700,581 14	6,299,205 0 6	750,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial.....	192,835 0	3,12,044 1 7	5,241 2 9	1,142,134 10	41,395,246 9 11	259,413 11 10	25,472 2 0	30,883 0	217,874 14 8	160,317 13 10	1,245,663 19	721,739,630 2 2	320,000 0 0	15 ½ cent.	24,000 0 0	71,335 2 4
Australasia.....	74,894 0 0	8,861 0 10	708 19 0	524,656 10 1	609,240 0 11	92,406 14 11	6,304 8 2	42,878 0 0	5,561 1 4	4,241 16 1	645,936 14	1,797,378 9 7	900,000 0 0	12 ½ cent.	112,500 0 0	326,325 6 11
Union of Australia.....	39,175 3 11	11,034 10 6	.....	278,674 19 8	329,454 13 1	57,009 15 9	2,341 8 7	14,000 0 0	3,687 0 8	.....	269,632 2 6	337,570 13 5	1,090,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	80,000 0 0	298,544 11 3
Australian Joint Stock.....	167,140 18 6	9,573 15 3	19,025 0 4	699,066 2 3	895,706 5 3	168,439 18 6	1,949 1 5	55,831 0	6,214,99 7 6	28,291 1 0	1,027,097 6 4	4,129,067 15 3	375,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	15,000 0 0	28,871 3 2
London Chartered of Australia.....	14,583 12 4	1,147 18 10	.....	80,032 12 8	55,764 8 5	89,070 4 2	.....	17,815 12 0	940 15 5	.....	236,707 1 4	294,533 12 11	1,090,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0	114,558 10 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.....	39,712 9 8	1,824 11 8	.....	472,757 2 10	505,204 3 9	59,334 0 2	.....	39,664 14 10	3,263 4 7	2,831 12 3	658,466 6 10	745,332 18 8	500,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	15,000 0 0	15,413 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	131,188 0 0	3,745 10 6	275,129 5 2	339,029 8 9	1,239,091 4 5	243,300 7 11	25,534 13 7	27,275 2 4	7,793 0 0	236,846 15 8	847,050 7 10	1,337,770 6 4	1,250,000 0 0	14 ½ cent.	88,500 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	579,032 17 0	65,197 10 11	1,338,364 9 4	6,048,750 15 0	26,918,955 12 3	1,249,067 12 1	89,791 10 10	274,124 15 0	76,603 0 1	1,251,411 4 11	6,036,053 12 11	19,567,059 4 10	6,105,000 0 0	.....	449,700 0 0	1,337,016 8 10
							SECOND QUARTER.									
New South Wales.....	235,060 3 0	3,680 18 11	27,577 10 0	1,695,707 14	21,862,023 6 1	300,689 9 11	17,791 0 7	53,596 0 0	13,085 19 1	893,728 1 8	41,665,508 0	2,914,365 0 9	750,000 0 0	20 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial.....	191,923 7 9	5,653 2 6	17,413 3 11	1,119,743 13 0	4,334,743 7 2	247,464 4 2	16,110 19 0	82,819 16 10	22,204 17 7	145,056 10 7	1,296,672 2	1,760,323 10 2	320,000 0 0	15 ½ cent.	24,000 0 0	71,335 2 4
Australasia.....	71,407 18 5	8,717 11 11	.....	645,374 6 0	631,499 17 1	177,631 4 4	2,868 6 5	31,913 13 11	5,409 2 11	.....	623,025 11 0	841,507 18 7	900,000 0 0	14 ½ cent.	68,000 0 0	340,030 15 3
Union of Australia.....	36,914 11	211,423 13 9	.....	293,181 9 3	331,521 14 2	69,080 10 4	2,042 0 6	14,000 0 0	4,259 18 6	.....	205,955 6 1	355,397 15 5	1,090,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	80,000 0 0	298,544 11 3
Australian Joint Stock.....	135,665 17 6	6,878 17 8	17,460 4 3	720,028 5 4	930,739 4 9	119,319 19 5	1,132 1 5	61,765 16 1	130,993 7 6	46,157 3 6	1,073,596 13	1,332,925 3 0	375,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	15,000 0 0	33,371 3 2
London Chartered of Australia.....	14,288 12 4	2,962 5 8	6 1 8	92,425 11 7	108,783 11 3	47,694 18 11	.....	17,815 12 0	934 16 11	.....	215,907 7 11	281,662 7 9	1,090,000 0 0	8 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0	114,526 16 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.....	31,877 13 5	1,728 19 5	.....	477,550 8 2	511,157 3 0	62,768 17 8	.....	29,737 9 11	3,230 3 1	1,334 6 11	697,923 10 7	794,993 7 2	500,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	15,000 0 0	15,413 9 0
Oriental Chartered.....	113,356 0 0	4,816 7 10	311,531 0 0	840,666 5 9	1,270,418 13 1	262,017 5 2	26,055 10 11	27,222 11 1	7,607 0 0	229,072 9 9	894,404 16	81,457,459 13 7	1,260,000 0 0	16 ½ cent.	100,800 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS.....	883,404 5 7	44,707 17 8	374,048 19 10	5,678,677 13 0	26,980,883 16 7	1,276,405 18 11	65,959 18 10	268,541 0 4	87,756 5 7	1,306,843 11 5	6,763,183 1 4	19,768,579 16 5	6,105,000 0 0	.....	412,800 0 0	1,370,231 17 2

* Includes £1,593 9s. 2d. Government Securities.
 † Includes £12,633 10s. 11d. Government Securities.
 ‡ 15 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 ½ cent. on paid-up Capital.
 § 15 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 ½ cent. on paid-up Capital.
 ¶ 10 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 32s. per share.
 †† 6 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 26s. per share.
 ††† 10 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 32s. per share.

STATISTICS OF

No. 117.—BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—Continued.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.		Coin.	Bullion.	Land and Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits after paying Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	228,246 1 6	547 12 10	48,886 14 11	1,478,747 11	7,175,428 0 10	316,898 6 6	11,484 3 9	54,060 6	413,166 7 7	902,894 15 7	1,154,008 19 0	2,845,522 18 9	750,000 0 0	0 0 20 1/2 cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial	181,316 3 0	6,538 6 0	19,305 10 10	1,127,049 4	6,134,300 10 4	231,828 2 8	11,947 8 11	38,003 0	618,248 10 6	1,028,608 18 4	1,388,016 0	3,176,149 19 2	320,000 0 0	0 0 15 3/4 cent.	24,000 0 0	75,362 17 6
Australasia	70,902 0 4	7,809 1 7	.....	552,858 14 11	631,561 5 10	128,931 9 3	1,167 1 5	31,000 0	7,339 0 7	.....	688,792 13 8	807,170 4 11	900,000 0 0	0 0 14 3/4 cent.	63,000 0 0	340,030 15 3
Union of Australia	26,322 10 0	8,040 1 8	.....	290,634 15 6	334,957 7 2	71,975 7 7	2,043 0 0	14,000 0	4,049 19 10	.....	366,306 19 11	468,405 7 4	1,000,000 0 0	0 0 16 1/2 cent.	80,000 0 0	288,871 8 11
Australian Joint-Stock	176,928 8 5	7,207 2 0	34,387 0 8	733,875 7 2	962,403 10 0	95,779 15 11	1,211 6 0	64,637 10	623,139 5 6	49,087 1 0	1,120,292 10	2,168,137 8 7	375,000 0 0	0 0 8 1/2 cent.	15,000 0 0	39,046 3 5
London Chartered of Australia	14,521 13 10	180 12 0	.....	101,735 0 8	116,438 0 6	59,165 2 7	.....	17,815 12 0	756 13 10	.....	222,478 12 11	291,216 1 4	1,000,000 0 0	0 0 8 1/2 cent.	40,000 0 0	114,526 16 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	32,514 15 4	2,237 10 3	.....	406,540 16 9	631,263 2 4	65,103 3 1	.....	29,651 0 7	8,500 10 9	238 2 9	52,687 14 9	354,189 11 11	500,000 0 0	0 0 6 1/2 cent.	15,000 0 0	25,109 18 9
Oriental Chartered	117,590 0 0	8,077 17 11	845,068 5 0	833,614 9	4,120,800 12 3	251,069 15 11	19,200 9 6	27,282 11 1	7,721 0 0	250,332 10 8	945,971 8	3,147,840 1 10	1,260,000 0 0	0 0 16 1/2 cent.	100,800 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	867,767 1 5	36,033 5 6	449,937 17	5,636,646 2 11	6,978,179 7 8	1,171,081 3 6	47,123 9 7	277,030 0	81,860 17	71,304,350 14 4	6,945,585 8 10 9	27,640 13 10	6,105,000 0 0	.....	412,800 0 0	1,884,048 0 0
New South Wales	224,620 6 11	1,456 1 0	68,284 5	5,140,557 15	21,794,928 8 7	245,833 18 10	8,631 0 4	51,683 2	6,670 5	6,116,412 6	1,442,228 8	4,287,408 11 2	750,000 0 0	0 0 20 1/2 cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial	178,803 15 4	3,809 18 2	16,262 6	8,101,292 12	61,205,108 12 2	148,678 16 6	5,607 7 9	30,835 19	6,120,955 4 10	75,341 0 10	1,452,382 7 10	1,728,400 16 9	320,000 0 0	0 0 15 3/4 cent.	34,000 0 0	76,862 17 6
Australasia	61,127 9 2	8,324 17 0	.....	504,621 1 6	574,673 7 8	80,621 15 2	7,882 12 8	31,000 0	4,222 5 11	.....	665,688 13 10	788,810 7 7	900,000 0 0	0 0 14 3/4 cent.	63,000 0 0	319,030 13 3
Union of Australia	36,581 7 10	9,687 12 4	.....	289,948 7 6	333,117 7 8	49,192 7 4	22,637 0 6	14,000 0	6,995 11 6	.....	318,648 13 4	409,773 12 6	1,000,000 0 0	0 0 16 1/2 cent.	80,000 0 0	288,871 8 11
Australian Joint-Stock	15,774 11 6	5,723 7 1	13,218 13	822,537 3 10	1,017,848 15 6	170,640 10 6	1,202 15 9	68,533 0 11	29,088 9 6	40,009 8 2	1,120,007 1 10	1,430,481 6 7	375,000 0 0	0 0 8 1/2 cent.	15,000 0 0	39,046 3 5
London Chartered of Australia	15,238 3 1	566 2 8	.....	107,847 17 1	120,663 2 10	45,837 8 9	.....	17,815 12 0	1,117 15 5	.....	254,110 2 10	318,000 14 0	1,000,000 0 0	0 0 8 1/2 cent.	40,000 0 0	114,526 16 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	32,302 8 6	2,302 1 9	.....	502,402 0 10	637,066 11 1	66,879 10 9	.....	29,318 14 5	2,425 3 1	289 5 1	735,328 5 4	862,235 18 8	579,585 0 0	0 0 6 1/2 cent.	15,000 0 0	25,109 18 9
Oriental Chartered	111,819 0 0	2,762 16 1	421,979 6 10	811,000 18	3,148,222 1 2	210,580 10 11	16,800 5 9	27,282 11 1	6,551 0 0	266,650 0 11	981,801 10 10	1,508,895 5 2	1,260,000 0 0	0 0 14 1/2 cent.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	841,228 2 4	38,732 16 1	520,354 12	5,601,007 16	6,920,513 6 8	1,612,684 14 8	62,110 2 5	278,808 10 11	70,135 15	31,407,712 1 2	6,968,274 19 2	29,889,816 12 7	6,184,655 0 0	.....	400,200 0 0	1,884,048 0 0

a Includes £30,800 Government Securities.
 b 15 1/2 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 1/2 1/2 cent. on paid-up Capital.
 c 6 1/2 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3 1/2 cent. per share.
 d Includes £2,167 13s. 10d. Government Securities.
 e 6 1/2 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 1/2 1/2 cent. on paid-up Capital.
 f 6 1/2 cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2 1/2 1/2 cent. per share.

NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK.

No. 118.—RETURN shewing the Number of DEPOSITORS, Amount of DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, &c., on 31st December, 1863.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Sydney :— Amount at the credit of 12,554 Depositors	628,368 12 4	Lent on 192 Mortgages, with interest to 31 December, 1863	260,190 15 10
Amount deposited by Government, on account of 1,078 Prisoners of the Crown	8,463 18 2	Lent upon Government Debentures	262,387 14 6
Country Districts :— Amount at the credit of 2,700 Depositors..	131,115 2 7	Amount deposited with the Colonial Treasurer, to 24 December, 1863	1,165 15 0
Drafts drawn by Branch Accountants upon the office in Sydney, and included in their Returns, but not paid on 31 December, 1863	361 9 9	Lent upon Queensland Consolidated Revenue Debentures	51,500 0 0
	763,309 2 10	Lent upon Sydney Corporation Debentures..	10,300 0 0
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund	66,000 0 0	Deposited with Commercial Bank	47,302 2 9
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, carried to next year, to meet future dividends	6,515 2 11	Deposited with English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	52,000 0 0
		Deposited with Oriental Bank	50,463 7 2
		Deposited with Bank of Australasia	60,794 10 4
		Deposited with Joint Stock Bank	20,229 0 0
		Deposited with London Chartered Bank	20,443 0 0
		Permanent Investment in Land and Banking House.....	3,000 0 0
		Cash received from Branch Accountants, after 31 December, 1863, but included in their Returns	1,048 0 2
	£ 840,824 5 9		£ 840,824 5 9

No. 119.—RETURN shewing the RATES of INTEREST charged and received by the NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK, for Money lent on Mortgage, &c., during the Year 1863.

On Mortgages	7 per cent.
On Queensland Government Debentures	6 ..
On City of Sydney Corporation Debentures	6 ..
On Government Debentures :—	
Railway	2/8½ per diem, per £1,000.
Consolidated Revenue	5 per cent.
Interminable	5 ..
On Deposits :—	
With Banks, according to agreement, at	6, 5½, 5, 4½, and 4 per cent,
With the Government	2½ per cent.
Rates of Interest paid to Depositors :—	
5 per cent. per annum.	

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT THE MINT.

No. 120.—RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold Received and Issued at the BRANCH ROYAL MINT, from its Opening on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1863, inclusive.

PERIOD.	GOLD DUST OR FULION RECEIVED FOR COINAGE.		ISSUED.				REVENUE.				TOTAL REVENUE.	
	Weight.	Value at £3 lrs. 10d. per oz.	IN COIN.		IN BULLION.		TOTAL VALUE OF COIN AND BULLION.	From Gold, the produce of New South Wales.	From Gold, the produce of Victoria.	From Gold, the produce of New Zealand, Tasmania, California, Queensland, and from other sources.		
			Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Total Value of Coin.	Weight.						Value at £3 lrs. 10d. per oz.
1855.—14th May to 31st December	217,589-205	871,300 2 0	No. 502,000	No. 21,000	£ 512,500 0 0	1,221-970	4,753 0 11	3,211 14 5	2,193 2 8	2 17 6	5,407 14 7	
1856.—1st January to 31st December	239,491-990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654-850	2,549 16 5	8,079 14 0	3,750 2 7	716 8 0	12,556 4 7	
1857.—1st January to 31st December	223,215-590	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889-880	57,977 5 7	6,001 11 11	2,940 5 2	1,898 17 9	10,840 14 10	
1858.—1st January to 31st December	342,540-530	1,332,084 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927-920	58,125 11 10	13,192 12 11	2,908 8 9	2,047 3 7	19,148 5 3	
1859.—1st January to 31st December	358,127-000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591-620	156,557 5 3	14,641 9 2	1,289 4 1	3,032 8 0	18,968 1 3	
1860.—1st January to 31st December	470,464-300	1,823,637 16 11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500 0 0	48,543-520	195,052 9 2	16,618 6 4	2,869 7 3	2,141 15 0	21,629 9 4	
1861.—1st January to 31st December	477,607-470	1,863,632 2 0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250 0 0	24,830-005	98,187 0 6	19,000 16 8	1,163 17 0	2,403 8 3	22,568 1 11	
1862.—1st January to 31st December	696,311-580	2,700,452 1 1	2,477,500	.....	2,477,500 0 0	74,995-174	298,191 14 4	26,805 10 2	1,004 9 8	4,996 18 3	32,806 18 1
1863.—1st January to 31st December	* 493,332-110	* 1,908,526 17 6	1,255,500	558,500	1,534,750 0 0	84,549-596	342,212 9 10	18,555 6 8	1,082 19 8	4,014 6 7	23,602 12 11	
TOTALS	3,518,680-075	13,698,944 3 8	11,065,500	2,761,000	12,447,000 0 0	304,254-485	1,213,611 13 10	13,660,611 13 10	126,107 2 3	19,161 16 10	21,254 3 8	166,523 2 9

* Countries from which Imported:—

Quantity.	Value.
Ozs.	£ s. d.
401,713-95	1,545,419 0 3
46,149-13	189,783 9 0
39,400-24	150,200 1 10
25-45	99 14 5
2,785-43	10,663 13 8
3,349-51	12,806 19 1
TOTAL	1,008,626 17 6

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

GREAT NORTHERN, GREAT SOUTHERN, AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.
No. 121.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the GREAT NORTHERN, GREAT SOUTHERN, and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS, during the Year 1863.

MONTHS.	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MISCELLANEOUS.			GOODS TRAFFIC.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Number of Passengers.		Amount.	Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Receipts from other sources.	Totals.	Tonnage.	Amount.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.		Working Expenses.	Construction of Extension, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
	Single.	Return.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—													
January.....	8,538	11,326	1,896 4 9	5 4 6	0 10 0	1,901 19 3	14,130	1,121 2 0	2,513 1 3	1,008 19 8	7,592 6 11	9,201 6 7	
February.....	7,340	7,472	1,225 2 3	29 5 6	886 2 0	2,141 9 9	12,664	2,846 13 0	4,988 17 2	1,968 17 2	10,234 18 9	12,201 10 11	
March.....	8,268	8,281	1,159 10 3	13 10 7	1 10 0	1,174 16 10	11,410	1,403 15 0	2,688 12 4	1,910 14 2	3,359 18 10	5,270 11 0	
April.....	7,732	9,051	1,181 6 3	99 4 8	72 3 4	1,352 14 3	11,224	812 17 2	3,165 11 5	1,968 19 1	11,905 10 11	18,872 10 0	
May.....	8,830	13,470	2,055 2 10	108 16 2	75 4 1	2,239 3 1	12,915	1,628 10 2	3,767 13 9	2,779 6 9	24,757 10 4	27,537 0 1	
June.....	7,466	7,068	1,411 1 10	103 5 1	.....	1,514 6 11	14,266	1,868 13 5	3,437 10 4	2,736 17 11	4,924 12 9	7,671 10 8
July.....	7,725	7,757	1,356 1 10	63 10 9	.....	1,420 1 7	16,063	1,407 11 8	3,437 13 3	3,593 5 0	6,481 7 0	16,974 12 0
August.....	7,422	7,747	1,405 0 4	65 3 1	44 15 0	1,675 8 2	14,023	2,020 0 3	3,506 14 2	3,032 3 3	5,079 5 10	9,914 9 1	
September.....	7,837	7,101	1,020 10 7	647 7 9	124 17 0	2,392 15 4	17,048	2,034 13 3	4,417 8 7	3,912 6 4	4,484 0 4	7,776 13 11	
October.....	7,338	6,843	1,477 14 9	316 5 0	.....	1,863 19 0	10,013	3,091 2 3	4,955 2 0	3,384 6 2	8,787 14 8	7,172 10 10
November.....	6,788	8,822	1,476 14 1	179 17 8	12 7 8	1,663 19 5	15,455	1,398 14 2	2,967 13 7	2,543 13 4	7,782 10 6	16,966 12 9	
December.....	8,624	10,741	2,063 7 5	121 7 8	24 0 0	2,208 15 1	14,404	4,695 5 2	6,504 0 3	3,241 10 5	7,153 9 4	10,394 19 9	
TOTALS	93,896	106,379	18,949 6 2	1,763 18 5	1,241 9 10	21,544 9 5	162,430	24,239 4 3	45,783 13 8	32,980 0 6	98,074 8 1	131,054 8 7	
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY—													
January.....	19,076	11,821	3,160 5 6	62 12 8	5 14 0	3,228 12 2	3,425	1,059 0 7	4,887 18 9	3,416 4 10	6,248 4 11	9,068 0 9	
February.....	14,793	12,529	2,659 3 5	37 11 6	18 15 2	2,695 16 1	3,659	1,439 13 11	4,135 10 0	3,776 10 4	14,648 6 6	18,824 16 10	
March.....	14,491	14,677	2,650 13 4	173 4 8	24 2 6	2,845 0 6	3,689	1,457 2 2	4,305 3 0	3,668 12 2	41,343 16 10	45,069 8 0	
April.....	16,821	13,377	3,046 16 11	27 15 3	8 9 0	3,033 1 3	4,281	1,818 1 3	4,901 2 5	3,450 5 8	12,452 5 4	15,972 11 0	
May.....	16,908	12,109	2,918 19 4	54 2 4	100 3 0	3,022 4 8	4,109	1,402 18 11	4,484 18 7	3,368 12 3	11,890 2 8	14,756 14 11	
June.....	16,248	10,847	2,551 9 7	65 6 10	0 18 9	2,417 15 2	3,310	2,475 9 10	4,893 5 0	3,568 11 1	9,577 13 5	13,111 4 0	
July.....	10,810	17,894	3,919 18 0	70 8 11	88 5 8	4,023 12 7	3,732	1,823 8 0	5,847 0 7	6,028 16 0	12,822 17 3	18,851 13 3	
August.....	9,939	16,897	2,770 13 7	85 2 9	301 1 0	3,106 17 4	3,657	1,803 10 7	4,910 7 11	4,034 4 7	7,481 6 7	12,215 11 2	
September.....	11,002	15,900	2,830 12 0	102 4 1	1 10 0	3,003 6 10	4,288	1,872 1 9	4,875 8 7	5,118 19 7	17,072 5 0	22,701 5 4	
October.....	10,668	17,007	3,036 9 8	39 3 3	23 3 3	3,099 6 0	4,288	3,957 16 2	7,037 2 2	5,974 18 1	9,602 3 2	15,637 1 3	
November.....	13,224	10,662	2,694 15 4	377 6 11	2 16 3	3,374 13 6	4,128	1,784 6 0	5,109 4 6	4,293 19 2	8,111 12 1	12,407 11 3	
December.....	13,684	10,756	3,333 17 4	120 12 8	258 8 5	4,237 13 5	4,065	3,477 3 0	7,715 1 5	6,107 19 4	7,612 13 1	13,720 12 5	
TOTALS	173,669	164,000	36,248 0 9	1,106 1 8	787 7 0	38,201 9 5	45,411	24,920 13 6	63,122 2 11	53,471 13 1	158,993 0 7	212,461 19 8	
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—													
January.....	6,165	2,400	1,239 19 0	46 10 6	.....	1,286 9 0	682	678 15 9	1,965 5 3	469 8 9	2,488 7 5	2,947 16 2
February.....	5,917	2,753	1,164 12 8	4 9 6	.....	1,169 2 2	595	786 14 11	1,905 17 1	799 13 2	2,822 3 7	3,121 15 9
March.....	5,218	2,117	1,139 8 4	45 6 8	.....	1,181 3 0	768	800 9 0	2,048 7 0	775 5 7	9,044 16 0	9,829 1 7
April.....	5,252	2,470	1,072 19 7	4 1 6	.....	1,076 1 7	680	904 13 11	2,001 11 6	853 12 0	8,291 16 8	9,146 9 2
May.....	4,984	3,015	1,673 19 1	18 3 0	.....	1,691 7 7	584	985 8 2	2,145 15 9	1,062 1 7	8,072 9 1	9,194 10 8
June.....	4,934	3,412	1,890 13 8	28 0 7	.....	1,909 11 0	743	841 15 4	1,757 0 9	1,883 14 10	9,699 5 8	10,843 0 6
July.....	3,761	3,470	1,687 12 1	4 16 0	.....	1,694 9 8	1,200	823 11 1	3,127 0 9	1,665 7 10	8,769 17 5	9,793 5 9
August.....	3,689	2,581	1,032 12 1	6 1 0	.....	1,038 12 11	1,094	867 7 9	1,681 9 8	619 9 0	9,162 18 0	9,766 5 0
September.....	3,044	2,664	1,034 15 8	6 8 0	5 19 6	1,040 13 3	1,059	684 4 7	1,734 19 10	9,847 14 7	9,847 14 7	10,483 9 9	
October.....	4,259	2,090	1,064 18 2	4 3 9	.....	1,068 11 11	1,017	1,235 9 0	2,209 13 6	983 0 0	15,830 6 2	16,833 0 2
November.....	4,859	2,090	1,064 18 2	4 3 9	.....	1,068 11 11	977	920 13 2	1,705 15 7	1,682 11 7	13,682 11 7	13,609 4 0
December.....	5,659	2,130	1,543 13 9	13 16 0	1 9 10	1,563 19 7	977	993 13 2	2,567 17 9	1,083 19 3	15,485 10 5	14,534 15 3	
TOTALS	54,765	34,485	13,095 14 8	184 0 10	7 8 4	18,880 18 10	10,070	9,890 13 1	23,780 10 11	10,119 0 3	109,888 0 2	120,007 0 5	
GENERAL TOTALS	323,249	305,070	68,480 1 7	8,103 15 11	2,036 0 2	73,632 17 8	213,520	50,063 9 10	192,686 7 6	90,570 13 10	366,955 9 10	463,526 3 8	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

No. 122.—RETURN of the Number of TELEGRAMS sent from each of the Stations in the Colony, distinguishing Paid from Unpaid Telegrams, during the Year 1863; also, the distance in Miles and Cost of same.

NAME OF STATION.	Number of Paid Telegrams.	Amount received.			Number of Unpaid Telegrams.	Total Number of Telegrams.	Number of Miles of Telegraph.	Cost of Electric Telegraph.			REMARKS.	
		£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
Sydney	40,743	13,215	12	9½		40,743						
Rodfern	1,345	179	19	11		1,345						
Parramatta	1,798	179	3	10		1,798						
Liverpool	434	58	18	5		434						
Campbelltown	1,242	175	3	2		1,242						
Wollongong	1,289	206	7	3		1,289			4,726	4	4	Kiandra Line.
Kiama	621	107	8	2		621						
Picton	627	88	2	8		627			10,945	12	2	Deniliquin Line.
Berrima	511	85	12	0		511						
Goulburn	2,742	757	7	7		2,742			998	19	11	Do. to Echuca Line.
Braidwood	1,209	380	2	7		1,209						
Yass	1,901	474	6	9		1,901			2,494	15	0	Braidwood Line.
Gundagai	1,032	234	11	10		1,032						
Kyamba	80	17	17	11		80						
Albury	15,826	540	17	8		15,826			2,830	8	2	{ Wollongong and Kiama Line.
Tumut	900	274	11	9		900						
Kiandra	266	88	9	2		266						
Wagga Wagga	1,514	484	18	8		1,514			4,026	3	2	{ Burrangong Gold Fields Line.
Urana	490	192	17	6		490						
Deniliquin	1,923	755	13	11		1,923			8,121	2	6	Western Line.
South Head	237	14	7	0		237						
Penrith	1,480	203	13	7		1,480			1,730	11	11	Mudgee to Orange Line.
Hartley	609	88	12	1		609						
Bathurst	5,461	1,537	11	8	Nil	5,461	2,683		5,887	7	7	Mudgee Line.
Orange	1,610	353	18	8		1,610						
Forbes	3,850	1,124	1	4		3,850			2,505	19	10	Wellington Line.
Young	2,077	846	0	11		2,077						
Sofala	936	168	2	10		936			12,066	1	6	Northern Line.
Tambaroora	1,087	207	17	6		1,087						
Windeyer	409	96	0	8		409			21,354	15	10	{ Boundary of Queensland Line.
Mudgee	2,770	771	0	0		2,770						
Wellington	733	196	0	6		733						
Windsor	1,107	202	19	4		1,107			4,576	14	11	{ Grafton and Tenterfield Line.
Wollombi	115	23	2	1		115						
Maitland	5,008	1,174	19	0		5,008						
Morpeth	1,390	252	15	0		1,390			3,232	1	6	Add Wire to Newcastle.
Newcastle	4,600	1,034	4	7		4,600						
Singleton	1,940	360	2	6		1,940						
Muswellbrook	1,010	170	4	10		1,010						
Scone	443	84	2	5		443						
Murrurundi	875	261	16	11		875						
Tamworth	1,054	287	10	6		1,054						
Bendemeer	298	61	3	7		298						
Armidale	3,300	459	16	3		3,300						
Glen Innes	459	113	15	7		459						
Tenterfield	4,197	301	3	9		4,197						
Grafton	1,132	320	2	5		1,132						
East Maitland	58	12	9	4		58						
TOTAL	124,638	29,215	18	4½	.....	124,638	2,683		117,185	9	11	

NOTE.—Colonial Architect's expenditure at Stations not included.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

POST OFFICES—LETTERS, &c.

No. 123.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of Post Offices, &c., and of Letters, Newspapers, Petitions, &c., passing through the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED.	NUMBER OF LETTERS.			NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.		NUMBER OF PETITIONS TO THE QUEEN, THE GOVERNOR, THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS, AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.		TOTALS.			INCOME. £ s. d.	EXPENDITURE. £ s. d.					
				Foreign.	Inland.	Town.	Foreign.	Inland.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Petitions.	Letters.	Newspapers.			Petitions.				
1854	154	216	967,669	592,373	1,113,358	131,860	906,556	1,012,836	9	1,837,591	1,919,192	9	24,127	19	5	52,333	2	7		
1855	165	217	1,023,255	617,041	1,309,530	187,608	819,376	1,231,613	10	2,114,179	2,100,989	10	24,902	5	7	60,221	8	1		
1856	177	248	1,106,722	642,183	1,481,416	245,339	710,282	1,371,065	57	2,366,938	2,081,347	57	29,458	10	11	58,879	11	3		
1857	199	274	1,289,386	657,416	1,621,758	323,745	774,175	1,440,236	21	2,602,919	2,214,411	21	35,715	13	4	63,220	4	7		
1858	213	295	1,487,034	729,581	2,476,515	277,113	794,740	2,013,400	INLAND PARCELS AND BOOK PARCELS		3,483,209	2,805,140			33,953	15	8	69,660	9	3
									Packets postal with the 5th Clause 13 Vic., No. 12. 21,095 28,105 Foreign. 8,348 24,455 24,789 86,238 40,260	Packets and Book parcels posted in the office with the new Regulations, dated 1 April, 1857. 44,469 34,492 47,085 63,669 130,444 231,293	3,483,209 3,977,920 4,230,761 4,369,463 5,092,545 5,662,889	2,805,140 3,168,299 3,663,783 3,884,245 3,460,936 4,554,739	..... ..... Packets, &c. 83,736	44,469 34,492 47,085 63,669 130,444 231,293 15,252	44,469 34,492 47,085 63,669 130,444 231,293	71,805 71,805 72,371 81,185 81,514 87,598	13 10 15 4 11 10			
1859	253	335	1,461,994	783,431	2,895,545	348,844	801,274	2,367,025			3,977,920	3,168,299			44,889	12	0	71,805	13	10
1860	287	378	1,461,518	808,746	3,012,345	349,670	910,478	2,758,305			4,230,761	3,663,783			45,612	10	3	72,371	15	4
1861	340	421	1,982,498	860,466	3,160,196	352,801	867,879	2,516,966			4,369,463	3,884,245			48,167	16	6	81,185	4	0
1862	368	456	2,165,426	945,216	3,750,879	396,420	932,861	2,528,075			5,092,545	3,460,936			56,305	5	3	81,514	7	11
1863	397	493	2,357,408	1,029,227	4,224,015	409,597	1,002,755	3,551,984			5,662,889	4,554,739			57,742	6	5	87,598	11	10

* Temporary Clerks not included. b Number of Miles travelled by Mail Conveyance. c Extent of Postal Lines. d Includes the sum of £17,229 estimated as Outstanding Liabilities for the year.

STATISTICS OF

MONEYS PAID FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 124.—DECENNIAL RETURN shewing the Amount of Money paid out of the Revenues of the Colony, on Account of Immigration.

YEAR.	Bounties for the introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after arrival.	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Advances from the Colonial Treasury to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, including Premium on Bills of Exchange.	Remittances on Account of Land and Immigration Deposits paid into the Colonial Treasury.	Immigration Remittances under the Regulations, on Collection, and Refunds to Depositors.	Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Expenses of Quarantine.	TOTAL OUTLAY.	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS INTRODUCED.	
											Immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government.	Total Number of Immigrants.
1854	£ s. d. 1,010 0 0	£ s. d. 4,193 9 0	£ s. d. 3,815 0 5	£ s. d. 4,642 17 6	£ s. d. 191,352 0 0	£ s. d. 19,194 0 0	£ s. d. 11,576 3 2	£ s. d. 6 18 6	£ s. d. 6,865 5 11	£ s. d. 212,555 14 6	7,309	7,309
1855	£ s. d. 13,365 0 0	£ s. d. 12,902 17 6	£ s. d. 10,903 15 7	£ s. d. 6,554 4 8	£ s. d. 88,135 5 3	£ s. d. 3,969 0 0	£ s. d. 26,424 2 6	£ s. d. 15 3 10	£ s. d. 3,512 18 2	£ s. d. 165,782 12 6	14,567	14,567
1856	£ s. d. 8,289 0 0	£ s. d. 6,906 17 10	£ s. d. 6,503 3 4	£ s. d. 6,539 13 10	£ s. d. 71,200 0 0	£ s. d. 523 3 8	£ s. d. 19,359 1 3	£ s. d. 1 11 1	£ s. d. 1,376 5 7	£ s. d. 120,648 16 7	7,210	7,210
1857	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 8,489 18 0	£ s. d. 2,169 10 1	£ s. d. 2,668 19 10	£ s. d. 110,551 11 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 15,210 1 6	£ s. d. 3 8 2	£ s. d. 510 1 5	£ s. d. 139,003 10 3	10,205	10,205
1858	£ s. d. 1,449 0 0	£ s. d. 6,099 3 0	£ s. d. 2,738 3 7	£ s. d. 2,885 8 5	£ s. d. 52,465 5 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 23,006 2 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,866 13 10	£ s. d. 90,459 16 9	6,916	6,916
1859	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5,747 13 6	£ s. d. 1,708 11 1	£ s. d. 2,681 4 2	£ s. d. 50,477 5 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 19,921 0 5	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,069 10 1	£ s. d. 81,605 4 3	5,114	5,114
1860	£ s. d. 138 0 0	£ s. d. 3,531 18 0	£ s. d. 1,106 1 8	£ s. d. 2,240 11 0	£ s. d. 17,300 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 4,055 10 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 573 10 5	£ s. d. 29,000 18 3	3,089	3,089
1861	£ s. d. 138 0 0	£ s. d. 1,985 8 0	£ s. d. 367 3 11	£ s. d. 1,273 6 11 1,657 8 1 ^a	£ s. d. 11,300 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 2,332 12 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 379 16 6	£ s. d. 20,033 15 8	1,589	1,589
1862	£ s. d. 66 0 0	£ s. d. 3,264 14 0	£ s. d. 745 19 2	£ s. d. 1,649 10 5 3,203 1 1 ^a	£ s. d. 51,650 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 2,506 12 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 370 13 0	£ s. d. 63,356 10 6	2,631	2,631
1863	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5,855 13 0	£ s. d. 1,014 4 11	£ s. d. 1,955 10 0 202 0 2 ^b	£ s. d. 59,835 6 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 14,297 0 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 327 2 7	£ s. d. 83,486 17 2	4,633	4,633

^a Salaries and Allowances of Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, Agents and Lecturers in the United Kingdom.^b Further Expenses on account of Agents and Lecturers in England.

NOTE.—In columns 4 and 5, the figures from the year 1856 to 1863 inclusive have been readjusted at the Audit Office.

MONEYS BORROWED FOR IMMIGRATION.

No. 125.—RETURN shewing the state of the Account, on the 31st December, 1863, of MONEYS BORROWED for the purposes of IMMIGRATION.

YEAR.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES PAYABLE EITHER IN LONDON OR IN THE COLONY.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ON WHAT TERMS SOLD.—RATE.	AMOUNT OF PREMIUM.	NET PROCEEDS REALIZED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES PAID OFF.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1863.	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID ON LAND AND IMMIGRATION DEBENTURES.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	3,000 0 0	2½d. per cent. per diem.	£5 10 0 per cent. premium..	165 0 0	3,165 0 0	60,000 0 0		
	3,000 0 0		1 12 6 " " "	48 15 0	3,048 15 0			
	30,000 0 0		1 7 6 " " "	412 10 0	30,412 10 0			
	24,000 0 0		0 10 0 " " "	120 0 0	24,120 0 0			
1855	3,000 0 0	3½d. per cent. per diem.	At par		3,000 0 0			
	30,000 0 0		£1 10s. discount.. .. .		29,550 0 0			
	20,000 0 0		£1 2s. 11d. disc.; Bills on London, @ 1 per cent. premium.		19,575 1 8			
1856							25,893 19 11	
1857							22,792 4 10	
1858							19,451 6 0½	
1859							21,408 17 1	
1860						53,000 0 0		
1861	55,500 0 0	5 per cent.	19s. 11½d. discount		54,945 16 0		55,500 0 0	2,775 0 0
1862	50,000 0 0	Ditto.	Not known				50,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
1863								

* Annual interest payable.

STATISTICS OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 126.—GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE AND RECEIPTS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND OF THEIR EXPENDITURE, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Dr. Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
To Cash Balances at the Credit of the following Accounts, on the 31st December, 1862, viz. :—		By Payments in the year 1863, under the following Accounts, viz. :—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	213,756 15 5	Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 2	2,043,464 11 10				
Loans' Account	118,662 8 11	Loans' Account, Statement No. 3	537,795 9 10				
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	12,800 8 8	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	6,976 14 9				
Assessment on Sheep Account	8,114 6 10	Assessment on Sheep Account (Scab Act)	8,150 6 2				
Police Reward Fund	19,218 11 8	Police Reward Fund	633 11 9				
Police Superannuation Fund	6,757 10 8	Police Superannuation Fund	5,053 14 4				
Special Receipts' Account	85,543 16 11	Special Receipts' Account	97,834 14 11				
'Trust Money's' Deposit Account	66,401 9 4	'Trust Money's' Deposit Account	86,708 5 8				2,786,637 9 3
	530,768 8 5						
To Receipts in the year 1863, as per the following Statements, viz. :—		By Issues on Account—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 1	1,534,187 0 9	Loans' Account	74,071 9 2				
Loans' Account, Statement No. 3	649,116 5 4	Police Reward Fund	14 3 8				74,085 12 10
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	91,165 15 4						
Assessment on Sheep Account	85 19 4						
Police Reward Fund	3,297 6 4						
Police Superannuation Fund	3,355 17 3						
Special Receipts' Account	74,249 6 2						
'Trust Money's' Deposit Account	73,344 4 4						
	2,346,766 14 10						
To Issues on Account Adjusted.—		By Cash Balances at the Credit of the following Accounts, on the 31st December, 1863, viz. :—					
Balance of Adjustments over Advances to Public Officers, on the following Accounts, viz. :—		Loans' Account	155,911 15 3				
Consolidated Revenue Fund, as per Account Current	223,637 8 4	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	14,644 2 7				
Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account	153 13 4	Police Reward Fund	21,848 2 7				
Police Superannuation Fund	14 3 8	Police Superannuation Fund	6,077 17 3				
	223,805 5 4	Special Receipts' Account	61,958 8 2				
To Balance at the Debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1863	66,883 7 4	'Trust Money's' Deposit Account	53,040 8 0				312,450 13 10
TOTAL.. .. .	£ 3,173,203 15 11	TOTAL	£ 3,173,203 15 11				

N.B.—The details of the several Accounts will be found in the Auditor General's Statements presented to Parliament.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

No. 127.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE and RECEIPTS of the Colony, in the Year 1863, compared with the Year 1862, shewing the INCREASE or DECREASE.

HEAD OF REVENUE.		TOTAL, 1862.		AMOUNT, 1863.		TOTAL, 1863.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.											
Customs—	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	.. .. .	333,986	13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine	.. .. .	36,613	12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ale, Porter, and Beer of all sorts	.. .. .	10,673	9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	.. .. .	73,615	19 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	.. .. .	68,810	18 1	..	..	616,008	12 1	6,685	16 2	..	..
Sugar and Molasses	.. .. .	77,461	4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory	.. .. .	9,103	14 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	.. .. .	5,312	17 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ad Valorem Duties	.. .. .	530	2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	.. .. .	609,372	15 11	..	..	14,586	13 4	14,056	13 4	..	..
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony	.. .. .	35,642	19 7	..	..	35,650	13 7	7	14 0	..	..
Gold Revenue—	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty on Gold { Collected by the Collector of Customs	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { Collected by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint	.. .. .	4,829	17 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners' Rights	.. .. .	24,671	16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Licenses	.. .. .	9,718	10 0	..	..	44,370	0 3	..	..	43,519	11 10
Leases of Auriferous Tracts	.. .. .	1,245	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold, &c.	.. .. .	1,520	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	.. .. .	2,384	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mint Receipts	.. .. .	87,889	12 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Revenue—	.. .. .	32,806	18 1	..	..	23,602	12 11	..	..	9,204	5 2
.. { Auction Sales	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { Selections	.. .. .	110,261	5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { Conditional Purchases	.. .. .	17,949	13 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	.. .. .	63,902	11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	.. .. .	80,147	10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rents of Land	.. .. .	263	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quit Rents	.. .. .	71	6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Survey of Land	.. .. .	90,693	6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increased Assessment and Rent of Runs, 22 Victoria, No. 17	.. .. .	1,925	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licenses to cut Timber and make Bricks, &c., on Crown Lands	.. .. .	5,057	17 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Leases	.. .. .	938	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	416,769	17 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rents—Exclusive of Land—	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolls and Ferries	.. .. .	614	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolls (Main Roads Act, 1855)	.. .. .	16,374	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharves	.. .. .	3,626	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military Canton, Sydney	.. .. .	60	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Buildings and Premises	.. .. .	140	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glebe Island Abattoirs	.. .. .	1,201	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glebe Island Bridge	.. .. .	943	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	.. .. .	22,675	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	.. .. .	1,205,157	13 7	1,128,349	10 11	21,415	3 0	98,223	5 8	..	..

No. 127.—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—Continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE.		TOTAL, 1882.	AMOUNT, 1883.	TOTAL, 1883.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—Continued.						
Licenses—						
	Brought forward	1,205,157 13 7	.....	1,128,349 10 11	21,415 3 0	98,223 5 8
	To Wholesale Spirit Dealers .. .. .	.....	6,120 0 0			
	To Auctioneers .. .. .	.....	1,513 12 0			
	To Bonded Storekeepers .. .. .	.....	4,008 17 6			
	To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors .. .. .	.....	59,622 18 2			
	Billiard and Bagatelle .. .. .	.....	2,220 0 0			
	To Distillers and Rectifiers .. .. .	.....	60 0 0	74,636 12 0	693 16 7	
	To Hawkers and Pedlars .. .. .	.....	534 12 8			
	To Pawnbrokers .. .. .	.....	260 0 0			
	Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry .. .. .	.....	48 0 0			
	All other Licenses .. .. .	.....	310 11 8			
		74,002 15 5				
	Postage	56,805 5 3	.....	57,742 6 5	1,437 1 2	
	Fines and Forfeitures—					
	Sheriff .. .. .	.....	852 6 6			
	Courts of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....	2,611 9 10			
	Water Police Court .. .. .	.....	880 18 9			
	For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands .. .. .	.....	634 6 7			
	Proceeds of Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property .. .. .	.....	250 1 2	5,270 5 8	1,269 3 5	
	Other Fines .. .. .	.....	654 12 6			
		4,001 2 3	.....		
	Fees of Office—					
	On Commissions to Public Officers .. .. .	.....	47 5 0			
	On Certificates of Naturalization .. .. .	.....	208 18 6			
	On the Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds .. .. .	.....	2,655 0 0			
	Registrar General .. .. .	.....	2,975 1 3			
	Prothonotary of Supreme Court .. .. .	.....	8,342 2 2			
	Master in Equity .. .. .	.....	1,152 10 10			
	Curator of Intestate Estates .. .. .	.....	344 1 4			
	Insolvent Court .. .. .	.....	1,562 0 11			
	Sheriff .. .. .	.....	897 10 10			
	District Courts .. .. .	.....	5,374 19 11			
	Courts of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....	2,644 9 8			
	Water Police Court .. .. .	.....	650 11 10			
	Shipping Masters .. .. .	.....	2,648 11 0			
	Steam Navigation Board .. .. .	.....	253 0 0			
	Court of Claims .. .. .	.....	8 6 0			
	Under Gold Fields Act .. .. .	.....	30 0 0			
	Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoirs .. .. .	.....	777 17 0			
	Other Fees .. .. .	.....	95 0 0			
		24,631 1 2	.....	25,662 6 8	1,031 5 1	
	Carried forward	1,304,097 17 8	.....	1,291,721 1 3	25,846 9 3	98,223 5 8

No. 127.—REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—Continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE.		TOTAL, 1862.	AMOUNT, 1863.	TOTAL, 1863.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.—Continued.						
Railways—	Brought forward..	1,364,097 17 8	.....	1,291,721 1 3	25,846 9 3	98,228 5 8
Railway Tolls	.....	.....	128,553 10 1	.....	.....	.....
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Property	.....	.....	412 9 11	.....	.....	.....
Advertising in Carriages	.....	.....	301 4 3	.....	.....	.....
Rents	.....	.....	99 3 4	129,469 18 5	32,439 8 6	.....
Hire of Machinery	.....	.....	50 12 6	.....	.....	.....
Fines, &c.	.....	.....	19 2 9	.....	.....	.....
Unclaimed Wages	.....	.....	13 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	.....	19 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph Receipts	.....	97,029 9 11	.....	31,904 15 2	8,464 12 3	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	23,440 2 11	.....	56,323 6 7	22,032 3 7	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	34,291 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilotage—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Jackson	.....	.....	7,911 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Out Ports	.....	.....	4,969 11 0	12,901 4 0	458 12 2	.....
Harbour Dues	.....	12,442 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonnage Dues, Newcastle	.....	1,413 2 4	.....	1,469 3 4	46 1 0	.....
Fees on Certificates of Competency to Masters of Vessels	.....	3,296 9 6	.....	3,539 2 0	242 12 6	.....
Immigration Remittances	.....	483 11 0	.....	442 6 0	.....	41 6 0
Commission on Money Orders	.....	21,145 8 6	.....	.....	.....	21,145 8 6
Rates under the Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861	.....	60 0 0	.....	567 4 0	567 4 0	.....
Rates under the Chinese Immigrants Regulation and Restriction Act of 1861	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0	200 0 0	.....
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE..	£	1,537,699 16 8	.....	1,328,537 0 9	30,297 3 3	119,409 19 2
Police Reward Fund	.....	2,898 12 6	.....	3,297 6 4	398 13 10	.....
Police Superannuation Fund	.....	2,077 19 7	.....	3,359 17 8	1,281 17 8	.....
Loans—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Victoria, No. 19	.....	644,285 9 6	.....	613,247 7 6	.....	31,038 2 0
Church and School Estates Fund—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leases and Licenses to occupy Lands	.....	9,179 5 7	.....	8,866 15 4	.....	313 10 3
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£	2,216,141 3 10	.....	2,157,368 7 2	91,977 14 9	150,761 11 5

EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULES A, B, & C.

No. 128.—STATEMENT shewing the EXPENDITURE under the SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, annexed to the Act 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54, on Account of the Year 1863.

APPROPRIATION.		EXPENDITURE.		UNEXPENDED BALANCE.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE A.							
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief ..	7,000 0 0	His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.	7,000 0 0	.....		
Governor's Private Secretary	400 0 0	Governor's Private Secretary ..	400 0 0	.....		
	7,400 0 0		7,400 0 0	.....		
Chief Justice	2,000 0 0	Chief Justice	2,000 0 0	.....		
Puisne Judges (two)	3,000 0 0	Puisne Judges (two)	3,000 0 0	.....		
Judge, Moreton Bay	1,500 0 0	Judge, Moreton Bay .. .. .	.....	1,500 0 0			
Master in Equity and Curator of Intestate Estates, and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	1,000 0 0	Master in Equity, &c. .. .. .	.....	² 1,000 0 0			
Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Commissioner of the Courts of Requests.	800 0 0	Chairman of Quarter Sessions, &c.	.....	³ 800 0 0			
	8,300 0 0		5,000 0 0	3,300 0 0			
Colonial Secretary	2,000 0 0	Colonial Secretary	2,000 0 0	.....		
Colonial Treasurer	1,250 0 0	Colonial Treasurer	1,250 0 0	.....		
Attorney General.. .. .	1,500 0 0	Attorney General	1,500 0 0	.....		
Solicitor General	1,000 0 0	Solicitor General	416 13 4	⁴ 583 6 8			
Auditor General	900 0 0	Auditor General	900 0 0	.....		
	6,650 0 0		6,066 13 4	583 6 8			
SCHEDULE B.							
Pensions to Judges	4,550 0 0	Pensions to Judges	1,575 0 0	⁵ 2,975 0 0			
Pensions to Political Officers	5,900 0 0	Pensions to Political Officers ..	4,787 10 0	⁶ 1,112 10 0			
Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.	3,500 0 0	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.	3,184 19 0	⁷ 315 1 0			
	13,950 0 0		9,547 9 0	4,402 11 0			
SCHEDULE C.							
Church of England	14,634 6 5	Church of England	13,352 6 5	1,282 0 0			
Presbyterian Church	2,852 15 11	Presbyterian Church	2,852 0 0	0 15 11			
Wesleyan Methodist Church	1,572 10 6	Wesleyan Methodist Church ..	1,572 10 4	0 0 2			
Roman Catholic Church	8,940 7 2	Roman Catholic Church	7,798 0 1	1,142 7 1			
	⁸ 28,000 0 0		25,574 16 10	⁹ 2,425 3 2			
¹ Reverted to the "Consolidated Revenue Fund"—Ceased to be a charge upon the Government of New South Wales, on the erection of the Colony of Queensland, 1st December, 1859. ² Ditto ditto —Salary of Master in Equity lapsed from 1st January, 1856, by the appointment of S. F. Milford, Esq., as Puisne Judge. ³ Ditto ditto —Salary of Chairman of Quarter Sessions lapsed, by the appointment of Thomas Callaghan, Esq., to that office, in the room of Alfred Cheeke, Esq. ⁴ Ditto ditto —Office vacant from 1 January to the 31 July, 1863. ⁵ Of this amount, £2,450 reverted to the "Consolidated Revenue Fund." ⁶ Of this amount, £1,000 reverted to the "Consolidated Revenue Fund."—Lapsed by the death of C. D. Riddell, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer. ⁷ Of this amount, £174 7s. 3d. reverted to the "Consolidated Revenue Fund." ⁸ The Revenue derived from Bishopthorpe Estate, viz., £456 4s. 2d., is not included. ⁹ Of this amount, the following sums reverted to the "Consolidated Revenue Fund," under the operation of the Act 26 Victoria, No. 19, viz.:— Church of England £7 13 6 Presbyterian Church 0 15 11 Wesleyan Methodist Church 0 0 2 Roman Catholic Church... .. . 823 5 5							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

No. 129.—STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1863, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	SALARIES.	CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICT., CAP. 54.^a			
Schedule A	18,466 13 4	} 61,071 19 11
Schedule B .. .. .	.....	10,218 2 4
Schedule C .. .. .	.....	32,387 4 3
TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C ^b	£	61,071 19 11	61,071 19 11
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B.			
Schedule A—			
Chief Justice, 20 Victoria, No. 5	600 0 0	} 1,849 19 10
Puisne Judges, ditto .. .. .	.....	1,000 0 0
Colonial Treasurer, 20 Victoria, No. 18 .. .. .	.....	249 19 10
Schedule B—			
Lady Forbes, Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice	200 0 0	} 2,730 14 8
Lady Dowling, Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice .. .. .	.....	200 0 0
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General .. .. .	.....	200 0 0
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela .. .. .	.....	75 0 0
Mrs. Anne Petric, daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N. .. .. .	.....	100 0 0
Mr. E. R. Stack, late Master of the Benevolent Asylum .. .. .	.....	133 6 8
William Bland, in consideration of Public Services .. .. .	.....	300 0 0
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol .. .. .	.....	33 12 4
Charles Ormsby, late Superintendent, Cockatoo Island .. .. .	.....	72 4 9
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs .. .. .	.....	61 6 0
Charles Watson, late Pilot, Moreton Bay .. .. .	.....	1 14 6
King Barton, late Clerk to the Private Secretary .. .. .	.....	94 10 0
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor (General's Orderlies) .. .. .	.....	40 16 8
William Macpherson, late Clerk of the Legislative Council .. .. .	.....	431 13 4
William W. Darke, late Assistant Surveyor .. .. .	.....	158 0 11
G. N. Russell, late Tide Waiter, Customs .. .. .	.....	31 19 1
James Bean, late Messenger, Surveyor General's Office .. .. .	.....	29 7 3
F. Short, late Storehouseman in the Colonial Storekeeper's Department .. .. .	.....	39 1 0
Samuel Raymond, late Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Curator of Intestate Estates .. .. .	.....	198 12 4
Patrick Plunkett, late Police Magistrate, Goulburn .. .. .	.....	113 1 10
Thomas Easton, late Foreman of Works, Fitzroy Dry Dock .. .. .	.....	92 4 7
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol .. .. .	.....	34 4 10
Michael O'Beirne, late Messenger, Sheriff's Department .. .. .	.....	51 18 0
James Riley, late Sheriff's Bailiff at Goulburn .. .. .	.....	33 5 9
Margaret Forster, late Matron, Goulburn Gaol .. .. .	.....	9 14 10
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B.. .. .	£	4,580 14 6	4,580 14 6
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.			
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief	815 0 1	455 12 0	1,270 12 1
Executive Council	910 17 6	79 12 0	990 9 6
Legislative Council	5,240 0 0	350 16 6	5,590 16 6
Legislative Assembly	6,524 2 9	917 15 4	7,441 18 1
Legislative Council and Assembly	1,932 14 6	1,079 1 1	3,011 15 6
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.. .. .	£ 15,422 14 9	2,882 16 11	18,305 11 8
III.—THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY.			
Principal Secretary	4,678 13 9	273 5 4	4,951 19 1
Registrar General	7,783 8 9	3,669 9 1	11,452 17 10
Educational—			
National Schools	35,264 11 4	} 82,465 3 1
Denominational Schools .. .. .	.....	32,177 14 11
Protestant Orphan School	1,126 18 8	2,080 4 4	
Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,069 14 0	3,245 19 10	
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Victoria, No. 31 .. .. .	.....	5,000 0 0
Endowment of St. Paul's College, 18 Victoria, No. 37 .. .. .	.....	500 0 0
Endowment of St. John's College, 13 Victoria, No. 37 .. .. .	.....	500 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, 18 Victoria .. .. .	.....	1,500 0 0
Police (Arrears)—			
Inspector General and Metropolitan	16 6 0	} 242,715 7 11
Rural Police	18 8 0	210 2 4	
Horse Patrol and Gold Police, Country Districts	444 10 10	215 17 4	
Gold Contingent .. .. .	.....	79 10 0
Police under the Police Regulation Act, 25 Victoria, No. 16—			
Executive—			
Inspector General	2,652 3 0	} 81,333 2 5	} 242,715 7 11
Constabulary	119,579 7 2		
Detective	3,079 16 6		
Gold Escorts on Main Lines	2,662 5 2		
Judicial—			
Police Magistrates	15,356 11 6	} 2,600 6 7	} 242,715 7 11
Police Clerks and Clerks of Petty Sessions	14,467 1 1		
Carried forward.. .. .	£ 172,918 18 5	168,666 9 6	341,585 7 11

^a Vide page 152.^b The details of these payments will be found in the Auditor General's Statements presented to Parliament.

No. 129.—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	SALARIES.			CONTINGENCIES.			TOTAL.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
III.—THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY—Continued.										
Brought forward	172,918	18	5	168,666	9	6	341,585	7	11	
Gaols and Penal Establishments—										
Sydney	6,804	3	7	3,024	12	1	}			
Parramatta	3,720	15	9	1,672	14	7				
Bathurst	1,772	10	9	1,010	3	10				
Maitland	1,560	0	9	819	9	4				
Goulburn	1,969	5	8	1,232	7	4				
Berrima	2,409	10	5	1,078	8	1				
Yass	373	12	2	62	2	4				
Wollongong	375	14	0	165	8	8				
Albury	609	12	5	378	5	4				
Gundagai	134	11	6	.....	.....	.....	
Tamworth	224	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
Braidwood	401	7	6	275	13	4				
Mudges	615	18	4	324	10	5				
Grafton	375	14	0	103	12	5				
Orange	254	10	0	.....	.....	.....	
Deniliquin	353	14	6	.....	.....	.....	
Armidale	229	0	3	27	15	6				
Eden	378	4	8	79	0	2				
Wagga Wagga	612	11	0	271	13	0				
Dubbo	58	4	6	.....	.....	.....	
Tenterfield	117	14	8	.....	.....	.....	
Other Gaols, Country Districts..	229	12	0	.....	.....	.....	
Hulk "Harmony"	426	3	5	202	2	0				
Cockatoo Island	6,009	18	9	2,980	7	8				
Observatory	460	0	0	58	10	10				
Colonial Agent	750	0	0	225	0	0				
Medical—										
Medical Board	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
Vaccine Establishments..	1,040	11	2	11	17	0				
Lunatic Asylums—										
Allowance to Medical Board ..	267	10	0	.....	.....	.....	
Tarban Creek	3,613	9	4	9,907	7	5				
Parramatta	3,443	11	8	5,756	15	7				
Auditor General	5,473	13	4	281	19	4				
Military—										
Infantry .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	4,236	11	5	
Artillery .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2,802	6	0	
Volunteer Corps—										
General Staff .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,081	1	5	
Artillery .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,106	7	6	
Rifles .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	3,824	12	0	
Mounted Rifles .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	136	17	6	
Band Allowance .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	508	6	8	
Prizes, Rifle Association..	.....	.....	.....	467	7	2	
Clothing and Contingencies generally	.....	.....	.....	4,878	10	9	
Naval Brigade .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,942	12	11	
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	.....	.....	.....	8,209	15	9	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	.....	.....	.....	3,191	12	10	
Charitable Allowances .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	22,563	2	8	
Municipal Institutions—										
City of Sydney—in aid of the City Funds	.....	.....	.....	5,000	0	0	
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 22 Vict., No. 13	.....	.....	.....	43	12	3	
Endowment of Municipal Institutions, 22 Vict., No. 13	.....	.....	.....	16,505	10	1	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	27,339	3	3	
TOTAL, THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY	£	318,028	8	0	303,003	15	11	521,032	3	11
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
Law Officers	3,327	0	0	798	19	1	4,125	19	1	
Supreme and Circuit Courts	5,421	9	0	5,312	10	6	10,733	19	6	
Sheriff	4,046	19	6	2,171	9	9	6,218	9	3	
Insolvent Court	2,455	0	0	2,455	0	0	
District Courts	14,939	4	5	3,084	17	6	18,074	1	11	
Quarter Sessions	3,005	13	4	10,440	15	0	13,446	8	4	
Coroners	415	19	1	3,595	4	5	4,011	3	6	
Court of Claims	12	10	0	12	10	0	
Miscellaneous	400	10	6	400	10	6	
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£	33,661	5	4	25,816	16	9	59,478	2	1
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.										
Treasury	6,289	16	8	23	16	10	6,313	13	6	
Customs	21,250	5	6	3,224	12	1	24,474	17	7	
Distilleries and Refineries	2,213	3	3	115	14	0	2,328	17	3	
Mint	8,580	9	0	4,104	6	5	12,684	15	5	
Gold Receivers	404	3	4	404	3	4	
Postal Establishment and Services—										
Post Office	27,625	0	1	2,175	11	11	}	102,634	16	3
Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	57,953	1	2	
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> Suez, 19 Victoria, No. 29 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	14,876	3	1	
Carried forward	£	66,362	17	10	82,478	5	6	148,841	3	4

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

No. 129.—DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	SALARIES.	CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL.
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—Continued.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	66,362 17 10	82,478 5 6	148,841 3 4
Money Order Department	1,489 10 10	201 13 4	2,691 4 2
Cash advanced to the Superintendent, to enable him to carry on the Money Order Business .. .. .	.....	1,000 0 0	
Stores and Stationery—			135,776 15 6
Departmental Expenses	867 9 9	.....
Police Department	518 18 0	.....
Stationery Department	245 0 0	.....
Harbour Defences	100 0 0	.....
Light Houses	100 0 0	.....
Stationery and Stores .. .. .	.....	126,788 14 4	
Advance on account of Stationery, 1864 .. .. .	.....	2,000 0 0	
Conveyance of Stores, Packing, and other Expenses .. .. .	.....	1,956 2 1	
Fuel and Light .. .. .	.....	2,965 15 2	
Gold Scales and Weights .. .. .	.....	234 16 2	
Printing, Bookbinding, and Postage Stamp Department—			20,071 0 4
Printing and Bookbinding	1,950 0 0	17,563 10 0	
Postage Stamps .. .. .	.....	557 10 4	
Gunpowder Magazine	549 19 6	422 12 3	972 11 9
Health Officers	614 3 4	.....	614 3 4
Quarantine	300 0 0	27 2 7	327 2 7
Shipping Masters	1,186 6 1	6 17 6	1,193 3 7
Harbours, Light Houses, and Pilot Department	21,271 6 4	4,278 15 0	25,550 1 4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	24,356 16 7	24,356 16 7
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.. £	95,555 11 8	264,838 10 10	360,394 2 6
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
Department of Lands	5,492 4 4	12 4 10	5,504 9 2
Survey of Lands	31,880 17 9	25,709 1 8	57,589 19 5
Sale of Land .. .. .	.....	19,868 8 6	19,868 8 6
Occupation of Land	9,476 19 0	3,320 7 6	12,797 6 6
Assisted Immigration .. .. .	.....	19,576 18 0	19,576 18 0
Immigration	1,735 9 9	783 11 9	2,519 1 6
Gold Fields	13,362 13 4	6,042 19 4	19,405 12 8
Management of Alpacas	1,433 14 7	575 1 6	2,008 16 1
Coal Fields	1,592 0 2	157 14 0	1,749 14 2
Botanic Gardens, Sydney	820 10 0	2,523 4 2	3,343 14 2
Government Domains and Hyde Park	258 0 0	1,611 15 4	1,869 15 4
Roads other than Main Roads:—			121,359 17 1
Management	3,632 2 7	1,325 10 3	
Construction and Maintenance .. .. .	.....	116,402 4 3	
Aborigines .. .. .	.....	302 6 1	302 6 1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	24,417 16 1	24,417 16 1
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS £	69,684 11 6	222,629 3 3	292,313 14 9
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
Department of Public Works	3,810 3 7	610 12 11	4,420 16 6
Railways—			116,473 8 8
General Establishment	3,259 16 5	157 11 0	
Existing Lines—Establishment	8,785 4 11	.....
Working Expenses .. .. .	.....	104,270 16 4	
Harbours and River Navigation	8,427 9 0	5,099 16 9	13,527 5 9
Roads—			8,227 13 2
General Establishment	2,524 18 4	686 17 11	
Field Establishment .. .. .	.....	5,015 16 11	
Public Works and Buildings .. .. .	.....	110,848 18 0	110,848 18 0
Roads, Bridges, and Ferries .. .. .	.....	134,724 16 4	134,724 16 4
Colonial Architect	4,908 3 8	690 19 10	5,599 3 6
Fortifications	349 19 4	.....	349 19 4
Electric Telegraph Branch	16,125 0 8	8,020 3 10	23,145 4 6
Electric Telegraph Money Orders .. .. .	.....	847 10 1	847 10 1
Fitz Roy Dock Establishment	2,833 2 2	1,844 16 5	4,677 18 7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	823 14 11	823 14 11
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £	50,023 18 1	373,642 11 3	423,666 9 4
VIII.—UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.			
Interest on Loans .. .. .	.....	224,244 2 10	224,244 2 10
Charges on Collections .. .. .	.....	1,267 19 10	1,267 19 10
Revenue and Receipts returned .. .. .	.....	77,091 10 6	77,091 10 6
Arrear Charges against Schedule A, Part 3, the Balance having been transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1856 .. .. .	.....	18 0 0	18 0 0
TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE .. .. . £	.....	302,621 13 2	302,621 13 2
GROSS TOTAL £	482,376 9 4	1,561,088 2 6	2,043,464 11 10

No. 130.—ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1863, out of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as detailed in the foregoing Statement.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54	61,071 19 11
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A & B	4,680 14 6
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	18,305 11 8
III.—THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY	521,032 3 11
IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	59,478 2 1
V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	360,394 2 6
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	292,313 14 9
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	423,666 9 4
	1,740,842 18 8
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE:—	£ s. d.
Interest on Loans	224,244 2 10
Charges on Collections	1,267 19 10
Revenue and Receipts returned	77,091 10 6
Arrear Charges against Schedule A, Part 3	18 0 0
	302,621 13 2
TOTAL, DISBURSEMENTS	£ 2,043,464 11 10

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 131.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the COLONY, in the Year 1863, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
MILITARY.	
ALLOWANCES, &c.	£ s. d.
Military—General Service	4,236 11 5
Royal Artillery—Pay and Allowance	2,802 6 0
Governor's Aide-de-Camp and Orderlies	855 12 1
Sappers and Miners employed in the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	2,296 3 3
	10,190 12 9
DEFENCES, &c.	
Fort Denison	355 4 7
Fort Macquarie	54 14 4
Payments on account of Works at—	
Dawes' Battery	1,296 5 11
Keribilli Battery	279 6 1
Batteries generally	17 7 3
Harbour Defences—Salary of Foreman of Stores	100 0 0
Fortifications—Salaries of Foreman of Works and Boatman	349 19 4
Repairs and Alterations to Military Buildings	2,966 16 5
Gunpowder Magazines—	
Goat Island	112 1 0
Spectacle Island	1,015 13 10
Forbes	350 0 0
Ordnance Stores, &c.	9,203 5 8
	16,100 19 5
TOTAL, MILITARY	26,291 12 2
VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NAVAL BRIGADE.	
General Staff	1,081 1 5
Artillery	1,106 7 6
Rifles	3,824 12 0
Volunteer Corps—	
Mounted Rifles	136 17 6
Band Allowance	508 6 8
Prizes, Rifle Association	467 7 2
Clothing and Contingencies generally	4,878 10 9
	12,003 3 0
Naval Brigade	1,942 12 11
	1,942 12 11
GENERAL TOTAL	£ 40,237 8 1

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—Continued.

No. 132.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, for the Year 1863, on account of MILITARY and NAVAL PROTECTION in aid of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
MILITARY.		£	s.	d.
Pay, &c. {	Regimental	8,946	5	0
	Staff and Departments..	2,970	9	0
		11,916 14 0		
Land and Water Transport..		2,380	0	0
Contingent Expenses, &c. . .		300	14	7
Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light		4,431	7	3
Supplies to Military Hospitals		306	0	0
		7,418 1 10		
TOTAL, MILITARY..		19,334 15 10		
NAVAL.				
Pay, &c., to H.M. Ships of War		21,045	0	0
Provisions, &c., supplied to ditto		6,175	0	0
		27,220 0 0		
TOTAL, NAVAL		27,220 0 0		
GENERAL TOTAL		£	46,554 15 10	

COLONIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 133.—RETURN showing the TOTAL EXPENSE for the Superintendence, Lodging, Clothing, and Maintenance of Convicts in the service of the Colonial Government, in the Year 1863.

WHERE STATIONED.	ON WHAT WORK EMPLOYED.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CONVICTS.	SUPERINTENDENCE.	LODGING, CLOTHING, AND MAINTENANCE.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE EXPENSE PER ANNUM FOR EACH CONVICT.	REMARKS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cockatoo Island ..	{ Dry Dock and Prison buildings. }	130	2,903 11 9	4,652 19 4	7,556 11 1	41 19 7	This Return includes the Number and Expense of Imperial Convicts; the cost of their maintenance having been, in the first instance, defrayed from the Colonial Treasury.

N.B.—Exclusive of the cost of the Military Guard—not shown in the Accounts at the Audit Office.

IMPERIAL CONVICT EXPENDITURE.

No. 134.—RETURN of the EXPENSES paid from the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, for the Superintendence, Lodging, and Maintenance of Imperial Convicts, during the Year 1863.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
Surgeon-Superintendent, W. Smith, and Religious Instructor, John Williams—Passage, Sydney to London		114	19	0
The Colonial Treasurer—Imperial Government, Convict Expenditure..		2,718	15	2
Mr. Emmett, Clerk of Convict Establishment at Hobart Town, refund of Income Duty		0	16	5
TOTAL		2,834 10 7		

No. 135.—STATEMENT of the PARTICULARS of LOANS (secured Principal and Interest upon the Consolidated

SERVICES FOR WHICH LOANS HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED.	PARTICULARS			
	YEAR OF REPAYMENT.		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED.	
	At the option of the Government.	At the option of the Lender.	Amount of each Issue.	Total Issues for each Service.
			£	£
16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	12 months notice. 1861 1862 1862	1873 1873 1874 1874	20,000 30,000 138,500 11,500	200,000
18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Purchase of the Sydney Railway Company's Property ..	Permanent		2,700	2,700
18 VICTORIA, No. 40; AND 20 VICTORIA, No. 34. Railway Works	1866 1871 1876 1876 1888 1889	1866 1871 1876 1876 1888 1889	139,000 100,000 100,000 33,300 265,000 34,000	671,300
20 VICTORIA, No. 1. Railway Works	1876	1876	203,000	203,000
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures ..	1876 1888	1876 1888	70,600 3,200	73,700
20 VICTORIA, No. 16. To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1877	1877	132,300	132,300
22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26. To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures ..	1889 1891	1889 1891	125,000 700	145,700
Sydney Sewerage	1889	1889	10,000	
Sydney Water	1889	1889	10,000	
18 VICTORIA, No. 35; 19 VICTORIA, Nos. 38 AND 40; AND 20 VICTORIA, No. 33. Permanent Public Works	1866 1876 1876 1882 1873 1888 1888 1888 1888 1889 1891	1866 1876 1876 Interminable. 1873 1888 1888 1888 1888 1889 1891	12,800 150,000 116,400 70,800 100,000 500 111,300 25,000 10,000 2,000 6,700	605,500
22 VICTORIA, No. 22, AND 24 VICTORIA, No. 24. For Railway Extension and other Public Works ..	1889 1889 1891 1891	1889 1889 1891 1891	167,500 544,500 48,700 113,900	874,600
23 VICTORIA, No. 5. To pay off Railway Debentures	1890 1890 1890	1890 1890 1890	16,400 206,900 58,400	369,650
.. Public Works, do.	1890	1890	21,000	
.. Sydney Sewerage do.	1890	1890	44,900	
.. Sydney Water Works do... .. .	1890 1892	1890 1892	18,000 *4,050	
23 VICTORIA, No. 10. For Public Works	1890	1890	295,200	348,200
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1890	1890	53,000	
22 VICTORIA, No. 26. For Public Works	1890	1890	5,000	5,000
24 VICTORIA, No. 26. Immigration	1891	1891	55,500	55,500
25 VICTORIA, No. 19. For Railway Extension and other Public Works ..	1892 1892	1892 1892	736,500 *1,045,800	1,782,300
17 VICTORIA, No. 34, AND 18 VICTORIA, No. 30. Sydney Sewerage	1866 1876 1888 1882	1866 1876 1888 Interminable.	97,500 25,900 24,000 6,730	154,130
17 VICTORIA, No. 35, AND 18 VICTORIA, No. 30. Water Supply	1866 1876 1877 1888 1888	1866 1876 1877 1888 1888	50,700 36,700 31,000 5,900 55,100	179,400
			£	5,802,980

* No report of the sale of these Debentures had been received at the close of the year.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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DEBT.

Revenue Fund of the Colony of New South Wales) which remained unpaid on the 31st December, 1863.

OF LOANS.		PARTICULARS OF INTEREST.			
PROCEEDS.		RATE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.		
Proceeds of each Issue of Debentures.	Total Proceeds of Loans for each Service.		On each Loan.	On Total Loan for each Service.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
53,431 13 4 153,933 10 0	207,365 3 4	3¼d. per diem per cent.	983 10 10	9,797 19 4½	
		3¼d. ditto	1,482 16 3		
		3¼d. ditto	6,845 13 0½		
		2¾d. ditto	480 19 8¼		
2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	5 per cent. per annum	135 0 0	135 0 0	
314,472 8 6 30,847 4 5 267,724 7 6 33,171 5 0	646,215 5 5	5 ditto	6,950 0 0	33,565 0 0	
		5 ditto	5,000 0 0		
		5 ditto	5,000 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,665 0 0		
		5 ditto	13,250 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,700 0 0		
199,997 10 0 67,100 6 2 3,200 10 0	199,997 10 0 70,300 16 2	5 ditto	10,150 0 0	10,150 0 0	
		5 ditto	3,525 0 0	3,685 0 0	
		5 ditto	160 0 0		
130,311 0 0	130,311 0 0	5 ditto	6,615 0 0	6,615 0 0	
145,007 0 0	145,007 0 0	5 ditto	6,250 0 0	6,285 0 0	
		5 ditto	35 0 0		
		5 ditto	500 0 0		
		5 ditto	500 0 0		
150,977 16 4 107,431 2 6 70,330 10 0 95,640 5 0 497 10 0 111,514 10 0 25,170 0 0 12,147 10 0 6,633 10 0	580,342 13 10	5 ditto	640 0 0	30,275 0 0	
		5 ditto	7,500 0 0		
		5 ditto	5,820 0 0		
		5 ditto	3,540 0 0		
		5 ditto	5,000 0 0		
		5 ditto	25 0 0		
		5 ditto	5,565 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,250 0 0		
		5 ditto	500 0 0		
		5 ditto	100 0 0		
5 ditto	335 0 0				
164,567 0 0 544,336 15 0 47,987 0 0 112,209 11 6	869,100 6 6	5 ditto	8,375 0 0	43,730 0 0	
		5 ditto	27,225 0 0		
		5 ditto	2,435 0 0		
		5 ditto	5,695 0 0		
16,318 0 0 205,887 10 0	361,612 10 0	5 ditto	820 0 0	18,482 10 0	
		5 ditto	10,345 0 0		
		5 ditto	2,920 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,050 0 0		
		5 ditto	2,245 0 0		
		5 ditto	900 0 0		
139,407 0 0	5 ditto	202 10 0		
		5 ditto	14,760 0 0	17,410 0 0	
341,084 15 0	341,084 15 0	5 ditto	2,650 0 0		
4,962 10 0	4,962 10 0	5 ditto	250 0 0	250 0 0	
54,945 16 0	54,945 16 0	5 ditto	2,775 0 0	2,775 0 0	
738,176 0 0	738,176 0 0	5 ditto	36,825 0 0	89,115 0 0	
		5 ditto	52,290 0 0		
98,986 19 3 23,666 2 6 23,837 10 0 6,729 0 0	148,169 11 9	5 ditto	4,875 0 0	7,706 10 0	
		5 ditto	1,295 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,200 0 0		
		5 ditto	336 10 0		
48,000 5 11 33,534 12 6 30,534 0 0 5,862 15 0 54,973 0 0	172,904 13 5	5 ditto	2,635 0 0	8,970 0 0	
		5 ditto	1,835 0 0		
		5 ditto	1,550 0 0		
		5 ditto	295 0 0		
		5 ditto	2,755 0 0		
4,673,195 11 5	4,673,195 11 5	289,946 19 4½	289,946 19 4½	

STATISTICS OF
LOCAL REVENUES.

SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.

No. 136.—ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Municipal Council of Sydney, for the Year 1863.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.				
PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CITY FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
City Rate raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Victoria, No. 33 Watering Street Rate, raised by Assessment, under the authority of the Act of Council, 18 Victoria, No. 30 Rent of Markets, &c. Fees and Fines Cleansing Water-closets Repayment for Paving Repayment of Works Rent of Public Baths Street Sweepings and Removal of Rubbish Repayment from Water Fund—Office Expenses Repayment from Water Fund—Salaries Repayment from Water and Sewerage Fund, on account of Endowment retained by the Colonial Government Miscellaneous <i>Special Matter:—</i> Proceeds of Sale of Bridge-street Land	31,609 18 2 2,207 11 9 9,154 14 4 2,144 2 0 436 6 2 103 3 7 44 3 9 254 3 4 136 12 3 661 16 9 2,001 2 6 20,000 0 0 57 6 0 963 0 0	£ 69,111 0 7 £ 70,074 0 7	Office.. { Mayor { Municipal Staff MISCELLANEOUS. Rent of Offices Stationery Printing Advertising and Newspapers Collecting Citizens' Lists Expenses of Elections City Improvements, Road Metal, Repairing Streets Cleansing Water-closets Expenses of City Markets Lighting the City with Gas Law Expenses Interest Expenses Assessment of the City Sinking Fund Marriage Demonstration Miscellaneous <i>Special Matter:—</i> Debentures Retired Balance due to the Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1862 Balance due to the Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1863	1,000 0 0 5,899 13 4 425 0 0 184 6 3 270 0 0 147 13 6 107 15 0 113 17 0 41,839 11 6 395 11 4 725 11 9 6,095 17 8 166 1 0 1,605 17 8 224 0 0 100 0 0 224 16 8 252 5 7 6,100 0 0 12,950 3 2 8,704 0 10	6,899 13 4 52,828 4 11 4,246 2 4 £ 70,074 0 7			
SEWERAGE FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated under Act of Council and Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
Sewerage Rate Sewerage Connections Repayment of Interest <i>Special Matter:—</i> Proceeds of Sale of Debentures Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1862 Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1863	1 2 0 39 19 0 112 9 11 17,000 0 0 3,032 4 9 1,619 16 11	153 10 11 4,652 1 8 £ 21,805 12 7	Elizabeth-street Sewer Goulburn-street Sewer Sussex-street Sewer Haymarket Sewer Interest Expenses Discount and Charges	448 16 0 155 14 6 110 0 0 3,919 13 3 16,792 18 10 378 10 0	21,805 12 7 £ 21,805 12 7			
WATER FUND.								
<i>(Incorporated under Act of Council and Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 17 Vict., No. 35, and 20 Vict., No. 36.)</i>								
Proceeds of Water laid on to Houses Proceeds of Sale of Water, Hyde Park Fountain Proceeds of Rent of Circular Quay and Soldier's Point Rent of Houses at Botany Repayment of Interest Repayment of Works and Stores <i>Special Matter:—</i> Proceeds of Sale of Debentures	10,302 15 2 144 8 3 480 0 0 11 14 0 583 16 9 280 6 3 27,700 0 0	20,803 0 5 48,503 0 5	Officers generally MISCELLANEOUS. Pipes, Castings, Repairs, &c. Coals, General Works at Botany Interest Expenses Office Expenses Discount and Charges Compensation of Land <i>Special Matter:—</i> Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1862 Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31 December, 1863	2,501 2 6 5,620 6 6 3,386 18 11 9,987 12 8 661 16 9 360 10 0 21 15 7 27,823 3 0 1,860 5 6	2,501 2 6 20,039 0 5 25,962 17 6 £ 48,503 0 5			

NOTE.—Number of Persons paying City Rates during the Year 1863, 12,150. Estimated Value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £6,220,000. Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property, £622,000. Amount of Rate struck per £, 1s. Extent of Streets, Lanes, and Alleys under the management of Municipality, about Ninety Miles.

MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 137.—RETURN showing the ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE of RATEABLE PROPERTY in the several Municipalities in the Colony (excepting Sydney), at the time the last Rate was struck; also the amount of Revenue and Expenditure, &c., for the Year 1863—(established under Act of Parliament, 22 Vict., No. 18.)

Table with columns: NAME OF MUNICIPALITY, Proclaimed, Date when last Rate was struck, Amount of Rate struck per Pound, Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property, Receipts (Revenue, From Government, Total), Expenditure (Office Expenses and Salaries, Public Works, Total), Extent of Roads and Streets, Registered Electors (Resident, Non-Resident, Total), Electors who Voted at the last Election (Resident, Non-Resident, Total), and GENERAL TOTAL.

a No Return could be obtained from this Municipality.
b With the exception of the election of Councillors and Chairman, no business has been transacted by this Municipality.
c Includes the sum of £516 18s. 11d. expended in paying off an old Cash Credit, and a few Tradesmen's Accounts.
d The approximate number of individual Ratepayers on the Municipal Roll.
e The incompleteness of the Returns received will not admit of these Totals being given.
f Includes the sum of £157 17s. 2d. interest on Loan.
g No election for Councillors has taken place in this Municipality.

STATISTICS OF

ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 138.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several Roads Trusts, for the Year 1893; and also, the Number of Miles of Road under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	REVENUE.					ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.					Extent in Miles.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury, for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1892.	Amount.		Salaries, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st Dec., 1893.	Amount.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
South Head Roads Trust ..	2,615 18 0	375 0 0	2,990 18 0	6,970 5 1 ^a	9,961 3 1	150 0 0	5,582 10 9	5,732 10 9	4,223 12 4 ^c	9,961 3 1	14 ¹ / ₂	
Randwick & Coogee Roads Trust ..	680 0 0	170 0 0	850 0 0	454 3 10	1,304 3 10	967 18 9	294 5 10	1,262 4 7	41 19 3	1,804 3 10	7	
Parramatta Roads Trust ..	310 0 0	690 0 0	1,000 0 0	504 16 3	1,504 16 3	102 15 0	902 18 1	1,005 8 1	499 8 2	1,504 16 3	18	
Campbelltown Roads Trust ..	146 15 0	950 0 0	1,096 15 0	515 13 10 ^b	1,612 8 10 ^b	445 16 0	391 19 10 ^b	1,437 15 10 ^b	174 13 0	1,612 8 10 ^b	30	
Windsor Roads Trust ..	320 6 8	788 6 8	1,108 13 4	100 8 6	1,209 1 10	41 0 0	1,123 12 1	1,164 12 1	44 9 9	1,209 1 10	26	
Richmond Roads Trust..	161 13 4	440 0 0	601 13 4	476 18 4	1,078 11 8	31 0 0	853 8 8	884 8 3	194 3 5	1,078 11 8	25 ¹ / ₂	
Maitland Roads Trust ..	987 18 3	1,795 0 0	2,782 18 3	541 19 10 ^b	3,324 18 1	38 2 6	3,120 19 1	3,159 1 7	165 16 6	3,324 18 1	70	
TOTAL..	£ 5,222 11 3	5,203 6 8	10,430 17 11	9,564 5 8 ^b	19,995 3 7 ¹ / ₂	£ 1,776 12 3	12,869 8 11 ^b	14,646 1 2 ¹ / ₂	5,319 2 5	19,995 3 7 ¹ / ₂	191	

^a Balance on 31st December, 1893—Overdraft account.

^b £96 6s. 10d. was the amount stated in a former Return.

^c Balance on 31st December, 1892—Overdraft Account.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

TAXES, DUTIES, &c.

No. 139.—SCHEDULE of TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, and all other sources of Revenue, specified under the respective Laws or Authorities under which they are derived.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
COLONIAL SPIRITS.			
19 Vict., No. 15 (14 Sept., 1855.)	Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, from sugar which shall have paid Customs duties the gal.* s. d. 6 5 Upon spirits made or distilled within the Colony, wholly or in any proportion exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs do.* 7 0		
CUSTOMS.			
IMPORT DUTIES.			
19 Vict., No. 14, 14 Sept., 1855, and Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 10. (30 Dec., 1861.)	Spirits—brandy and gin... .. . the gal.* s. d. 10 0 whisky, rum, and all other spirits do.* 7 0 Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer do. 10 0 Perfumed spirits do. 7 0 Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, for every gallon in proportion to strength do. 10 0 Wine not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer do. 2 0 Ale, beer, and porter of all sorts { in wood do. 0 1 in bottle do. 0 2 Tea the lb. 0 3 Sugar { refined and candy the cwt. 6 8 unrefined do. 5 0 Treacle and Molasses do. 3 4 Coffee and Chicory the lb. 0 2 Tobacco { manufactured and snuff do. 2 0 unmanufactured do. 1 0 Cigars do. 3 0 MEMO.—Old tom, absynth, bitters, and pain-killer, are liable to duty as cordials the gal. 10 0 Tricopherous (Perfumery) do. 7 0 Opium the lb. 10 0	Act of Parliament 59 Geo. III. c. 114	12 July, 1819.
21 Vict., No. 1... (20 Nov., 1857.)		21 Vict., No. 1.	20 Nov., 1857.
EXEMPTIONS.			
19 Vict., No. 14 (14 Sept. 1855.)	All goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Service, exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.		
7 Vict., No. 23	All wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said Colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.		
EXPORT DUTIES.			
26 Vict., No. 5..	Gold per oz. (Troy) s. d. 1 6 Wrought or unwrought, by sea or land.		
EXCEPTIONS.			
26 Vict., No. 5..	This duty not leviable upon assayed duty-paid gold from the Branch Royal Mint at Sydney, coined gold issued from the Royal Mint at London, or of the Branch thereof at Sydney, or of any foreign State. Articles of plate, jewellery, or ornament actually worn upon the person, or made elsewhere than in the Colony.		
BONDED DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR HOUSES.			
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 18, (Assented to 20 Dec., 1862.)	All spirits, &c. produced under this Act, subject to same rules and liable to the same duties as if imported. To come into operation on and after 1st May, 1863.		
		26 Vict., No. 18.	20 Dec., 1862.

* By the Act of Council, 9 Vict., No. 15, sec. 75, the duty on every gallon of spirits or strong waters is chargeable according to the actual strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.	
WINE, CIDER, AND PERRY.				
Act of the Parliament of N.S.W., *26 Vic., No. 16. (Assented to, 20 Dec., 1862.)	Produced from fruit grown in the Colony, license fee .. £1 0 0	26 Vic., No. 16.	20 Dec., 1862.	
	Every license, whensoever granted, shall have effect on and from the day of the date thereof until 1st July then next, and may be renewed as of that day in each year, on payment of aforesaid fee.			
* This Act does not affect Act 25 Vic., No 14.				
MINT.				
IMPORT OF GOLD INTO THE BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY.				
26 Vic., No. 5..	Gold imported, 1s. 3d. per oz. Troy of standard fineness, as declared after the said Gold shall have been assayed and brought to the standard of 22 carats fine at the Mint.	20 Vic., No. 17.	15 Feb., 1857.	
	<p style="text-align: center;">EXCEPTIONS.</p> Duty not payable upon Gold the produce of any other country brought for coinage to the Mint through the Customs.			
BONDED WAREHOUSES.				
20 Vic., No. 21. (23 Feb., 1857.)	Occupier of any Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons .. £50 per annum	20 Vic., No. 21.	23 Feb., 1857.	
	And for every additional 10 tons the further duty of £1 do. not exceeding £300. To be paid on the 31st March in each year.			
WHARFAGE RATES.				
PUBLIC WHARVES.				
8 Vic., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)		In-wards.	Out-wards.	
		s. d.	s. d.	
	Acids	0 8	0 6	
	Agricultural Implements	0 8	0 6	
	Alum, barrel or keg	0 8	0 6	
	" the ton	1 8	1 3	
	Alkali, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3	
	" in casks, according to size.			
	Almonds, the hogshead	1 0	0 9	
	" the package, cask, or case	0 4	0 3½	
	" the bag	0 2	0 1	
	Anchors, Grapnels, the ton	2 4	1 9	
	" in small packages, each	0 4	0 3	
	Anchovies, the crate	0 8	0 6	
	" the case	0 4	0 3	Order of Govern- } nor King. }
	" the barrel or keg	0 2	0 1½	
	Aniseed, the package	0 4	0 3	Order of Govern- } nor Bligh. }
	Annatto, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	
	" the basket or bag	0 3	0 2½	Proclamation, } which was } legalized by } Act of Coun- } cil 6 Geo. IV, } No. 20. }
	Antimony Ore, the ton	2 4	1 9	
	Auvils, each	0 2	0 1½	Acts of Council, } 3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 4 Vict., No. 4. } 7 Vict., No. 12. }
	" per ton	1 8	1 3	
	Asses and Mules, each	0 8	0 6	31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.
	Axletrees, each	0 4	0 3	
	Apples, the package	0 4	0 3	
	Arrowroot, the cask or case	0 4	0 3	
	Apparel, Wearing, the case	0 4	0 3	
	Bacon, the bale, bundle, or case	0 4	0 3	
" the side	0 2	0 1½		
Bags, empty, the bale or bundle	0 4	0 3		
Bark, loose or in bags, the ton	1 8	1 3		
" Peruvian, the case or chest	0 6	0 4½		
Barley, loose or in bags, the bushel	0 0½	0 0½		
" Pearl, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
" the keg or jar	0 2	0 1½		
Baskets, empty, each	0 1	0 0½		
Beans, in bags, the bushel	0 0½	0 0½		
" in casks, according to size.				

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Beef and Pork, the tierce or hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the barrel	0 4	0 3
	Beer or Cider, in bulk, the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" " the barrel	0 4	0 3
	" bottled, 1 to 3 doz., the cask or case	0 2	0 1½
	" " 4 to 5 doz.,	0 3	0 2½
	" " 6 to 8 doz.,	0 4	0 3
	" " 9 dozen,	0 6	0 4½
	Bees' Wax, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Berries, Juniper, the package	0 4	0 3
	Bellows, Smiths', the pair	0 4	0 3
	Billiard Tables, each	3 4	2 6
	Biscuit, in bags, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" the puncheon	0 8	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4½
	" the barrel	0 3	0 2½
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Blankets, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Blacklead, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Blacking, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the cask	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Bottles, empty, the package	0 4	0 3
	Bones, per ton	2 4	1 9
	" Shank, 1,000.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Bran, the sack	0 1	0 0½
	Brimstone, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Bricks, per dozen	0 4	0 3
	Bristles, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Brooms or Brushes, the cask or case	0 6	0 4½
	" " the bundle	0 4	0 3
	" " loose, the dozen	0 2	0 1½
	Bull or Cow, each	1 8	1 3
	Burr Stones, each	0 1	0 0½
	Buoys, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Butter, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	" the firkin or keg	0 2	0 1½
	Boots and Shoes, the cask or case.. .. .	0 4	0 3
	Books, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Brandied Fruits, the case	0 4	0 3
	Cables, Iron, the ton	2 4	1 9
	" Rope, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Calf, each	0 8	0 6
	Camphor, the tub or chest	0 4	0 3
	Camphorwood Planks, per 1,000	1 8	1 3
	Cans or Bamboos, per 100 bundles	1 8	1 3
	" loose, per hundred	0 1	0 0½
	Candles, the package	0 4	0 3
	Cannons, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Canvas, the bale	0 4	0 3
	" the bolt	0 1	0 0½
	" the bale of 2 bolts.. .. .	0 2	0 1½
	Carts, each	1 8	1 3
	Capers, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½
	Cards, the case	0 4	0 3
	Casks, empty, the ton	0 4	0 3
	Cardamons, the case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Carpets, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	Caraway Seeds, the case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Cashu Nuts, the bag	0 2	0 1½
	Cassia, the case	0 4	0 3
	Castor Oil, the case	0 4	0 3
	Carrots, the ton	1 1½	0 10
	Chairs, the case	0 4	0 3
	" loose, each	0 1	0 0½
	Carriages, 4-wheeled, each.. .. .	3 4	2 6
	" 2-wheeled, each.. .. .	1 8	1 3
	Cement, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	" loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Chalk or Whiting, in bulk, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" " in casks, according to size.	0 4	0 3
	Cheese, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" in tins	0 1	0 0½
	" loose, each	0 1	0 0½
	Chillies, the case	0 4	0 3

8 Vic., No. 16.
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
nor King. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
which was }
legalized by }
Act of Council, }
6 Geo. IV, }
No. 20. } 1 Nov., 1825.
Acts of Council— }
3 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vic., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.		AT WHAT PERIOD.	
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.					
PUBLIC WHARVES.					
		In-wards.	Out-wards.		
		s. d.	s. d.		
	Chillies, the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Chinaware, the cask or case	0 8	0 6		
	Chocolate, the package	0 4	0 3		
	Cigars, the case	0 8	0 6		
	" the box	0 2	0 1½		
	Clay, the hogshead	0 8	0 6		
	" the cask	0 4	0 3		
	Clay Figures, the case	0 8	0 6		
	Cloves, the case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Clover and Lucerne Seed, the cask	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Clocks, per case	0 4	0 3		
	Coals, the ton	0 6	0 3		
	Coffee and Cocoa, the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	" in casks, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Cocoa Nuts, per 100.. .. .	0 4	0 3		
	Colours, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the hogshead	1 8	1 3		
	" the butt	1 8	1 3		
	" 14 to 28 lbs. keg	0 1	0 0½		
	" 30 to 56 lbs. keg	0 1½	0 1½		
	" 56 to 112 lbs. keg	0 2	0 1½		
	Cordage, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Confectionery, the package	0 4	0 3		
	Coir Rope, the ton	2 4	1 9		
	Copper Ore, per ton.. .. .	0 6	0 4½		
	" loose, the ton	0 6	0 4½		
	Corn, in bulk or bags, the bushel.. .. .	0 0½	0 0½		
	Corks, the cask	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Coolers, per bundle.. .. .	0 4	0 3		
	Carboy Spirits, each.. .. .	0 4	0 3		
	Curiosities, natural, the package	0 8	0 6		
	Outlery, the package	0 6	0 4½		
	Currants, the butt	1 8	1 3		
	" the caroteel	0 6	0 4½		
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the jar	0 1	0 0½		
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Cyder (see Beer.)				
	Dates, the bale, cask, or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	" the jar	0 1	0 0½		
	Deals, per 100	3 4	2 6		
	" ends, per 100.. .. .	2 4	1 9		
	Dholl or Gram, the bushel	0 0½	0 0½		
	Drugs, the hogshead	0 8	0 6		
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Doors, each	0 2	0 1½		
	Drapery, the case	0 4	0 3		
	Earth, Fullers', the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Earthenware, the hogshead or crate	0 8	0 6		
	" the cask or case	0 6	0 4		
	" the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Eau de Cologne, the case	0 4	0 3		
	Engines, Fire, each	3 4	2 6		
	" Beer or Garden, each	0 8	0 6		
	Essences and Essential Oils, the case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bottle or jar	0 1	0 0½		
	Fans, the case	0 4	0 3		
	Feathers, Ostrich, the package	0 3	0 6		
	" Bed, the package	0 4	0 3		
	Felt, the bale or case	0 4	0 3		
	Figs, the drum or half-drum	0 1	0 0½		
	" the package	0 4	0 3		
	Fish, the case	0 4	0 3		
	" the barrel or half-barrel	0 2	0 1½		
	Fire-arms, the chest or case	0 8	0 6		
	Flax, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Flints, the keg	0 2	0 1½		
	Floor Cloth, the roll.. .. .	0 4	0 3		
	Flags, Cooper's, the ton	0 8	0 6		
	Fire-works, the package	0 4	0 3		
	Flour, the barrel	0 3	0 2½		
	" in sacks, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Flowers, artificial, the case.. .. .	0 4	0 3		
				Order of Govern- } nor King. } Order of Govern- } nor Bligh. } Proclamation, } which was } legalized by } Act of Council, } 6 Geo. IV. } No. 20. } Acts of Council— } 3 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 4 Vic., No. 4. } 7 Vic., No. 12. }	11 Oct., 1800. 11 Nov., 1807. 14 Aug., 1818. 1 Nov., 1825. 31 Aug., 1832. 21 July, 1840. 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Furniture, the crate	0 8	0 6
	" the package or case	0 4	0 3
	Fruit, green, the package	0 4	0 3
	Furs, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Fellocs, per 1,000	3 4	2 6
	Ginger, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the bag	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" per 100 pockets	8 4	2 6
	Glassware (see Earthenware.)		
	Glass, Plate, the case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" Window, the box	0 4	0 3
	Glue, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Grates and Stoves, each	0 4	0 3
	Grain (see Corn.)		
	Grindstones, each	0 1	0 0 ¹ / ₂
	Grindery, the cask or case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Gunny Bags, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Gunpowder, free.		
	Gum, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" Kawrie, per ton	1 8	1 8
	Gypsum, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Guano, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Hair, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Hams, loose, the dozen	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the hogshead	1 0	0 2
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Hardware, the hogshead or crate	0 8	0 6
	" Ironmongery, the cask or case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the bundle	0 4	0 3
	Harps, each	1 0	0 9
	Harrows, each	0 4	0 3
	Hats, the case	0 4	0 3
	Hay, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Hemp, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" the bale	0 4	0 3
	Herrings (see Fish.)		
	Hides, per 40	1 9	1 3
	Honey, the package	0 4	0 3
	Hops, the bale or bag	0 8	0 6
	" the pocket	0 4	0 3
	Hoops, Wood, the bundle	0 1	0 0 ¹ / ₂
	" Iron (see Iron.)		
	Horses, each	1 0	0 9
	" Cob or Pony, each	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Horns, per 100	1 8	1 3
	Hoofs, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Ice, the ton	1 0	0 9
	India Rubber, the package	0 4	0 3
	Iron, in bars, hoop, or rod, pig or sheet, pots, tire, or		
	hurdles, the ton	1 8	1 3
	" Machinery, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Ironmongery, cask or case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Isinglass, the package	0 4	0 3
	Ivory, the package	0 4	0 3
	Instruments, Metal	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Jute (See Hemp.)		
	Lacquered ware, the package	0 4	0 3
	Lard, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Laths, per 1,000	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Lead, in rolls or loose, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Leather, the bale or case	0 4	0 3
	" loose, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Leaches, the package	0 4	0 3
	Lime, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Logwood, the ton	1 8	1 3
	(in casks, according to size.)		
	Looking Glasses	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Manufactures, the package	0 4	0 3
	" soft goods	0 8	0 6
	Mangles, each	0 8	0 6

8 Vict., No. 16.
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Governor King. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Governor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807
Proclamation, } 14 Aug., 1818.
which was }
legalized by }
Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, }
No. 20. }
Acts of Council— }
3 Wm. IV, No. 6 } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vic., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	In-wards. Out-wards.		AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.					
PUBLIC WHARVES.					
		s. d.	s. d.		
	Marble, manufactured, the package	0 8	0 6		
	" in blocks, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Matting, the roll	0 2	0 1½		
	Machinery, per case	0 6	0 4½		
	" castings, per ton	2 4	1 9		
	Minerals, the ton	0 6	0 8		
	Mill Stones, each	1 4	1 0		
	Molasses, the puncheon	0 8	0 6		
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4½		
	" the cask	0 4	0 3		
	" in tanks, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Mother-of-Pearl Shells, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Mules, each	0 8	0 6		
	Mustard, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	Musical Instruments (not Piano or Harp), the case	0 8	0 6		
	Nails, the cask	0 4	0 3		
	" bag or keg	0 2	0 1½		
	Needles, per case	0 6	0 4½		
	Nuts, the case	0 4	0 3		
	Nutmegs, the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Oats (See Corn).				
	Oakum, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Oatmeal, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the keg	0 2	0 1½		
	Oars, per dozen	0 4	0 3		
	Oil Cake, loose, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	" in casks, according to size.				
	Oil, Black or Sperm, the tun	1 4	1 0		
	" if in quantities of less than a tun				
	" to be charged by the cask.				
	Linseed and other Oils, the butt	1 4	1 0		
	" " the pipe	0 8	0 6		
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½		
	" " the cask	0 4	0 3		
	" " the chest or case	0 4	0 3		
	Oilmen's Stores, the sugar hogshead	1 0	0 9		
	" " the hogshead	0 6	0 4½		
	" " the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" " the keg, basket, or bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Onions, per ton	1 1½	0 10		
	Ornaments, figures, &c.	0 8	0 6		
	Paint, sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0		
	" (and see Colours) hogshead	0 8	0 6		
	" the butt	1 8	1 3		
	" the keg, according to weight.				
	Palings, per 1,000	5 0	0 0		
	Pails, per dozen	0 3	0 2		
	Paddy, in bulk, the ton	1 1½	0 10		
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½		
	Paper, the bale or case	0 4	0 3		
	Pease, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1½		
	" the butt	1 4	1 0		
	Pepper and Spices, the bag	0 2	0 1½		
	Pianofortes, each	1 4	1 0		
	Pigs, each	0 2	0 1½		
	Pictures, the case	0 4	0 3		
	Piece goods, the bale or case	0 4	0 3		
	Pitch, the barrel	0 4	0 3		
	Ploughs, Harrows, or Drills, each	0 4	0 3		
	Pork, the barrel	0 4	0 3		
	" the half-barrel	0 2	0 1½		
	Potatoes, the ton	1 8	1 3		
	Quicksilver, the bottle	0 2	0 1½		
	Raisins, under 30lbs. the box	0 1	0 0½		
	" 30 to 56lbs. the box	0 2	0 1½		
	" 56lbs. and upwards	0 4	0 3		
	Rattans (See Canes.)				
	Rice, the bag	0 1	0 0½		
	Rope, the ton	2 4	1 9		
	Salt, the ton	1 0	0 9		
	" the basket, the hogshead	0 8	0 6		
	" the sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0		
	Sago, the cask or case	0 4	0 3		
	" the bag	0 1	0 0½		

8 Vict., No. 16.
(2) Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
 nor King. } 31 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
 nor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
 which was }
 legalized by }
 Act of Coun- }
 cil, 6 Geo. IV. } 14 Aug., 1818.
 No. 20. }
 Acts of Council— }
 3 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.
 4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.
 7 Vic., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.			
PUBLIC WHARVES.			
		In-wards.	Out-wards.
		s. d.	s. d.
	Seltzer and Soda Water, per dozen	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Sashes, per bundle of six	0 4	0 3
	Sheep or Goats, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shingles, per 1,000	0 8	1 6
	Ships' Hearth, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Shot, the cask	0 4	0 3
	" the bag or keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shooks, the bundle	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Shower Baths	0 6	0 4
	Soap, 112 lbs. the box	0 4	0 3
	" 56lbs	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" 28lbs	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Skins, loose, per dozen	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	Slates, per 1,000	1 8	1 3
	" writing, per case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Slops, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the bundle	0 4	0 3
	" the bale	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the case	0 4	0 3
	Spades, Shovels, Forks, and Frying Pans, the dozen	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Spars, the foot	0 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 ³ / ₈
	Spelter, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Starch, the case	0 4	0 3
	Stationery, the package	0 4	0 3
	Staves, per 100	1 0	0 9
	Steel, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Steam Engines and Boilers, per ton	2 4	1 9
	Steel, the cask or case	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Sugar, refined, per sugar hogshead	1 4	1 0
	" the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the tierce	0 6	0 4
	" the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	" raw, the bag	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	" in casks or baskets, the ton	1 8	1 3
	Spokes, per 1,000	1 8	1 3
	Tallow, the hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" Slush or Fat, the cask	0 4	0 3
	Tar or pitch, the barrel	0 4	0 3
	Tea, the chest	0 4	0 3
	" the half-chest	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the box	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Timber, the load	1 8	1 3
	Tin Plates, the box	0 4	0 3
	Thrashing and Winnowing Machines, each	2 0	1 6
	Treenails	1 8	1 3
	Twine, the hogshead	0 8	0 6
	" the bale, cask, or case	0 4	0 3
	Tobacco, the hogshead	1 0	0 9
	" the tierce	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" the basket or roll	0 1	0 0 ³ / ₄
	Toys and Turnery, the cask or case	0 4	0 3
	Tongues and Tripe, the keg	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Tubs, per nest	0 4	0 3
	Vitriol, the case	0 8	0 6
	" the carboys	0 4	0 3
	Vinegar, the hogshead	0 6	0 4
	" the barrel or half-hogshead	0 3	0 2
	Wheels, cart or carriage, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Whalebone, the ton	2 4	1 9
	Whale and other Boats, each	0 8	0 6
	Wheelbarrows, each	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Wine and Spirits, the leagner	1 0	0 9
	" the half-leagner	0 8	0 5
	" the pipe, butt, or puncheon	0 6	0 6
	" the hogshead	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	" the barrel or quarter-cask	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₂
	" the 1 or 3 dozen cask or case	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	" 3 or 4 dozen	0 3	0 2 ¹ / ₄
	" 5 or 6 dozen	0 4	0 3
	" above 6 dozen	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂
	Gin, case of 4 gallons	0 4	0 3
	" 2 gallons	0 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂
	Wool, the bale	0 4	0 3
	Woolpacks, the bale	0 4	0 3

8 Vict., No. 16.
(20 Dec., 1844.)

Order of Govern- }
nor King. } 11 Oct., 1800.
Order of Govern- }
nor Bligh. } 11 Nov., 1807.
Proclamation, }
which was }
legalized by }
Act of Coun- }
cil, 6 Geo. }
IV, No. 20. }
Acts of Council— }
3Wm. IV, No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.
4 Vic., No. 4. } 21 July, 1840.
7 Vic., No. 12. } 8 Dec., 1843.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.		
WHARFAGE RATES—Continued.					
PUBLIC WHARVES.					
		In-wards. Out-wards.			
		s. d. s. d.			
8 Vict., No. 16. (20 Dec., 1844.)	Yams	1 1½ 0 10	(Order of Governor King. } Order of Governor Bligh. } Proclamation, which was legalized by Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV., No. 20. } Acts of Council— } 3 Wm. IV., No. 6 } 4 Vic., No. 4. } 7 Vic., No. 12. }		
	Unenumerated goods,—				
	" " heavy, the ton	2 4 1 9			
	" " ditto, in packages the tun butt ..	1 4 1 0			
	" " the butt or puncheon	0 8 0 6			
	" " the hogshead or crate	0 6 0 4½			
	" " the barrel	0 4 0 3			
	" " the keg or firkin	0 2 0 1½			
	" " the bundle or case	0 4 0 3			
	" " the jar, can, or bottle	0 1 0 0½			
LICENSES.					
25 Vict., No. 4. (22 Nov., 1861.) and Government Regulations of 9 Feb., 1862.	MINERS' RIGHTS —If issued between 1 January and 30 June, in any year each	£ s. d. 0 10 0	Proclamation .. } Government Notices .. } Acts of Council— } 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Vict., Nos. 43, 23, 19, 20, and 29. } Government Regulations. }		
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. do.	0 5 0			
	BUSINESS LICENSES —If issued between 1 January and 30 June do.	1 0 0			
	If issued between 30 June and 31 December .. do.	0 10 0			
	All Miners' Rights and Licenses terminate on 31 December in each year, at whatever time during the said year they may have issued.				
	LEASES OF AGRIFEROUS TRACTS.				
	1st class—Two to eight acres alluvial land .. per acre	5 0 0			
	Two hundred to five hundred yards, river bed per 100 yds.	5 0 0			
	One hundred to five hundred yards, quartz reef do.	5 0 0			
	2nd class—Leases for a term of years are also granted on payment of a Royalty on gross produce not being less than 1 per cent.				
COMPLAINT BEFORE JUSTICE (if Assessors required.)					
Each case	1 0 0				
COURTS OF APPEAL.					
Do., do., Govt. Regulations of 17 Nov., 1862.	Hearing of any appeal against decision of Justice and Assessors, for each case	3 0 0			
	Fee chargeable upon every transfer of a business allotment	1 0 0			
Order of the Queen in Council, dated 9 Mar., 1847, and Regulations framed thereunder.	RENT ON OLD RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. }		
	LICENSED RUNS ASSESSED.				
	The minimum rent is £10 per annum, to which is added £2 10s. per annum for every additional 1,000 sheep over 4,000, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640 which the run is estimated as capable of carrying.				
	LICENSED RUNS WHEN NOT ASSESSED.				
	All Licenses cease and determine on the 30th June in each year.				
	The rent is chargeable on the recorded extent.				
	Minimum rent, £10. For every additional 5 square miles over 25, an additional charge of £2.				
	RUNS ACQUIRED BY TENDER.				
	The annual rent not less than	£10			
	A further payment at the rate of £2 10s. per 1,000 for the number of stock above 4,000 sheep, or every additional 160 head of cattle over 640 which the run is estimated capable of carrying.				
Order of the Queen in Council, 9 Mar., 1847. Government Notices of 1 Jan., 1848, and 12 Aug., 1851.	RENT ON RUNS IN THE UNSETTLED AND SECOND CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Order of the Queen in Council, dated } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. } Government Notices .. }		
	The minimum rent is £10 per annum; the rent being determined by an appraisal of the fair annual value of the run for pastoral purposes.				
	(Runs held under Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, are not liable to assessment under Act 22 Vict., No. 17.)				
	RENT ON LEASES WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.				
	Minimum rent of leases acquired at auction for every section of 640 acres per annum	1 0 0			
	Minimum rent of renewed leases, for every section of 640 acres do.	2 0 0			
	Rent of pre-emptive leases to holders of land in fee simple, for every 640 acres do.	2 0 0			
	For any smaller area, not less than do.	1 0 0			
	Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 2. (18 Oct., 1861.)	The minimum rent is £10 per annum; the rent being determined by an appraisal of the fair annual value of the run for pastoral purposes.		25 Vict., No. 2 .. }	
		(Runs held under Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, are not liable to assessment under Act 22 Vict., No. 17.)			
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861.	RENT ON LEASES WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.		Government Regulations. }		
	Minimum rent of leases acquired at auction for every section of 640 acres per annum	1 0 0			
	Minimum rent of renewed leases, for every section of 640 acres do.	2 0 0			
	Rent of pre-emptive leases to holders of land in fee simple, for every 640 acres do.	2 0 0			
	For any smaller area, not less than do.	1 0 0			

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
LICENSES—Continued.			
	TRANSFER FEES.		
Government Regulations of 1 Nov., 1861.	On recording the transfer of lease or right of lease in any run within the Unsettled or Second Class Settled Districts, a fee of	£ s. d. 2 0 0	Government Regulations. } 1 Nov., 1861.
	ASSESSMENTS.		
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 17, (11 Nov., 1858.)	On Runs in the Unsettled and Second Class Settled Districts— For every 1,000 sheep or 160 head of cattle— On old licensed runs On runs acquired by tender On runs acquired under competition by tender	7 10 0 5 0 0 2 10 0	Acts of Council— 2 Vict., No. 27. } 11 Vict., No. 18. } 1 July, 1839. 1 Jan., 1848.
	TO CUT TIMBER ON VACANT CROWN LANDS.		
Government Notice, 1 Nov., 1861.. .. .	To cut cedar, pine, or any other kind of timber, Annually To cut hardwood alone do. Licenses granted on or after 1 July, are chargeable with only half the regulated fees. All licenses cease and determine on 31 December in each year.	6 0 0 2 0 0	Government Notices .. } 21 July, 1826. 24 April, 1835. 21 May, 1839. 16 Sept., 1850.
	AUCTIONEER'S GENERAL LICENSE.		
11 Vict., No. 16. (31 Aug., 1847.)	For all parts of the Colony, including the city of Sydney Annually	15 0 0	Order of Governor King. } 15 Jan., 1801. Act of Council, } 9 Geo. IV, No. 13. } 9 Aug., 1826.
	AUCTIONEER'S DISTRICT LICENSE.		
	For a Police District only do.	2 0 0	
	SPIRIT MERCHANT'S.		
20 Vict., No. 37. (18 Mar., 1857.)	Registration of the name, and description of the premises of any Spirit Merchant, if his premises are situated within the boundaries of the City Annually If situated elsewhere do.	30 0 0 20 0 0	20 Vict., No. 37. } 18 Mar., 1857.
	PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE.		
*17 Vict., No. 6. *13 Vict., No. 29. (2 Oct., 1849.) *Repealed by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 25 Vict., No. 14. Assented to (20 Jan., 1862.)	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors .. do. If a publican be allowed to keep his house open after 10 o'clock at night, the additional sum of do. And if allowed to keep a billiard table, the additional sum of do. And if allowed to keep a bagatelle table, the additional sum of do.	30 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0	Government Order } 21 July, 1810. Acts of Council— } 7 Geo. IV, No. 2. } 20 Feb., 1826. 6 Geo. IV, No. 4. } 8 Feb., 1825. 11 Geo. IV, No. 11 } 12 May, 1830. 3 Wm. IV, No. 8. } 13 June, 1833. 2 Vict., No. 18. } 26 Sept., 1838.
	PACKET LICENSE.		
	To retail fermented and spirituous liquors, during the time the vessel is actually on her passage do.	2 0 0	
	CONFECTIONER'S LICENSE.		
	To retail ginger beer and spruce beer .. do.	1 0 0	
	DISTILLING SPIRITS do.	10 0 0	Govt. Order. } 3 Feb., 1821. Acts of Council— } 6 Geo. IV, No. 20. } 1 Nov., 1825. 2 Vict., No. 24. } 12 Oct., 1838. 3 Vict., No. 9. } 18 Sept., 1839.
13 Vict., No. 27. (27 Sept., 1849.)	RECTIFYING AND COMPOUNDING SPIRITS .. do. APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, OR DRUGGIST, or any other person to use a still of not more than 8 gallons for any scientific purpose, or for making scent or perfume do. MAKER OF WINE do.	10 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0	Acts of Council— } 2 Vict., No. 24. } 12 Oct., 1838. 3 Vict., No. 9. } 18 Sept., 1839. Act of Council, } 13 Vict., No. 27. } 1 Oct., 1849.
	Auctioneer's, Distillation Licenses, &c., cease and determine on 31 December. Publican's Licenses, &c., on 30 June in each year.		
	HAWKER'S AND PEDLER'S.		
*13 Vict., No. 26. (9 Oct., 1849.) *The 11 and 12 sections amended by Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 2.	For trading on foot within a Police District .. Annually For trading by pack-horse or other animal, or by cart, or other vehicle, or by a boat, vessel, or craft, within a Police District .. do. (Licenses cease and determine on 31 December in each year. Repealed.) Licenses may be granted on the 1st ordinary sitting day of any month.	1 0 0 2 0 0	Proclamation } 30 April, 1818. Act of Council, } 5 Wm. IV, No. 7. } 25 July, 1834.
	EXEMPTIONS.		
	Under the Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 4, sale of books, pamphlets, periodicals, or other printed publications.		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
LICENSES—Continued.			
	PAWNBROKER'S		
13 Vict., No. 37. (10 Oct., 1849.)	For a Police District Annually Licenses are in force for one year from the date thereof.	£ s. d. 10 0 0	Act of Council, 13 Vict., No. 37. 10 Oct., 1849.
6 Wm. IV. No. 2. (4 Aug., 1835.)	STAGE CARRIAGE do. For a copy of such license do. Licenses cease and determine on 30 Sept. in each year.	0 5 0 0 1 0	Act of Council, 6 Wm. IV, No. 2. 4 Aug., 1835.
4 Wm. IV. No. 7. (6 Aug., 1833.)	CARTER'S SYDNEY Each. PORTER'S SYDNEY do.	0 2 6 0 5 0	Order of Governor Macquarie. 15 May, 1813. Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 7. 6 Aug., 1833.
4 Vict., No. 17. (6 Oct., 1840.)	BOATMEN do.	0 5 0	Govt. Order, Act of Council, 11 Geo. IV, No. 4. 12 May, 1811. 15 Mar., 1830.
5 Wm. IV. No. 1 (4 July, 1834.)	SLAUGHTERING CATTLE INTENDED FOR SALE .. do.	0 2 6	
TONNAGE DUTY.			
14 Vict., No. 15. (19 Sept., 1850.)	Per ton register, per diem	s. d. 0 0 ½	8 Vict., No. 16. ... 20 Dec., 1844. 7 Vict., No. 12. ... 8 Dec., 1843.
	HUNTER RIVER—TONNAGE DUTY.		
	Every ship, or vessel entering the River Hunter from the sea, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel.		
	EXCEPTIONS.		
Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25, (13 Nov., 1855.) 20 Vict., No. 12, duty not to be leviable before January, 1858.	Tonnage duty not required to be paid on account of any ship or vessel (except steamers navigating the river to ports above the port of Newcastle) at any time within four months next after a previous payment thereof on account of such ship or vessel, nor on account of steamers so navigating at any time within two months next after such previous payments on account of such steamers.		Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 25. } 1 Jan., 1857.
	* KIAMA AND WOLLONGONG—TONNAGE DUTY.		
Act of the Parlia- ment of New South Wales, 25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6. (3 Dec., 1861.)	Every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Kiama, or Wollongong, 6d. per ton of the registered tonnage of such vessel. Such tonnage duty shall not be demanded or become payable before the 1st July, 1862. * By recent enactments (26 Victoria) such tonnage duty not to be demanded or become payable before 1st July, 1863.		25 Vict., Nos. 5 & 6. } 3 Dec., 1861.
TOLLS.			
		s. d.	
	For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0 0 ½	
	ox, or head of neat cattle	0 1	
	horse, mare, gelding, ass or mule	0 2	
	cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with 2 wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal	0 3	
	If drawn by 2 horses or ditto	0 4	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	0 5	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	0 6	
	horse or other animal above 4, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle, with 2 wheels	0 1	
	wain wagon, or other such carriage, with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 horses or other animals	0 8	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	0 9	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	0 10	
	horse or other animal above 4, drawing a wagon or other such carriage, with 4 wheels	0 2	
	gig, chaise, or other such carriage on springs, with 2 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal	0 6	
	If drawn by 2 horses or other animals	0 9	
	coach, chariot, or other such carriage, on springs, with 4 wheels, drawn by 1 horse or other animal	0 9	
	If drawn by 2 horses or other animals	1 0	
	If drawn by 3 horses or ditto	1 3	
	If drawn by 4 horses or ditto	1 6	
3 Wm. IV., No. 12. (9 March, 1832.)			Proclamation. 30 Mar., 1811.
	MEMO.—The Governor by Proclamation can increase or diminish the above rates, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5.		
GLEBE ISLAND PUNTS.			
		s. d.	
	For every foot passenger	0 0 ½	
	gig, dray, cart, carriage, or other vehicle	0 2	
	mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0 1	
	sheep, pig, lamb, or goat	0 0 ½	
Proclamation, dated 1 Sept., 1860, under Act 14 Vict., No. 36.	Persons riding or travelling on vehicles not to be charged toll as foot passengers.		13 Vict., No. 36. 31 Aug., 1860.

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.	
FERRIES.				
2 Wm. IV, No. 12 (9 March, 1832.)	For every foot passenger	s. d. 0 2	Government Order .. } 7 May, 1823.	
	horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0 6		
	gig, dray, or cart, with 2 wheels only	1 0		
	wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, with 4 wheels	1 6		
	ox, or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, being more than 10 in number	0 3		
	not exceeding 10	0 4		
	sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0 0½		
Memo:—The Governor, by Proclamation, can increase or diminish the above charges, by Act 14 Vict., No. 5, section 5.				
PILOTAGE RATES.				
22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	On arrival and departure per ton	s. d. 0 4	Proclamation Act of Council, 3 Wm. IV., No. 6. } 6 Feb., 1819. 31 Aug., 1832.	
	And one moiety of such rate in case of a vessel being compelled to return into port after having put to sea: but in no case shall the amount of such rate be less than £5 for the port of Sydney or Newcastle, nor less than £2 10s. for any other port of the Colony.			
	All inter-colonial steam vessels, coasters, traders, or whaling vessels, being registered in any one of the Australian Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, and not requiring or employing a pilot, are subject to one payment only of 4d. per ton per annum.			
HARBOUR DUES.				
22 Vict., No. 4. (21 July, 1858.)	For every vessel under 300 tons	£ s. d. 1 0 0	3 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 31 Aug., 1832.	
	" " of 300 tons and under 400 tons	1 5 0		
	" " 400 " 500 "	1 10 0		
	" " 500 " 600 "	1 15 0		
	" " 600 " 800 "	2 0 0		
	" " 800 " 1,000 "	2 5 0		
	" " over	3 0 0		
	For certificate of competency to Master of any vessel	5 0 0		
EXCEPTIONS.				
Vessels registered in Sydney under 50 tons or employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another.				
STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD, SYDNEY.				
Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 46. (28 Dec., 1852.)	For every certificate granted by the Board to the owner of any steam vessel—		Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 46. } 1 March, 1853.	
	Where the tonnage of such vessel does not exceed 100 tons, a sum not exceeding	£ s. d. 1 0 0		
	Where such tonnage exceeds 100 tons and does not exceed 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	2 0 0		
	Where such tonnage exceeds 300 tons, a sum not exceeding	3 0 0		
No certificate to be in force for more than six months.				
SHIPPING MASTERS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.				
17 Vict., No. 36. (31 Oct., 1853.)		Engagement of Crews.	Discharge of Crews.	17 Vict., No. 36.. } 1 Jan., 1854.
	Vessels under 60 tons	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
	60 to 100 "	0 10 0	0 10 0	
	100 to 200 "	0 15 0	0 15 0	
	200 to 300 "	1 0 0	1 0 0	
	300 to 400 "	1 5 0	1 5 0	
	400 to 500 "	1 10 0	1 10 0	
	500 to 600 "	1 15 0	1 15 0	
	600 to 700 "	2 0 0	2 0 0	
	700 to 800 "	2 2 6	2 2 6	
	800 to 900 "	2 5 0	2 5 0	
900 to 1000 "	2 7 6	2 7 6		
Above 1000 "	2 10 0	2 10 0		
Engagement and discharge of seaman separately each	0 2 0	0 2 0		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																																																																																				
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ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
POSTAGE.			
TOWN LETTERS.			
		s. d.	
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 1	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	0 2	
	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	0 4	
	And so on, increasing 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.		
INLAND LETTERS.			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 2	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	0 4	
	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	0 8	
	And so on, increasing 4d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.		
LETTERS TO BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
<i>(Except in special cases.)</i>			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 6	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0	
	And so on, increasing 6d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		
			Govt. Order 23 June, 1810.
			Proclamation under Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV., No. 23 16 Dec., 1825.
LETTERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 6	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0	
	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	2 0	
	And so on, increasing 1s. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.		
	Letters forwarded <i>via</i> Marseilles are liable in addition to a rate of 4d. for every $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz. weight, to cover the cost of transit through France.		
	<i>Letters addressed to Officers serving on board any of Her Majesty's Ships on a Foreign Station, when sent through the United Kingdom:—</i>		
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	1 0	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	2 0	
	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	4 0	
	And so on, increasing 2s. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.		
			5 Wm. IV, No. 24 23 June, 1835.
			2 Vict., No. 17 25 Sept., 1838.
			5 Vict., No. 15 14 Dec., 1841.
			11 Vict., No. 47 15 June, 1848.
			13 Vict., No. 38 1 Jan., 1850.
15 Vict., No. 12, 16 Vict., No. 35, 18 Vict., No. 17, and 20 Vict., No. 26.			
SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.			
	Letters sent to or by Seamen and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, will be transmitted within the Colony, and between the Colony and any Post Office in the British Dominions, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and the postage prepaid	0 1	
	Fee on registered letters	0 6	
	„ late letters	0 6	
PACKETS AND BOOKS.			
PACKETS OF GOLD TRANSMITTED WITHIN THE COLONY.			
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 4	
	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.	0 8	
	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 ozs.	1 4	
	And so on, increasing 8d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.		
			16 Vict., No. 35 27 Dec., 1852.
PACKETS CONTAINING BANK PASS BOOKS, &c.			
	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 2	
	And 1d. extra for every additional 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.		
	Printed Reports not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 1	
	And for every additional 2 ozs. or portion of 2 ozs.	0 1	
	The same regulations apply to these packets as to those containing bank pass books, &c.		

ACT OF COUNCIL UNDER WHICH LEVIED.	SPECIFICATION OF TAXES, DUTIES, &c.— <i>Continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED	AT WHAT PERIOD.																		
	<p>POSTAGE—<i>Continued.</i></p> <p>PACKETS AND BOOKS—<i>Continued.</i></p> <p>BOOK PACKETS FOR MALTA, GIBRALTAR, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, THE AZORES, CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, AND OTHER PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, <i>via</i> SOUTHAMPTON.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Not exceeding 4 ozs.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>And so on, increasing 8d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 4</td> </tr> </table> <p>Packets of Books and Printed Papers of every kind posted in conformity with the Regulations of the British Colonial Book Post, and addressed to the United Kingdom, may be forwarded in the closed Mails despatched by way of Marseilles.</p> <p>The postage on such Book Packets <i>sent by the route of Marseilles</i>, including the French Transit Rate, will be—</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Not exceeding 4 ozs.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>And so on, adding 1s. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</p> <p>This postage must be prepaid by means of postage stamps, and the value of the stamps affixed to a packet will be taken as an indication of the choice of route on behalf of the sender, <i>i. e.</i>, whether by Southampton or Marseilles.</p>	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	s. d.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 4	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.	0 8	And so on, increasing 8d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 4	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 6	Above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	1 0	Above 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	2 0	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3 0	Above $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	4 0		
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<p>15 Vict., No. 12. 16 Vict., No. 35. and 18 Vict., No. 17.</p>	<p>BOOK PACKETS FOR INDIA, HONG KONG, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Not exceeding 4 ozs.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding 4 ozs. but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>And so on, increasing 6d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTER-COLONIAL BOOK PACKETS.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">0 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>And so on, increasing 6d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INLAND BOOK PACKETS.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Not exceeding 4 ozs.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">0 2</td> </tr> </table> <p>And 1d. extra for every additional 2 ozs. or fraction of 2 ozs.</p> <p>Books, Publications, and Works of Literature or Art may be transmitted as Book Packets.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FEE ON PRIVATE BOXES 42 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEWSPAPERS.</p> <p>Newspapers are transmitted within the Colony free of charge, if posted within seven days from the date of publication; if posted after that period they are subject to a charge of 1d.</p> <p>Newspapers for the United Kingdom are chargeable with 1d. each if intended for transmission <i>via</i> Southampton, but with 3d. if posted for transmission <i>via</i> Marseilles.</p> <p>Newspapers for transmission to the Continent of Europe, <i>via</i> Trieste, are chargeable with 2d. each.</p> <p>Newspapers for the neighbouring Colonies, and for all places Beyond the Seas, not specified in the Postage Rates, are transmitted free of charge; and all newspapers from such places received in the Colony are delivered without charge.</p> <p>Newspapers for Syria and Turkey, when transmitted <i>via</i> Alexandria, are liable to a charge of 1d. for every 2 ozs. weight.</p>	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 3	Exceeding 4 ozs. but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 6	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.	1 0	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 6	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but not exceeding 1 lb.	1 0	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	0 2	<p>16 Vict., No. 35..</p>	<p>27 Dec., 1852.</p>						
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NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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F E E S.

No. 140.—SCHEDULE of FEES, &c., received by the several Officers in the respective Departments of the Government, specifying the Authority under which they were originally established, and by which the present Rates were fixed, and at what period.

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20, (1 Nov., 1825.) Govt. Notice of 26 July, 1849, and 30 Sept., 1853, in pursuance of the Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 39, (Aliens.)	On all Colonial appointments and commissions of whatever kind, under the Great Seal of the Colony.. ..	£ s. d. 5 5 0	Govt. Order. 12 Oct., 1811.
	Transcript of all papers, per folio of 72 words	0 1 3	
	For every certificate of naturalization	1 1 0	Govt. Notice. 26 July, 1849.
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
Govt. Notice, 1 March, 1843, under the authority of Her Majesty's Instructions	For each grant (including Town lots), where the quantity does not exceed 50 acres	£ s. d. 0 15 0	By His Majesty's Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, as promulgated by orders of the Governor. } 20 Aug., 1789. 12 Oct., 1811. 9 Jan., 1832.
	*On the preparation of title deeds of grants or sales of land from the Crown. Above 50 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres	0 17 6	
	Above 300 acres, and not exceeding 640 acres	1 0 0	
	For more than 640 acres	2 10 0	
	Fees for certified copies—for every 72 words	0 1 3	
Govt. Notice, 12 Aug., 1853. Secretary for Lands, 16 July, 1860.	Fees from Licensed Surveyors—on examination of candidates	5 0 0	Govt. Notice. 12 Aug., 1853.
	From Surveyors—for inspecting and copying the public maps	5 0 0	{ Secretary for Lands. } 16 July, 1860.
*The fees for the preparation of title deeds of grants of land are paid at the Surveyor General's Office, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable to the Registrar General, for enrolment of the same, under the Act of Council, 7 Victoria, No. 16.			
COURT OF CLAIMS:			
FOR EXAMINING AND REPORTING UPON CLAIMS TO GRANTS OF LAND, UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV, No. 21, (2 June, 1835.)	For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing four names, by the party requiring the same ..	£ s. d. 0 2 6	Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 9, Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV, No. 6. } 28 Aug., 1833. 18 July, 1834.
	For every witness examined, or document or voucher produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced	0 1 0	
	For taking down the examination of any witness.. ..	0 1 0	
	For every one hundred words after the first hundred, additional	0 1 0	
Act of Council, 18 Vict., No. 11, (4 Aug., 1854.)	For every certificate granted by Commissioners, of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness	1 0 0	(Ditto ditto, 5 Wm. IV, No. 21, and 6 Vict., No. 11. } Ditto ditto. 2 June, 1835. 16 Aug., 1842.
	For every final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour report made	8 6 0	
By the 10th section of the Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV, No. 21, poor persons are allowed to appear and prosecute their claims without payment of any of the foregoing fees, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that they are not in a condition to pay the same.			

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE.			
MEMORIALS OF DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.			
Acts of Council, 7 Vict., No. 16, (20 Dec., 1843.) 13 Vict., No. 45, (12 Oct., 1849.) Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 20 Vic., No. 27.	For receiving every will or certified copy or memorial of any deed for registration, including verifying the same and indorsement of receipt on original deed ..	£ s. d. 0 7 6	Proclamation .. 18 Jan., 1817. Acts of Council— 6 Geo. IV, No. 22 16 Nov., 1825. 5 Vict., No. 21.. 3 Jan., 1842. 7 Vict., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every acknowledgment before whomsoever made, and whether already made or to be thereafter made ..	0 10 0	
	*For the enrolment of every grant of land hereafter issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, where the quantity granted shall not exceed 50 acres..	0 5 0	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall be over 50 but under 300 acres ..	0 7 6	
	*For ditto, where the quantity shall exceed 300 acres ..	0 10 0	
	For every search of copy of any deed, or of any memorial of deed, or will of one property ..	0 2 6	
	For every search for any copy of any grant of land ..	0 2 6	
	For every examined copy of memorial, or of any deed not exceeding six folios ..	0 5 0	
	For every folio of 90 words, exceeding six folios ..	0 0 8	
	For every extract from any memorial, will, or other writing, per folio ..	0 0 8	
	For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody ..	0 5 0	
	For every search for will ..	0 1 0	
	*The fees for enrolment of grants of land are paid at the Colonial Treasury, on the delivery of the grant, and are in addition to those payable for the preparation of the same in the Surveyor General's Office.		
CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION OR DEEDS OF SETTLEMENT OF BANKING OR OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.			
Act of Council, 13 Vict., No. 45, (12 Oct., 1849.)	For every examined copy of deed of public company or charter of incorporation, per folio ..	£ s. d. 0 0 8	(Acts of Council— 2 Victoria..... 17 Aug., 1838. 4 Vict., No. 13.. 23 Sept., 1840. 7 Vict., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.)
	For every search for copy of deed of settlement of public company or charter of incorporation ..	0 1 0	
CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS.			
Acts of Council, 11 Vict., No. 4, 11 Vict., No. 58, and sections 2 and 3 of 14 Vict., No. 24, made perma- nent by 23 Vict., No. 9.	For every search for certificates of marriages, baptisms, and burials ..	£ s. d. 0 1 0	7 Vict., No. 16.. 20 Dec., 1843.
	For every copy of such certificate ..	0 1 0	
REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES, AND OF AGREEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL.			
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to, 9 Dec., 1862.)	For the registration of every agreement for the purchase of wool, or advances thereon ..	£ s. d. 0 2 6	*Act of Council, 7 Vict., No. 3. } *This Act disallowed by Her Majesty.
	For the registration of every mortgage of sheep, cattle, and horses ..	0 2 6	
	For each affidavit ..	0 1 0	
	For every search ..	0 1 0	
REGISTRATION OF LIENS ON CROPS.			
Act of the Par- liament of New South Wales, 26 Vic., No. 10. (Assented to, 9 Dec., 1862.)	For every entry ..	£ s. d. 0 2 6	26 Vic., No. 10.. 9 Dec., 1862.
	For each affidavit ..	0 1 0	
	For each search ..	0 1 0	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES— <i>Continued.</i>	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.													
GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE—<i>Continued.</i>																
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.																
19 Vict., No. 34. (3 Dec., 1855.)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black;">£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every search in index</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every certified copy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 2 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Every marriage performed by Registrar</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> </table>		£ s. d.	Every search in index	0 5 0	Every certified copy	0 2 0	Every marriage performed by Registrar	1 0 0	19 Vict., No. 34.	1 Mar., 1856.					
		£ s. d.														
	Every search in index	0 5 0														
Every certified copy	0 2 0															
Every marriage performed by Registrar	1 0 0															
REAL PROPERTY.																
FEES PAYABLE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SEVERAL ACTS, MATTERS, AND THINGS HEREIN SPECIFIED.																
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 26 Vict., No. 9. (Assented to, 7 Nov., 1862.) This Act to commence and take effect from and after 1st Jan., 1863.	<p>For hearing application to bring land under the provisions of this Act, or to be registered in respect to an estate of freehold of a deceased proprietor, to be paid to the Land Titles Commissioners, over and above the cost of all advertisements herein prescribed to be in such case published.</p>	£ s. d.	26 Vict., No. 9.	7 Nov., 1862.												
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 5 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 10 0</td> </tr> </table>	When the applicant is the original grantee, and the land has never been sold, mortgaged, encumbered, or made the subject of settlement			0 5 0	When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £500	2 10 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £400 and does not exceed £500	2 0 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £300 and does not exceed £400	1 10 0	Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	1 0 0	Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200	0 10 0	0 0 0
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	Ditto ditto exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300	1 0 0														
	Ditto ditto when the value does not exceed £200	0 10 0														
	<p>Contribution to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession, derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—</p>	0 0 0														
	<p>In the pound sterling</p>	0 0 0														
	<p>Other Fees:—</p>	1 0 0														
	<p>For every certificate of title</p>	1 0 0														
	<p>Registering memorandum of transfer, lease, mortgage, or encumbrance, or the transfer or discharge of a mortgage, or the transfer or surrender of a lease</p>	0 10 0														
	<p>Registering proprietor of any estate, or interest derived by settlement or transmission</p>	1 0 0														
	<p>For every power of Attorney</p>	0 10 0														
	<p>For every registration abstract</p>	1 0 0														
	<p>For cancelling registration abstract</p>	0 5 0														
	<p>For every revocation order</p>	0 10 0														
	<p>Noting caveat</p>	0 10 0														
	<p>Cancelling or withdrawing of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee</p>	0 5 0														
	<p>Issuing order for foreclosure</p>	1 0 0														
	<p>For every search</p>	0 2 0														
	<p>For every general search</p>	0 5 0														
	<p>For every map or plan deposited</p>	0 5 0														
	<p>For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited</p>	0 10 0														
<p>For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee</p>	0 10 0															
<p>For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of Assignees to accept the same</p>	0 10 0															
<p>For entering notice of marriage or death</p>	0 10 0															
<p>For entering notice of writ, or order of Supreme Court</p>	0 10 0															
<p>Taking acknowledgment of married woman</p>	0 5 0															
<p>Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with</p>	0 10 0															
<p>For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor</p>	0 5 0															
<p>For certified copy, first five folios of seventy-two words</p>	0 5 0															
<p>For every folio, or part folio, after first five</p>	0 0 8															
<p>For every instrument drawn on parchment</p>	0 2 6															
<p>Taking affidavit, or statutory declaration</p>	0 5 0															
<p>When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first</p>	0 2 0															

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
SUPREME COURT.			
COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.			
FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY.			
		£ s. d.	
	Administering oath of allegiance or office	0 10 6	
	On filing articles of clerkship	5 5 0	
	On filing assignments of articles	1 1 0	
	Affixing seal of Court to any commission or document ..	0 10 6	
	Every certificate under hand of a Judge	0 5 0	
	Ditto under hand of Prothonotary or Chief Clerk ..	0 2 6	
	Every oath administered; whether in Court or by a Commissioner or Judge	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of)	0 0 6	
	On reference to the Prothonotary, Chief Clerk, or any Commissioner. For each attendance not exceeding two hours	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour	0 5 0	
	For his report or award thereon	1 1 0	
	The like where very special	2 2 0	
	Every examination of a witness or other person, (including taking down and certifying the same.) The like fees. If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance of whatever kind	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first	0 2 6	
	For every office search	0 1 0	
	The like (judgments), an additional fee for every term beyond the first	0 0 4	
	For every Judge's summons	0 1 0	
	If with stay of proceedings	0 2 6	
	Entering case in clerk's list	0 1 0	
	For Judge's order for special bailiff, or the issue of any writ of execution	0 1 0	
	Order to plead double, or for examination of witnesses ..	0 1 0	
	In other cases	0 2 6	
	Filing affidavits in chambers	0 0 6	
	For rule of Court	0 5 0	
	Taxing costs whether in actions or between attorney and client	0 5 0	
	If exceeding one hour	0 7 6	
	Where the bill exceeds thirty folios, for every thirty folios above the first thirty	0 5 0	
	Taxing interlocutory costs	0 2 6	
	Appointment to tax or compute in any matter	0 1 0	
	Filing declaration, demurrer, or pleading; affidavit not in chambers, or bill of costs; return to any writ, or paper or writing not specified	0 1 0	
	Filing notice of motion for new trial, nonsuit, or in arrest of judgment; or return to any special writ	0 2 6	
	Entering any case or matter in the Prothonotary's paper including demurrers, rules nisi new trial applications, special cases, appeals and applications, or motions, or any writ of certiorari, extent, habeas corpus, quo warranto or mandamus	0 2 6	
	All office copies, per folio of 72 words (and for certifying any such copy ls.)	0 0 4	
	Writ of habeas corpus	0 5 0	
	Every other writ (not being in action)	0 10 0	
	Mesne process in an action (including writ of scire facias) ..	0 5 0	
	Every subpoena	0 2 6	
	Any other writ issuing in an action	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance	0 3 6	
	On putting in special bail	0 5 0	
	Filing exception to bail	0 2 6	
	On justifying bail	0 5 0	
	Withdrawing any pleading	0 5 0	
	Entering cause for assessment on trial	0 10 0	
	Entering every verdict, or judgment of nonsuit	0 2 0	
	On præcipe for any judgment by default	0 5 0	
	Signing judgment after verdict	0 10 0	
	Ditto in other cases	0 5 0	
	Ditto on warrant of attorney	0 15 0	
	Ditto on old warrant of attorney	1 1 0	
	For recording and indorsing every cognovit or warrant of attorney	0 2 6	
	On money paid into Court, for every sum of 20s.	0 0 3	
	On every trial or assessment of damages, crier, court-keeper and tipstaves	0 7 6	
	Every witness sworn on any such trial or assessment (to crier)	0 0 6	
	Every exhibit, at trial or on assessment	0 1 0	
	Taking down evidence on trial, per folio of 72 words ..	0 1 0	
	Entry of any suggestion on the record	0 2 6	
	All Court fees in actions for sums not exceeding £30 are abolished.		
By the Judges of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of the powers given them by the Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, sec. 16, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Victoria, No. 22, sec. 23.		By Chief Justice Sir Francis Forbes, under the authority of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, c. 96.	1824.
	Act of Council, 10 Vict., No. 10. Assented to 30th Oct., 1846.		

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																								
	SUPREME COURT—Continued. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.																										
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Probates.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Administrations</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Where the effects are under £30, no fee</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>£30 but under £50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 7 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£50 .. £100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 15 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£100 .. £200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 15 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£200 .. £500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Above £500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Probates.	Administrations		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Where the effects are under £30, no fee			£30 but under £50	0 7 6	0 10 0	£50 .. £100	0 10 0	0 15 0	£100 .. £200	0 15 0	1 0 0	£200 .. £500	1 0 0	1 10 0	Above £500	1 10 0	2 0 0		
	Probates.	Administrations																									
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£100 .. £200	0 15 0	1 0 0																									
£200 .. £500	1 0 0	1 10 0																									
Above £500	1 10 0	2 0 0																									
Act of Council 15 Vict., No. 17.																											
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES. Intestacies; where effects are collected by authority of the Court.																										
	For every order to collect where effects shall appear to be above £50.. .. . £ s. d. 0 7 6 Where effects shall appear to be £50 or under 0 5 0 For every order to pay money, if £10 and under £20 0 2 6 If £20 and under £50 0 5 0 If £50 and under £100 0 10 0 And on every £100 above the first 0 2 6 For every common order 0 2 6 For every special order 0 5 0 For every office copy, 3d. per folio.																										
Act of Council 11 Vict., No. 24.																											
	On every audit of accounts, including the direction to invest assets, if the amount which shall have been in the Curator's hands be under £20 0 5 0 If £20 and under £50 0 7 6 If £50 and under £100.. .. . 0 10 0 For every £100 above the first 0 2 6 For every other order 0 2 6																										
	MEMORANDUM.—The whole of the preceding fees (which are inclusive of all fees and affidavits, for filing of the petition and order, the taking of the bond and oath, and every other incidental matter,) are paid in each instance on the order; whether in cases of probate, orders to collect, or letters of administration. On all moneys collected by the Curator of Intestate Estates, a commission, at the rate of 5 per cent., which is paid into the Colonial Treasury. If collected by an agent, an allowance of 3 per cent. is made out of such commission, as a remuneration for his services.																										
	PAYABLE TO THE PROTHONOTARY. <i>Miscellaneous Matters.</i>																										
	Office copy of any will, per folio of 72 words 0 0 8 The like of pleadings in any ecclesiastical suit, or other matter, per folio 0 0 6 Every search 0 1 0 For every citation, or entering any caveat 0 5 0 Entering any appearance 0 2 6 Filing every libel, allegation, plea or answer in any suit 0 5 0 On every exhibit annexed to or forming part of any libel, plea, or answer 0 1 0 For taking down every account of debt, and reporting upon the same 0 3 0 For setting down a cause for hearing 0 10 0 Every appointment to proceed before the Registrar in any reference to him 0 2 0 Registrar's attendance on every such appointment per hour; filing every petition or notice of appeal.. .. . 0 5 0 On any order for a feigned issue 0 5 0 Exemplification of process in any ecclesiastical matter, per folio 0 0 8 Affixing seal of the Court to such exemplification.. .. . 0 10 6 All matters not enumerated, the same fees to be paid as at common law.																										
Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV. cap. 33, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Vict., No. 22.		Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 96.	1824.																								
	EQUITABLE JURISDICTION. FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER.																										
	Every appointment or warrant 0 3 0 Every search in any cause or matter pending 0 1 0 Search in other cases 0 2 6 Certifying any office copy 0 2 6 If under five folios 0 1 0 Filing any affidavit (whether to be used in Court or before the Master) 0 1 0 Filing charge; state of facts; proposals, or similar matter 0 2 0 Allowance of any such matter 0 5 0 Every certificate not being a "Master's Certificate" 0 2 6 For amending any pleading 0 10 0																										

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
SUPREME COURT—Continued.			
EQUITABLE JURISDICTION—Continued.			
FEES PAYABLE TO THE MASTER—Continued.			
	Every subpoena and testificandum	£ s. d.	
	Each name beyond the first	0 1 0	
	Every other subpoena	0 5 0	
	Every common injunction, or writ of attachment, or fi. fa.	0 10 6	
	Every special injunction, writ of ne exeat coloniã; sequestration or writ of assistance	1 1 0	
	Every decree	2 0 0	
	Office copy thereof	1 0 0	
	Every order not being an order of course, or on appeal, or re-hearing	0 10 6	
	Office copy thereof	0 5 0	
	Filing bill or information	0 10 0	
	Filing answer or any pleading	0 5 0	
	Entering appearance, each defendant	0 2 6	
	Setting down a cause	0 10 6	
	Every oath or affirmation	0 1 0	
	On every exhibit to affidavit, or on taking accounts before the Master	0 0 6	
	Every other exhibit	0 1 0	
	On any advertisement	0 5 0	
	Every bond or recognizance	0 10 6	
	Examination of any party or witness, inclusive of oath ..	0 2 6	
	If above one hour	0 4 0	
	If above two hours	0 5 0	
	Commission in lunacy	1 1 0	
	Superseding same	0 10 6	
	Grant of person or estate, or both, including enrolment ..	1 1 0	
	Where value of property exceeds £500	2 2 0	
	Every revocation, including enrolment	1 1 0	
	In respect of all matters and things not enumerated in the above table, which would in England be done and transacted in the High Court of Chancery, the like fees are in this Court demanded and taken as may lawfully be demanded and taken in the said Court of Chancery.		
	For filing a claim	0 5 0	
	For sealing every writ of summons	0 5 0	
	For filing a caveat	0 2 6	
	For every order on the hearing of a claim, or on further directions	1 0 0	
	For every office copy thereof	0 10 0	
	For every order or hearing exceptions	0 10 0	
	For every office copy thereof	0 5 0	
	For appearances, certificates, &c., and for other orders and office copies, the same fees as are now received by the Master in Equity.		
	For every summons in chambers	0 2 6	
	For every order in chambers	0 7 6	
	For entering appearance, each defendant	0 1 0	
	COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION.		
	FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF.		
	For the Service of a summons (besides mileage to bailiff), each defendant	0 5 0	
	Fee to cover postage (each writ requiring to be sent by post)	0 0 6	
	On caption of any defendant, under ca. re.	0 10 6	
	Service of foreign attachment (besides mileage to bailiff), each garnishee	0 5 0	
	On every bail bond	0 5 0	
	Assignment of bail bond	0 5 0	
	Where a view shall be had—summoning a jury within 5 miles	0 3 6	
	If a greater distance	0 5 0	
	Receiving and entering every writ of execution	0 1 0	
	On every warrant	0 1 0	
	The like for special warrant	0 2 6	
	Receiving and entering every order of suspension of any writ	0 2 6	
	On every enlargement of return	0 1 0	
	Executing every writ of fi. fa., ca. sa., or Judge's warrant, 5 per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ per cent. above that.		
	Executing every writ of habere facias, the like, on the amount of rent or annual value.		
	Office copy of any document, per folio of 72 words ..	0 0 4	
	For every office search, or inspection of any document ..	0 1 0	
	Attending every inquisition; (in lunacy or as to property, &c.)	1 1 0	
	On every warrant in replevin	0 5 0	
	Executing process of attachment	1 1 0	
Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Vict., No. 22.			
Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 13.		Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96.	1824.
By the Judges, under the authority of the Act of Council, 17 Vict., No. 7.			
Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Vict., No. 22.			

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
SUPREME COURT—Continued.			
COMMON LAW AND GENERAL JURISDICTION—Continued.			
FEES PAYABLE TO THE SHERIFF—Continued.			
	£ s. d.		
Act of Council, 11 Vict., No. 20.	On assessment of damages	1 0 0	} Act of Council, 8 Vict., No. 4. }
	On each case of trial by Jury:—		
	Jury of 4	2 0 0	
	Special Jury of 12	6 0 0	
	Common Jury of 12	3 0 0	
	The above fees, together with the amount of all fines on jurors, form a fund in the hands of the Sheriff, for paying the expenses of civil jurors.		2 Aug., 1844.
FEES TAKEN BY THE PROTHONOTARY.			
<i>Bills of Sale.</i>			
Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 2. (18 July, 1855.)	For searching the registers or bills of sale, for every search against one person	0 0 6	} 19 Vict., No. 2 ..
	And for every search of index to the said registers by the person requiring the information	0 1 0	
	For filing and entering every bill of sale, or a copy thereof	0 2 6	
			18 July, 1855.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.			
FEES RECEIVED BY THE UNDER SHERIFF.			
	Attending a view within five miles of Sheriff's Office ..	1 1 0	
	Ditto at a greater distance	2 2 0	
	Mileage	0 1 0	
	Drawing and inserting every advertisement	0 5 0	
BAILIFF'S FEES.			
GENERAL JURISDICTION.			
	Mileage, or service of summons, and for executing any writ (out only)	0 0 9	
	But if defendant served at same time with two writs, each writ, per mile	0 0 6	
	Or if with more than two writs, each writ, per mile	0 0 4	
	Ditto, conveying any party to gaol, per mile	0 0 9	
	Possession money, per diem	0 4 0	
	Caption fee, each person taken	0 10 6	
EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.			
Act of Parliament, 9 Geo. IV, cap. 83, and Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Vict., No. 22.	Arrest upon any warrant or attachment	0 5 0	} Act of Parlia- ment, 4 Geo. IV, cap. 96
	Producing a person at the bar of the Court	0 2 6	
	Travelling expenses per mile (out only)	0 0 9	
			1824.
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS OR RECOGNIZANCES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.			
	Every oath administered in the country	0 2 0	
	Ditto in town	0 1 0	
	And for marking exhibits attached to any affidavit (each such exhibit an additional sum of)	0 0 6	
	Every oath not being at his own office or residence	0 5 0	
	Ditto if above a mile beyond the Commissioner's residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses)	1 1 0	
	Every examination of a witness, or other person (including taking down and certifying the same); for each attendance, not exceeding two hours	1 1 0	
	For every additional hour	0 5 0	
	If required to attend at any other than his own office or residence (over and above his actual and necessary travelling expenses) an additional	0 10 6	
	Every recognizance, of whatever kind	0 5 0	
	For each name beyond the first	0 2 6	
	For executing any writ of trial or inquiry, including summoning of assessors	2 2 0	

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.	
COURT OF INSOLVENCY.				
FEES TAKEN BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AND OTHERS, IN INSOLVENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.				
CHIEF COMMISSIONER.				
Act of Council, 7 Vict., No. 19, (21 Dec., 1843), and 25 Vict., No. 8.	Upon filing every petition by a person surrendering his estate as insolvent, including the Chief Commissioner's order thereon, where the assets shall appear not to exceed £100	s. d. 2 6		
	When above that amount	5 0		
	For drawing and inserting each advertisement, besides the expenses paid for advertising, when required to be done by him	2 6		
	Upon receiving and filing every petition against a person having committed an act of insolvency	5 0		
	For every affidavit used therewith	1 0		
	For the Chief Commissioner's order thereon	5 0		
	For every summons of debtor to shew cause	5 0		
	For every examination taken on the hearing, per folio of 90 words	0 4		
	For every person examined or document exhibited	1 0		
	For making up and recording the judgment thereon	5 0		
	For taxing costs in any case (same as in the Supreme Court Office.)			
	For making every necessary application and report to the Court, or a Judge, or the Chief Commissioner, and minute of the order thereon	2 6		
	For every warrant of attachment of movable property	2 6		
	For every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or be examined	5 0		
	For every certified extract from, or copy of proceedings relating to, insolvent estates, of less than 90 words	2 6		
	And above that number, per folio	0 4		
	For every inspection of proceedings in each estate not exceeding half an hour	1 0		
	For every summons, or other process, for procuring the attendance of any person before the Court, or any Judge, or before the Chief Commissioner (same as in the Supreme Court Office in similar cases.)			
	CHIEF AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.			
		For presiding at meeting of creditors in estates under £100 assets	15 0	
	For presiding at any meeting of creditors, per diem	15 0		
	For every proof of debt, to be paid by the person offering it	1 0		
	For swearing every affidavit, by the party sworn	1 0		
	For every affidavit filed, by the party using it	1 0		
	For every person examined, by the party producing him	1 0		
	For making up the minutes, and reporting when necessary, the proceedings at any meeting of creditors	5 0		
	For every warrant for apprehension of insolvent	5 0		
	For every warrant of commitment of any person	7 6		
MESSENGER'S FEES.				
	For making every attachment of person or property (the same as now paid for service of Civil process of the Supreme Court and mileage.)			
	For making inventory and notice, and report to Commissioner	2 6		
	Copy of ditto	2 6		
SHERIFF'S FEE.				
	For registering every order for sequestration, and delivering to Chief Commissioner	1 0		
			By the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the authority of the Act of the Colonial Legislature 5 Vic., No. 17. See Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court published in the <i>New South Wales Government Gazette</i> , dated 4 Jan., 1842.	
		7 Vict., No. 19.		

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.		
	FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRARS AND BAILIFFS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICT COURTS IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.				
	COURT FEES.				
		In cases not ex- ceeding £5.	In cases not ex- ceeding £10.	In cases not ex- ceeding £30.	In all other cases
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	For filing every plaint, issuing summons, and other proceedings to judgment ..	2 6	5 0	7 6	20 0
	For issuing every subpoena ..	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0
	For service of every summons or subpoena, if within two miles of the Court House ..	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
	For such service, every mile beyond two miles ..	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
	For issuing every writ of execution ..	2 0	2 6	5 0	5 0
	SPECIAL FEES.				
	For filing every plea ..				1 0
	For every search ..				0 6
	For every copy ..				0 6
	For swearing and filing every special affidavit ..				2 0
	For taxing every bill of costs ..				2 6
	For every summons to shew cause in interlocutory matter ..				1 0
	For every interlocutory order ..				1 0
	For every writ of attachment ..				2 6
	BAILIFF'S FEES.				
	For keeping possession under an execution against the goods, each day ..				6 0
	For making levy where the sum levied for shall not exceed £20 ..				5 0
	For making levy where the sum levied for shall exceed £20, the like sum for the first £20, and for every £1 over that sum ..				0 3
	For executing every writ against the person ..				5 0
	For executing every writ of habere in ejectment ..				5 0
	For mileage in the execution of any writ where the same shall be executed not more than two miles from the Court House ..				1 0
	For such mileage where the writ shall be executed beyond such distance of two miles, for every such mile beyond ..				0 6
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.				
	"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."				
	To Subscribers, £1 10s. per annum; single copies, 1s. each, exclusive of postage.				
	PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.				
	To Subscribers, £2 10s. per Session, exclusive of postage. Separate copies of Bills, Acts, &c., at the rate of 3d. per sheet of four pages, up to sixteen pages; and for every sheet or portion of a sheet above that number, 1d. additional.				
	ADVERTISEMENTS.				
	At the rate of 3s. for the first eight lines (or under), and 3d. for every additional line.				
	CORONERS.				
	Upon every inquisition taken upon view of the body slain, of the goods and chattels of him that is the slayer and murderer, if he have any ..				£ s. d. 0 13 4
	For every inquisition not taken upon view of a body dying in gaol, which shall be duly taken ..				1 0 0
	And also, for every mile he shall be compelled to travel from the place of his usual abode to take such inquisition (to be paid from the Colonial Treasury) where no fee shall be paid ..				0 0 9
	And for every inquisition taken on view of the body dying in prison, he shall be paid as much as the Judge of the Criminal Court shall allow, not exceeding ..				1 0 0
Act of the Parliament of New South Wales, 22 Vict., No. 19.					22 Vict., No. 18.
					12 Nov., 1858.
By notice in the Govt. Gazette, dated 6 Jan., 1860.					Governor, by Notice in Govt. Gazette.
					6 Jan., 1860.
By Colonial Treasurer, 3 July, 1863.					By Colonial Treasurer.
					4 Jan., 1861.
Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 20. (1 Nov., 1825.)					Govt. Order
					6 March, 1822.

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.																																				
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.																																							
SLAUGHTERING FEES.																																							
By Act of Council, 14 Vic., No. 36, and Orders and Regulations of 22 Aug., 1860, and 1 June, 1861.	For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, steer, or calf (in addition to an Inspecting Fee of 3d.)	£ s. d. 0 1 6	14 Vic., No. 36 .. 22 Aug., 1860.																																				
	For every sheep or lamb	0 0 4																																					
	For every head of swine	0 1 0																																					
INSPECTING FEES.																																							
	For each head of horned cattle slaughtered.. .. .	0 0 3																																					
INSPECTORS OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OF CATTLE INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER.																																							
IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF COUNCIL 5 WM. IV, No. 1, HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.																																							
Act of Council, 5 Wm. IV, No. 1. (4 July, 1834.)	For the inspection of each and every head of cattle intended to be slaughtered for sale	£ s. d. 0 0 3	Govt. Order 20 May, 1811. Acts of Council— 11 Geo. IV, No. 4. 15 Mar., 1830. 2 Wm. IV, No. 15. 15 Mar., 1832.																																				
INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.																																							
FOR EXAMINING, COMPARING, AND STAMPING ALL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.																																							
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Brass Weights.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">s. d.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 0½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Brass Weights.	Iron or other Metal Weights except Brass.	s. d.	s. d.	0 9	0 3	0 6	0 2	0 4	0 1	0 1	0 0½	0 0½	0 2	0 2																			
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WOODEN MEASURES.																																							
Act of Council, 16 Vic., No. 34.	Bushel	0 3	Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 4 } 24 Aug., 1832.																																				
	½ bushel	0 2																																					
	Peck, and all under	0 1																																					
	Yard	0 0½																																					
COPPER OR OTHER METAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF LIQUIDS.																																							
	5 gallons	1 0																																					
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AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.
CLERKS AT POLICE OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONS, AND CLERKS OF MAGISTRATES ACTING SINGLY.			
	s. d.		
Act of Council, 4 Wm. IV, No. 5. (16 July, 1833.)	Summons, copy and serving	2 6	Proclamation ..
	Subpœna, not including more than four names	1 6	
	Copies of subpœnas to serve, each	0 4	
	Drawing affidavits and informations in cases within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, not exceeding one folio of 72 words	1 0	
	For every additional folio	0 8	
	Swearing the same	1 0	
	Swearing any other affidavits; affidavits for military and naval pensions excepted	1 0	
	Warrants to apprehend, in cases not felonious	2 6	
	Recognizance, and notices of the nature thereof	5 0	
	Warrant to distrain under Penal Acts	2 6	
	Order of a Justice or Justices	1 0	
	Drawing any other document required in the discharge of the police duties, not enumerated above, per folio of 72 words ..	0 8	
	Copy of proceedings, per folio of 72 words	0 4	
	For copies of depositions to a prisoner committed to take his trial, per folio of 90 words	0 12	
Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 34. } For every weight or measure compared with the standards in their possession	0 3	Act of Council, 4 W. IV, No. 4. }	24 Aug., 1832.
REGISTRATION OF DOGS.			
PAYABLE ANNUALLY.			
	s. d.		
Act of Council, 6 Wm. IV, No. 4. (25 Aug., 1835.)	For one dog, if only one be kept	1 0	Act of Council, 11 G. IV, No. 8. } Act of Council, 2 Wm. IV, No. 8. }
	For each dog, if two only be kept	2 0	
	For each dog, if three only be kept	2 6	
	For every dog above three	5 0	
	For copy of Registration, or of any particulars thereof ..	0 6	
During the last six months of the year, half the above fees only.			
POUNDKEEPERS.			
	s. d.		
Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 36. (18 Dec., 1855.)	For the first or only head of cattle,* goats, or swine impounded	0 6	Govt. Order .. } Act of Council, 4 W. IV, No. 3. }
	And for every additional head of cattle, goats, or swine impounded at the same time and upon the same account, each ..	0 3	
	For the first or only sheep †	0 4	
	And for every additional sheep impounded at the same time, and upon the same account, each	0 1	
	If cattle, &c., are allowed to remain impounded after 3 days, or 72 hours, the poundkeeper is authorized to charge one-half of the above fees for every additional 72 hours, or part of the same.		
	For producing a copy of the Act and of the Pound Book kept by the poundkeeper for the inspection of any person desiring to see the same	0 6	
	For an extract, signed by the poundkeeper, from the said Pound Book, not exceeding 100 words	1 0	
	And for every subsequent number of words, not exceeding 100 ..	0 6	
	For registration of brands of cattle owners, each	5 0	
	For writing and sending any notice of cattle, &c., &c., impounded, to the owner of such cattle, or his agent, or overseer, if within 10 miles of the pound, for each mile ..	1 0	
	If sent by the general post	2 6	
	<p>* The term "cattle" to include horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, asses, mules, bulks, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, and calves.</p> <p>† The word "sheep" to include rams, ewes, sheep, and lambs.</p>		

AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED, OR BY WHICH LEGALIZED.	SPECIFICATION OF FEES—Continued.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED.	AT WHAT PERIOD.		
DIOCESSES OF SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.					
By the Bishop of Australia. (31 March, 1838.)	Marriage by License. { Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton	£ s. d. 1 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 <hr/> 2 5 0	Govt. Order .. 22 Dec., 1810.		
	Marriage by Banns. { Parish Clerk Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton	Publication of Banns Marriage .. 0 1 0 Ditto .. 0 5 0 Ditto .. 0 2 6 Ditto .. 0 1 6 <hr/> 0 10 0			
	Churching Women. { Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton	0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 <hr/> 0 2 0			
	BURIALS. In a grave. { Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 6 <hr/> 0 6 6			
		In a brick or stone grave. { Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton		0 10 0 0 5 6 0 5 6 <hr/> 1 1 0	
				In a vault. { Clergyman Parish Clerk Sexton	1 1 0 0 7 6 0 7 6 <hr/> 1 16 0
		REGISTRAR OF THE CONSISTORY COURT.			
	Act of Council, 3 Vict., No. 23. (19 Nov., 1839.)	For searching the Register Books of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, solemnized by Clergymen of the Established Church of England, for each name searched for		0 1 0	Act of Council, 6 Geo. IV, No. 21. } 1 Nov., 1825.
		For the copy of any entry in the said Registers		0 2 6	
	RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BISHOPS OF SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, REGISTRAR OF THE CONSISTORY COURT, AND SURROGATES.				
	By the Bishop of Australia. (June, 1836.)	On Licenses for Marriages, each		3 0 0	Govt. Order .. 12 Oct., 1811.
		viz. :— To the Surrogate		£1 0 0	
		To the Secretary and Registrar		2 0 0 <hr/> £3 0 0	
	*FEES TAKEN BY THE CHURCHWARDENS OF THE RESPECTIVE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, FOR THE USE OF THE SAID CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.				
Act of Council, 8 Wm. IV, No. 5. (6 Sept., 1837.)	Erecting a tablet or monument in any Church	5 0 0 20 0 0	Act of Council, 8 Wm. IV, No. 5. } 6 Sept., 1837.		
	Erecting a monument in the ground adjoining any Church, not being the burial ground	3 0 0 10 0 0			
	Burial in a brick or stone grave, in the burial ground	1 0 0			
	Head stone or foot stone (each)	3 10 0			
	A stone covering over such grave (or a fence round)	1 0 0			
	A vault; for each person it is capable of containing	1 10 0			
	A raised tomb over a vault, ditto	1 10 0			
* These fees are not perquisites.					

QUIT RENTS ON GRANTS OF LAND.

ON GRANTS OF LAND MADE	{	Prior to the 5th November, 1823	per annum	s. d.	for less than 100 acres.	
		From that date to 17th May, 1825		1 0		for every 100 acres.
		From the latter date to 1st July, 1831		2 0		ditto.
				15 0	ditto.	
				16 8	ditto.	

On 1st July and 1st August, 1831, it was notified, in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, that all Crown Lands would in future be sold at a rate not less than 5s. per acre, subject to the nominal Quit Rent of a peppercorn.

ON ADDITIONAL GRANTS.	{	In fulfilment of promises made under the Regulations of 1826 and 1827,	per annum	s. d.	per acre, or for every 100 acres.
				0 1½		12 6

ON GRANTS OF TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

Government Order of 29 May, 1829, No. 29.

ON GRANTS OF ALLOTMENTS.	{	Town of Sydney	per rod, per annum.	s. d.
		Sea-port		0 6
		Head of navigable waters		0 5
		Inland		0 4
				0 2

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 141.—RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., carried on during the Year 1863.

WORK AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1863.	Amount Expended in 1863.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1863.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
RAILWAYS.										
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.										
Extension—West Maitland to Singleton ..	Constructing	312,000		1868	Finished..	318,971 5 0	19,147 5 5	46,539 17 11		
East Maitland to Morpeth ..	Ditto	20,000		1862	Unfinished	.....	6,712 0 5	18,428 1 9		
Bridge over the Hunter at Singleton..	Ditto	40,000		"	Ditto	.....	11,019 5 1	3,095 7 5		
Singleton towards Armidale ..	Ditto	250,000		1863	Ditto	.....	740 13 11	10,621 0 7		
Additional Line to Wallsend Junction	Ditto	16,000						740 13 11		
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.										
Extension—Campbelltown to Menangle ..	Constructing	65,000		1859	Finished..	75,088 6 4	.....	2,081 7 11		
Menangle to Picton ..	Ditto	178,000		"	Ditto	234,917 1 5	.....	84,356 0 10		
Liverpool to Campbelltown ..	Ditto	138,000		1857	Ditto	194,027 19 1	.....	467 18 5		*Outstanding claims.
Picton to Goulburn ..	Ditto	688,000		1862	Unfinished	.....	57,793 8 0	49,493 8 3		
Land for ditto ..	Ditto	16,200		"	Ditto	.....	933 14 0	933 14 0		No expenditure incurred for this work in 1863.
Darling Harbour Branch ..	Constructing	3,000		1861	Ditto	.....	1,815 8 2	.....	
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.										
Extension—Parramatta to Penrith ..	Constructing	139,000		1868	Finished..	246,091 14 6	.....	11,792 3 11		
Penrith to the Nepean ..	Ditto	30,000		1862	Unfinished	.....	16,994 12 10	4,657 3 0		
Bridge over the Nepean ..	Ditto	70,000		"	Ditto	.....	6,148 18 2	6,092 2 2		
Penrith towards Bathurst ..	Ditto	250,000		"	Ditto	.....	65,230 3 7	63,141 3 0		
Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	Constructing	60,000		"	Ditto	.....	24,949 14 7	24,857 5 4		
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, &c.										
Burrangong Gold Fields ..	Constructing	14,000		1862	Finished..	11,620 10 9	.....	7,594 7 7		
Tenterfield to Grafton ..	Ditto	8,400		"	Ditto	5,652 3 10	.....	1,075 8 11		
Deniliquin to Echuca ..	Purchased	3,850		"	Ditto	2,820 8 0	.....	1,581 15 8		
Wollongong and Kiama ..	Constructing	4,000		1862	Ditto	3,041 16 10	.....	721 5 8		
Mudgee to Wellington ..	Ditto	4,000		"	Ditto	2,676 18 7	.....	170 18 9		
Boundary of Queensland ..	Repairing..	40,000		1860	Ditto	21,613 3 10	.....	258 8 0		
Additional Wire to Newcastle ..	Constructing	3,500		1863	Ditto	3,232 1 6	.....	3,232 1 6		
Parramatta to Liverpool ..	Ditto	350		"	Ditto	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0		
Braidwood to Queanbeyan ..	Ditto	2,000		"	Unfinished	.....	20 7 7	20 7 7		
Wellington to Dubbo ..	Ditto	2,600		"	Ditto	.....	17 13 3	17 13 3		
Deniliquin to Hay ..	Ditto	5,600		"	Ditto	.....	79 0 6	79 0 6		
RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.										
Parramatta to Penrith ..	Constructing	350		1863	Finished..	.....	.....	335 15 0		
Campbelltown to Picton ..	Ditto	675		"	Ditto	.....	.....	514 16 8		
								850 11 8		

Loans.

†Paid on account of 1862. \$ Do. do. do.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Station	Year	Loans	General Revenue	State	Work	Cost	Balance	Remarks
Muswellbrook	1862	450	0	1862	Finished	150	0	
Glen Innes	1863	64	15	1863	Ditto	64	15	
Guadagai	1863	26	0	1863	Ditto	26	0	
Urunga	"	188	17	"	Ditto	188	17	
Kyamba	"	15	0	"	Ditto	15	0	
Newcastle	"	5	14	"	Ditto	5	14	
Morpeth	"	70	17	"	Ditto	70	17	
Generally	"	40	0	"	Ditto	40	0	
		978	13			593	13	
	1857			1857	Unfinished	116,911	18	
Great Northern Road	"			"	Ditto	178,041	4	
Great Southern Road	"			"	Ditto	128,877	3	
Great Western Road	"			"	Ditto	21,169	14	
Mudgee Road	"			"	Ditto	1,760	0	
Toll-houses, Northern, Southern, and Western Roads	"			"	Ditto	7,267	6	
Road from Randwick to Long Bay	1859			1859	Finished	1,826	15	
Picton Railway Approaches	1863			1863	Finished	1,826	15	
		1,826	15			1,826	15	
		1,826	15			1,826	15	
	1859			1859	Unfinished	3,928	11	
Bendemeer	1859	6,500	0	1859	Unfinished	2,382	11	
Albury Bridge and Approaches	1860	14,000	14	1860	Finished	304	16	
Tumut Bridge and Approaches	1862	2,200	0	1862	Unfinished	1,224	3	
Cowra	1863	6,500	0	1863	Ditto	84	14	
Barrowa	1862	800	0	1862	Finished	574	13	
Three and Four Mile Creeks near Albury	"	400	0	"	Ditto	315	10	
Adams' Creek	"	620	1	"	Ditto	70	6	
Namoi, near Narrabri	"	4,000	2	"	Unfinished	2,064	17	
Rock's Creek	"	1,000	4	"	Finished	422	3	
Beckett's Creek	"	356	9	"	Ditto	997	4	
Perry's Gully	"	560	5	"	Ditto	340	17	
Six, Seven, and Nine Mile Creeks near Albury	"	800	0	"	Ditto	517	0	
Eagowra	"	300	0	"	Ditto	1,199	10	
Chilcott's Creek	"	1,000	0	"	Ditto	265	0	
Baw Baw	"	No Estimate	0	"	Ditto	950	0	
Victoria Bridge—Repairs	"	Ditto	4	"	Ditto	350	3	
Bow Bridge, Yass	"	700	0	"	Ditto	870	0	
Mangoplah	"	500	6	"	Ditto	438	1	
Billaong	"	700	9	"	Ditto	413	18	
Over Lachlan, at Forbes	"	5,000	1	"	Unfinished	986	4	
At Young	"	1,700	0	"	Finished	1,798	17	
Newra	"	1,500	0	"	Unfinished	297	11	
Fitz Roy Bridge	"	1,000	0	"	Finished	422	10	
Goonoo Goonoo	"	700	3	"	Ditto	400	2	
Run of Water	"	1,232	0	"	Unfinished	294	15	
Moulmein	"	8,000	0	"	Ditto	143	12	
Denliquin	"	24,000	7	"	Ditto	213	7	
Gundagai	"	10,000	4	"	Ditto	258	12	
Moana	"			"	Ditto	59	6	
		25,030	0			10,706	12	
						18,418	14	

Special Votes, 1862-3.

Money of cost of Bridge paid by Victorian Government. Includes £30 travelling expenses of Engineer in 1851.

Chargeable to Southern Road Vote.

Chargeable to Western Road Vote.

Chargeable to Northern Road Vote.

Chargeable to Southern Road Vote.

Chargeable to Northern Road Vote.

Repairs to Bridges.

Do.

Chargeable to Bridge repairs Chargeable to Northern Road. Chargeable to Southern Road.

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

WORK AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1863.	Amount Expended in 1863.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION, &c.									
WOOLMOOLOO BAY.									
Wharf	Constructing	15,265	Loans	1861	Unfinished		14,170 2 8	4,056 18 5	
Wharf, Dowling-street, continuation of do.	Ditto	2,000	Ditto	1860	Ditto		1,198 12 1		
SYDNEY COVE.									
Circular Quay, Renewal ..	Repairs	10,000	Ditto	1859	Finished	10,000 0 0		1,146 17 1	
Landing Silt and forming ground ..	Constructing	4,200		1860	Unfinished		4,200 0 0	1,418 5 3	
Sea Wall	Ditto	3,850		"	Ditto		3,850 0 0	1,814 14 0	
Wall, Circular Quay	Ditto	2,400		1863	Ditto		790 4 0		
GLEBE ISLAND.									
Roads, Drains, &c.	Repairs	550	General Revenue	1862	Finished	462 19 9		431 9 9	
PORT JACKSON AND BIRKENHEAD.									
Excavation of Silt by Dredge "Hercules"	Repairs and painting.	2,174		1863		2,002 19 8		2,002 19 8	35,462 tons Silt raised, 1863.
Wharves, Bridges, &c.	Ditto	1,000		"		258 15 7		258 15 7	a Finished, so far as relates to Vote of 1863.
COOK'S RIVER.									
Dam	Ditto	900		1861	Finished	350 0 0		90 4 11	b Finished, as respects the work done.
MORUYA RIVER.									
Improvements to Navigation ..	Constructing	9,000	Loans	"	Unfinished		7,941 5 0	417 0 11	*This is an annual expenditure for a work which cannot be said to be finished.
SHOALHAVEN RIVER.									
Improvements to Navigation ..	Ditto	11,500	Ditto	"	Ditto		8,713 11 9	1,105 0 0	
Excavation of Silt by Dredge ..	Ditto	2,250	General Revenue	1863	Ditto		2,213 10 6	2,213 10 6	
KRANA.									
Harbour Improvements	Constructing	30,000	Loans	1861	Ditto		24,758 12 6	10,286 12 5	
WOLONGONG.									
Harbour Improvements	Constructing	26,892	Ditto	"	Ditto	498 3 0	19,904 15 6	5,591 18 1	
WANDSOR WHARF.									
Harbour Improvements	Constructing	500	General Revenue	1862	Finished			49 16 4	
HUNTER RIVER.									
Improvements to Navigation ..	Ditto	40,000	Loans	1857	Unfinished		37,442 11 6	45 10 5	
Dyke, Bullock Island	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	1861	Ditto		632 3 5	31 5 6	
Excavation of Silt by Dredge ..	Ditto	3,550	General Revenue	1863	Ditto		13,470 4 0	3,470 4 0	
NEWCASTLE.									
Wharf Extension	Constructing	32,000	Loans	1858	Ditto		17,892 14 0	2,101 4 3	174,120 tons Silt raised 1863.
Northern Breakwater	Ditto	5,000	Ditto	1861	Ditto		2,774 17 4	796 17 2	†An annually recurring expenditure.
Steam Cranes, Purchase of ..	Ditto	9,650	Ditto	"	Ditto		7,210 14 11	5,045 0 4	
Do, Working Expenses	Laying down	2,836	General Revenue	1863	Ditto		1,156 17 1	1,156 9 1	
Moorings in Harbour		1,425		"	Ditto		1,145 1 9	316 8 3	
KEWSEY WHARF.									
Wharf	Constructing	400	General Revenue	1862	Finished	329 9 6		159 9 6	
CLARENCE RIVER.									
Improvements to Navigation ..		20,000	Loans	1861	Unfinished		7,743 9 7	4,203 3 9	‡Finished, as far as certain Surveys have been made.
HARBOUR SURVEYS.									
Diving Dresses	Purchase of	1,200	General Revenue	1863	Unfinished	646 5 4	202 12 0	646 5 4	
ULLADULLA RIVER.									
Darling Pier	Constructing	10,120	Loans	"	Ditto		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	§The dresses already purchased were finished, but more will be required and charged to this Fund.
DARLING RIVER.									
Survey		3,000	General Revenue	"	Ditto		29 0 0	29 0 0	
KISSING POINT.									
Wharf	Constructing	277	General Revenue	"	Finished	277 0 0		277 0 0	
PARRAMATTA RIVER.									
Gosford Wharf	Ditto	450	Loans	"	Unfinished		292 9 6	292 9 6	
Second Dredge for Newcastle Harbour	Ditto	20,000	Loans	"	Ditto		1,866 10 11	1,866 10 11	
						15,325 12 10	170,540 0 0	53,318 16 11	

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

GENERAL.

Colonial Secretary's Office ..	Repairs ..	1863	Finished..	55 9 1	55 9 1	27 9 9
Colonial Treasury ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	43 15 7	43 15 7	3 4 0
Lands Office ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	47 13 9	47 13 9	74 5 6
Surveyor General's Office ..	Repairs and Alterations ..	"	Ditto ..	435 8 10	435 8 10	244 13 3
Public Works Office, Phillip street South ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	219 3 6	219 3 6	59 2 11
" " North ..	Alterations and Additions ..	"	Ditto ..	569 11 5	569 11 5	.....
New Public Works Office ..	Making Survey and Plans ..	"	Ditto ..	75 18 9	75 18 9	.....
Office of Engineer for Roads ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	4 9 5	4 9 5	54 14 3
Office of Engineer for Harbours and Rivers ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	7 15 4	7 15 4	78 17 0
Government House ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	738 3 5	738 3 5	35 7 0
Government Stables ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	191 17 7	191 17 7	.....
Botanic Gardens ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	219 9 8	219 9 8	.....
Lodge, Botanic Gardens ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	1 4 0
Parliamentary Stand, Outer Government Domain ..	Erecting ..	"	Ditto ..	83 19 4	83 19 4	.....
Colonial Architect's Office ..	Fencing, &c. ..	"	Ditto ..	157 10 4	157 10 4	.....
Immigrants Barracks and Office ..	Erecting ..	"	Ditto ..	42 18 3	42 18 3	6 11 2
Parliamentary Buildings ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	84 15 1	84 15 1	39 2 5
	Alterations and Additions ..	"	Ditto ..	3,748 18 10	3,748 18 10	453 5 6
	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	16 15 5	16 15 5	19 10 0
Landing Waiters' Boxes, Circular Quay, Brown's Wharf, Patent Slip Wharf, and Grafton Wharf ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	40 0 8	40 0 8	38 12 6
Custom House, Sydney ..	Additional Work ..	"	Ditto ..	386 9 11	386 9 11	.....
Customs Station, Botany ..	Repairs, Additions, Well, &c. ..	"	Ditto ..	223 7 5	223 7 5	.....
" Broken Bay ..	Additions ..	"	Ditto ..	119 4 0	119 4 0	.....
" Richmond River ..	Erecting ..	1862	Ditto ..	1,064 13 0	1,064 13 0	1 11 9
" Grafton ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	496 3 5	496 3 5	26 5 6
" Laurence ..	Repairs ..	1863	Ditto ..	108 17 6	108 17 6	.....
Observatory ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	42 6 0	42 6 0	7 5 0
General Post Office ..	Erecting ..	"	Ditto ..	3,077 1 8	3,077 1 8	.....
Temporary Post Office, Wynyard Square ..	Fittings, &c. ..	"	Ditto ..	139 17 3	139 17 3	129 10 10
Money Order Office ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	55 13 8	55 13 8	46 12 6
Telegraph Office, Sydney ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	5 15 6	5 15 6	.....
" Goulburn ..	Purchase of Site ..	"	Ditto ..	28 7 0	28 7 0	.....
" Wollongong ..	Fencing, &c. ..	"	Ditto ..	83 17 6	83 17 6	.....
Telegraph and Post Office, Yass ..	Repairs ..	"	Ditto ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
" Albury ..	Purchase of Site ..	"	Ditto ..	66 16 0	66 16 0	.....
Post and Telegraph Office, West Maitland ..	Additions ..	"	Ditto ..	1,018 10 6	1,018 10 6	.....
" Sofala ..	Erecting ..	1862	Ditto ..	1,030 0 0	1,030 0 0	.....
" Armidale ..	Ditto ..	1863	Ditto ..	1,437 5 10	1,437 5 10	.....
Telegraph and Post Office, Deniliquin ..	Ditto ..	1863	Ditto ..	779 16 6	779 16 6	.....
" Forbes ..	Ditto ..	"	Unfinished	.....	.....	800 0 0
" Orange ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	.....	.....	308 0 0
" Braidwood ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	.....	.....	200 0 0
" Murrumbidgee ..	Ditto ..	"	Ditto ..	.....	.....	51 0 0
" Mudgee ..	Ditto ..	1862	Finished..	1,226 0 0	1,226 0 0	.....
Pilot Office ..	Additions and Repairs ..	1863	Ditto ..	171 8 6	171 8 6	.....

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1863.	Amount Expended in 1863.	Amount Expended for Furniture, in 1863.	REMARKS.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—											
<i>Continued.</i>											
Pilot Quarters, Newcastle ..	Repairs ..	.....	}	1863	Finished..	9 0 11	.....	9 0 11	.....	
Pilot Station, Manning River ..	Ditto ..	.....		Ditto	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....
Crown Lands Office, Wallington ..	Ditto ..	.....		Ditto	38 16 8	.....	38 16 8	.....	.....
Port Master's Office ..	Ditto ..	.....		Ditto	18 14 6	.....	18 14 6	.....	0 16 6	
Distilleries Office ..	Ditto ..	.....		Ditto	2 4 11	.....	2 4 11	.....	43 8 6	
Registry Office, Sydney ..	Additions ..	2,340½		Ditto	2,689 10 0	.....	2,689 10 0	.....	124 6 6	
	Repairs and Fit-tings.		Ditto	100 4 11	100 4 11	
Government Stores ..	Ditto ..	.....		Ditto	137 18 2	.....	137 18 2	.....	1 15 0	
Ditto (Sheds) ..	Erecting ..	1,000		Ditto	920 0 0	920 0 0	
Residence, Dawes' Battery ..	Repairs ..	2,000		Ditto	176 4 7	176 4 7	
Government Printing Office..	Additions..	.....	Ditto	1,595 16 8	.....	1,595 16 8	.....	0 16 6		
	Repairs, &c.	.....	Ditto	247 6 0	.....	247 6 0	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs, &c., &c.	.....	Ditto	531 2 2	.....	531 2 2	.....	198 12 1		
Public Buildings generally ..	Advertising	.....	Ditto	237 17 0	.....	237 17 0	.....	.....	.....
JUDICIAL, POLICE, &c.											
Supreme Court House, King-street..	Repairs ..	.....	}	"	Ditto	466 14 10	.....	466 14 10	23 7 7	
Insolvency Court ..	Additions, Repairs, &c.		"	Ditto	336 4 2	336 4 2	68 6 11	
Court House, Darlinghurst ..	Repairs		"	Ditto	81 14 6	81 14 6	1 13 0	
District Court, Sydney ..	Ditto		"	Ditto	23 4 4	23 4 4	9 12 0	
Crown Law Offices ..	Ditto		"	Ditto	21 2 7	21 2 7	48 15 0	
Central Police Office ..	Ditto		"	Ditto	77 10 6	77 10 6	41 8 9	
Water Police Office ..	Repairs and Altera-tions.		"	Ditto	76 6 0	76 6 0	15 9 6	
Office of Inspector General of Police	Repairs		"	Ditto	27 0 2	27 0 2	58 9 11	
Residence of ditto ..	Ditto		"	Ditto	4 15 6	4 15 6	
Police Magistrate's Residence, East Maitland	Ditto		"	Ditto	43 0 0	43 0 0	
Residence of Superintendent of Police, Goulburn..	Ditto ..	.....	"	Ditto	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	
Lock-up Keeper's Quarters, Tambaroora	Ditto ..	.....	"	Ditto	3 15 0	.....	.....	3 15 0	.....	
Dead House, Circular Quay ..	Ditto ..	450	"	Ditto	0 6 4	.....	.....	0 6 4	.....	
Police Station—Pulpit Hill ..	Erecting ..	560	"	1862	Ditto	449 17 10	.....	401 19 0	.....	
Taralgo ..	Ditto ..	794	"	1863	Ditto	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	.....	
Burrowa ..	Ditto ..	794	"	Ditto	794 0 0	.....	.....	794 0 0	.....	
Wombat ..	Ditto ..	578½	"	Ditto	578 10 0	.....	.....	578 10 0	.....	
Eighteen Mile Hollow ..	Ditto ..	600	"	Ditto	641 14 0	.....	.....	641 14 0	.....	
Forbes ..	Ditto ..	1,800	"	Ditto	1,790 0 0	.....	.....	1,790 0 0	7 0 0	
Kiama ..	Ditto ..	.....	"	Ditto	671 0 0	.....	.....	671 0 0	.....	
Tenterfield ..	Ditto ..	.....	"	Ditto	760 0 0	.....	.....	760 0 0	.....	
Goat Island ..	Repairs ..	.....	"	Ditto	55 3 11	.....	.....	55 3 11	.....	
Young ..	Additions and Re-pairs.	.....	"	Ditto	64 18 6	.....	.....	64 18 6	.....	
Nerrigundah ..	Purchase of	.....	"	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	
Carter's Barracks ..	Repairs and Altera-tions.	.....	"	Ditto	189 10 2	.....	.....	189 10 2	.....	

Location	Description	Year	Material	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value	Total
Grafton	Alterations	1863	Finished	34	17	0	34	17	0	34	17	0
		"	Ditto	28	19	0	28	19	0	28	19	0
		"	Ditto	30	2	0	30	2	0	30	2	0
		"	Ditto	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
Armidale	Repairs, &c.	1863	Finished	27	6	2	27	6	2	27	6	2
		"	Ditto	41	14	0	41	14	0	41	14	0
		"	Ditto	122	7	4	122	7	4	122	7	4
		"	Ditto	263	16	11	263	16	11	263	16	11
Country Districts	Lithographic Plans &c. &c.	1863	Finished	34	10	2	34	10	2	34	10	2
		"	Ditto	275	0	0	275	0	0	275	0	0
		"	Ditto	333	4	0	333	4	0	333	4	0
		"	Ditto	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Water Police Station, Sydney	Repairs, &c.	1862	Unfinished	1,570	0	0	1,570	0	0	1,570	0	0
		1861	Finished	2,503	10	9	2,503	10	9	2,503	10	9
		1863	Ditto	89	8	11	89	8	11	89	8	11
		"	Ditto	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Unfinished	1,980	0	0	1,980	0	0	1,980	0	0
		"	Ditto	3,598	7	3	3,598	7	3	3,598	7	3
		"	Finished	853	11	10	853	11	10	853	11	10
		"	Ditto	596	7	9	596	7	9	596	7	9
Police Stables at Court House—Morpetti Paterson	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	108	18	9	108	18	9	108	18	9
		"	Ditto	875	8	1	875	8	1	875	8	1
		"	Ditto	1,584	18	3	1,584	18	3	1,584	18	3
		"	Ditto	7,453	15	2	7,453	15	2	7,453	15	2
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	1860	Unfinished	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
		1863	Finished	348	16	11	348	16	11	348	16	11
		"	Ditto	607	8	11	607	8	11	607	8	11
		"	Ditto	263	0	0	263	0	0	263	0	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	28	7	6	28	7	6	28	7	6
		"	Ditto	3	19	3	3	19	3	3	19	3
		1862	Ditto	719	3	0	719	3	0	719	3	0
		1863	Ditto	227	17	3	227	17	3	227	17	3
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	57	6	8	57	6	8	57	6	8
		"	Ditto	344	5	5	344	5	5	344	5	5
		"	Ditto	739	2	3	739	2	3	739	2	3
		"	Ditto	39	3	4	39	3	4	39	3	4
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	47	5	0	47	5	0	47	5	0
		"	Ditto	32	1	0	32	1	0	32	1	0
		"	Ditto	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
		"	Ditto	19	17	0	19	17	0	19	17	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	1862	Unfinished	652	4	8	652	4	8	652	4	8
		1863	Finished	562	4	8	562	4	8	562	4	8
		"	Ditto	1,530	0	0	1,530	0	0	1,530	0	0
		"	Ditto	562	4	8	562	4	8	562	4	8
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	61	2	8	61	2	8	61	2	8
		"	Ditto	348	16	11	348	16	11	348	16	11
		"	Ditto	607	8	11	607	8	11	607	8	11
		"	Ditto	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	9	10	0	9	10	0	9	10	0
		"	Ditto	17	12	6	17	12	6	17	12	6
		"	Ditto	35	3	9	35	3	9	35	3	9
		"	Ditto	5	15	0	5	15	0	5	15	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	"	Ditto	47	5	0	47	5	0	47	5	0
		"	Ditto	30	0	10	30	0	10	30	0	10
		"	Ditto	6	15	0	6	15	0	6	15	0
		"	Ditto	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Police, Eden Gaol—Yass	Repairs, &c.	1862	Unfinished	920	0	0	920	0	0	920	0	0
		1863	Finished	562	4	8	562	4	8	562	4	8
		"	Ditto	1,530	0	0	1,530	0	0	1,530	0	0
		"	Ditto	562	4	8	562	4	8	562	4	8

General Revenue

2,000

600

2,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1863.	Amount Expended in 1863.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1863.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Contd.										
JUDICIAL, POLICE, &c.—Continued.										
Court House—Denilquin	Erecting	1,600		1863	Finished	1,595 5 0	350 0 0	1,595 5 0	10 0 0	
Nimitybelle	Ditto	400		"	Unfinished	1,204 2 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	102 5 6	
Mudgee	Ditto	2,000		1861	Finished	787 13 6	687 13 6	687 13 6	13 19 0	
Forbes	Ditto	800		1863	Unfinished	630 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0		
West Kempsey	Ditto	800		1862	Finished	1,636 3 0	240 0 0	240 0 0		
Inverell	Ditto	800		"	Ditto		1,211 3 0	1,211 3 0		
Paterson	Additions and Alterations.			"						
Dungog	Additions	700		1863	Unfinished		147 0 0	147 0 0		
Tenterfield	Ditto			"	Ditto		160 0 0	160 0 0		
Farramatta	Repairs and Additions	702		"	Ditto		475 16 8	475 16 8	19 12 0	
Braidwood	Alterations	900		"	Ditto		624 0 0	624 0 0		
Liverpool	Additions, &c.			"	Finished	246 0 0		246 0 0		
Goulburn	Repairs &c.			"	Ditto	52 11 1		52 11 1		
Yass	Repairs and Additions			"	Ditto	108 7 0		108 7 0		
Young	Repairs & Fittings			"	Ditto	45 0 0		45 0 0		
Tumut	Additions and Repairs.			"	Ditto	320 0 0		320 0 0	38 10 0	
Albury	Alterations and Fittings.			"	Ditto	28 10 0		28 10 0		
Wagga Wagga	Fencing, Well, &c.			"	Ditto	150 10 9		150 10 9	78 4 0	
Penrith	Repairs			"	Ditto	95 14 8		95 14 8	8 15 6	
Bathurst	Additions	500		1862	Ditto	507 0 5		363 0 5		
Newcastle	Fencing, Repairs, &c.			1863	Ditto	121 6 4		121 6 4	39 19 5	
Grafton	Fittings, &c.			"	Ditto	130 7 0		130 7 0	30 0 0	
Morpeth	Tank, Fittings, &c.			"	Ditto	100 15 6		100 15 6	60 12 3	
Wellington	Repairs			"	Ditto	5 0 0		5 0 0	47 11 0	
Country Districts	Fittings, Repairs, &c.			"	Ditto	138 1 4		138 1 4	*243 14 4	
Court and Watch House—Murrumbidgee	Erecting	2,000		1862	Ditto	1,927 2 4		877 2 4		
Fairfield	Ditto	600		"	Ditto	520 0 0		160 0 0		
Coonamble	Ditto	400		"	Ditto	345 0 0		225 0 0		
Dubbo	Ditto	1,600		1863	Ditto	1,567 10 0		1,567 10 0		
Bega	Ditto	300		"	Unfinished		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Ballina	Ditto	800		"	Ditto		250 0 0	250 0 0		
Nowra	Additions	650		"	Finished	635 3 9		635 3 9	13 14 6	
Wingham	Erecting Watch-house, and additions to Court House.	550		"	Ditto	550 0 0		550 0 0		
Burrova	Repairs			"	Ditto	22 0 0		22 0 0		
Adelong	Ditto			"	Ditto	25 0 0		25 0 0		
Muswellbrook	Repairs & Fittings			"	Ditto	22 6 9		22 6 9		

*Of this amount, Court House, Tenterfield, £200; Watch House, Penrith, £25; Watch House, Dubbo, £20; Watch House, Bega, £20; Watch House, Ballina, £20; Watch House, Nowra, £20; Watch House, Wingham, £20.

Year	Location / Description	Repairs	Erecting	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c.	General Revenue	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853
1863	Court House and Lock-up—Scone	450	450			21 11 6	374 1 0	74 1 0	13 0 0							
1862	Watch-house—Murrumburrah	400	400			374 1 0	380 0 0	166 0 0								
1863	Fulpat Hill	400	400			380 0 0	394 0 0	100 0 0								
1862	Nundle	450	450			394 0 0	420 0 0	100 0 0								
1863	Tamworth					420 0 0	146 0 0	146 0 0								
1862	Ronso Hill					146 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0								
1863	Nimitybelle					60 0 0	209 16 2	209 16 2								
1862	Ryde					209 16 2										
1863	Darlinghurst, Sydney (City)															
1862	George-street, South, Sydney (City)															
1863	Cumberland-street, Sydney (City)															
1862	Erskine-street, Sydney (City)															
1863	Druitt-street, Sydney (City)															
1862	Newtown, Sydney															
1863	Country Districts															
1862	Lock-up—Forbes															
1863	Young															
1862	Yass															
1863	Armidale															
1862	Ficton, Deniliquin, and Moulamein															
1863	BATTERIES.															
1862	Macquarie Point															
1863	Fort Donison															
1862	Darwin Point															
1863	Kirribilli Point															
1862	Fort Macquarie															
1863	Darwin's (Magazine)															
1862	Victoria Barracks, Sydney															
1863	MILITARY, &c.															
1862	Commanding Officer's Quarters															
1863	Artillery Barracks															
1862	Commissariat Office—Phillip-street															
1863	Staff Offices															
1862	Main Guard House															
1863	Governor's Guard House															
1862	Volunteer Artillery Office															
1863	Volunteer Rifles—Armoury, &c.															
1862	Barracks, Newcastle															
1863	Guard House, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island.															
1862	SCHOOLS.															
1863	Protestant Orphan School															
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PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

WORK, AND WHERE SITUATED.	Whether Constructing, or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 Dec., 1863.	Amount Expended in 1863.	Amount Expended for Furniture in 1863.	REMARKS.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Contd.										
ALMSHOUSES.										
Benevolent Asylum, Hyde Park, Sydney ..	Repairs ..	.....	General Revenue	1863 ..	Finished..	50 14 9	.....	50 14 9	1 0 0	
Paramatta ..	Repairs, Alterations, &c.	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	465 5 6	.....	465 5 6	.....
Liverpool ..	Repairs, &c.	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	368 2 10	.....	368 2 10	.....
MEDICAL.										
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ..	Repairs, Alterations, &c.	.....	General Revenue	1863 ..	Finished..	900 6 5	.....	900 6 5	.....
Ditto ditto Additional Wing ..	Erecting ..	5,000		" ..	Unfinished	.....	3,629 0 0	2,829 0 0	.....
Invalild Establishment, Parramatta ..	Repairs, &c.	.....		" ..	Finished..	60 4 6	.....	60 4 6	.....
Lunatic Asylum, Farban Creek ..	Additions, Alterations, & Repairs.	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	3,991 4 1	.....	3,991 4 1	87 0 0	
Vaccine Institution, Sydney ..	Repairs ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	1 10 2	.....	1 10 2	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Australian Museum ..	Additions	25,000	Loans	1862 ..	Unfinished	.....	16,840 13 8	8,943 13 5	5 15 0	
Water-closets, &c., Circular Quay ..	Repairs ..	.....		1863 ..	Finished..	135 1 7	.....	135 1 7	.....
Public Pound, Sydney ..	Ditto ..	.....	General Revenue	1862 ..	Ditto ..	89 7 9	.....	89 7 9	.....
Powder Magazine, Goat Island ..	Fencing ..	120		" ..	Ditto ..	140 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....
Spectacle Island ..	Repairs ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	132 18 4	.....	132 18 4	.....
Forbes ..	Erecting ..	8,000		" ..	Unfinished	.....	1,015 13 10	1,015 13 10	.....
Streets, Sydney—Lamps ..	Ditto ..	350		" ..	Finished..	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	.....
Abattoir, Glebe Island ..	Lighting & Repairs	.....	General Revenue	" ..	Ditto ..	485 15 0	.....	485 15 0	.....
Cemetery, Tamworth ..	Repairs ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	44 6 8	.....	44 6 8	.....
Electoral Ballot Boxes ..	Fencing ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	149 0 0	.....	149 0 0	.....
Commemoration of Prince of Wales Marriage ..	Making ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	12 5 0	.....	12 5 0	.....
	Illuminations, &c.	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	1,418 5 6	.....	1,418 5 6	.....
WORKS, &c., NOT UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.										
Sewerage Works, Sydney ..	Constructing	.....	Government and Voluntary Contributions.	1854 ..	Unfinished	.....	239,725 13 2	21,805 12 7	.....
Water Works, Sydney ..	Ditto ..	.....		" ..	Ditto ..	.....	403,725 4 10	22,840 2 11	.....
University of Sydney ..	Ditto ..	.....		Feb., 1861	Ditto ..	.....	79,798 12 0	1,288 11 1	126 11 3	
St. John's College ..	Ditto ..	40,000		" ..	Ditto ..	.....	38,644 14 5	11,644 14 5	.....
Hyde Park Asylum for Destitute Children, New, or South Wing.	Improvements Constructing	10,000	General Revenue	1863 ..	Finished..	662 3 10	.....	662 3 10	795 0 6	
		.....		1861 ..	Ditto ..	10,317 19 11	.....	2,452 13 3	.....

A part only of the entire plan has been executed, if there should at present fall due to the Government, each having the exclusive use of a room.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

MINOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

No. 142.—RETURN of EXPENDITURE on MINOR ROADS and BRIDGES, during the Year 1863.

ROAD.	VOTE FOR YEAR.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
Armidale to Glen Innes..	1862-3	974	4	5
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	1863, and special	649	7	4
Armidale via Walcha to Port Macquarie	1862-3, and special..	1,014	13	4
Port Macquarie to Kempsey	1863	215	19	9
Armidale to Kempsey	1863, and special	986	19	4
Armidale to Grafton	1862-3	1,816	10	5
Grafton to Tenterfield	1862-3, and special..	1,797	6	5
Grafton to Casino	1863, and special	765	9	11
Lawrence to the Grafton and Tenterfield Road	"	949	10	2
Bathurst to Sofala	1862-3	869	3	7
Sofala to Mudgee Road	"	21	5	0
Bathurst to Ophir	"	463	3	3
Bathurst to Carcoar	"	1,262	10	10
Carcoar to Canowindra	"	679	9	1
Carcoar to Cowra	"	1,223	18	10
Cowra to Young	"	1,115	13	0
Bathurst to Caloola	"	534	4	1
Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley	"	295	13	5
Bathurst by Gorman's Hill and Lagoons to Campbell's River	"	307	14	6
Bathurst via O'Connell Plains to Fish River Creek	"	212	0	2
Caloola to Tuena	1863	202	15	10
Orange to Ophir	1862-3	153	6	7
Orange to Stony Creek	"	498	3	5
Orange to Forbes via Boree	1862-3, and special..	4,643	18	9
Bathurst to Young	Special	398	5	0
Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	1862-3	418	7	7
Goulburn and Braidwood Road via Bangalore Gap &c. to Queanbeyan	1863	398	19	3
Queanbeyan to Cooma	"	621	15	7
Cooma to Kiandra	1862-3	452	2	9
Cooma to Bombala	1863	175	13	4
Bombala to Merimbula	1862-3	906	1	11
Bombala and Merimbula Road, at Cathcart, to Eden	"	2,107	16	8
Eden to Sturt	"	135	1	9
Braidwood to Nelligen	"	1,572	17	9
Braidwood via Dirty Butter Creek and Araluen to Moruya	"	391	0	0
Braidwood to Elrington	1863	100	0	0
Braidwood to Oronmeir	"	134	8	0
Albury Municipality to Wagga Wagga	1862-3	2,532	0	0
Main Southern Road, at Bowning, via Binalong and Merimbula to Wagga Wagga	1862	184	6	9
Gundagai to Tumut	1862-3	257	17	0
Tumut to Adelong	"	10	16	0
Tumut, via Talbingo, to Kiandra	"	.....	.....	.....
Main Southern Road to Adelong	"	320	7	0
Main Southern Road at Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga	"	499	0	0
Albury to Howlong	1862	1	4	0
Singleton, via Denman and Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa	1863	633	15	3
Merriwa to Cassilis	1862-3	259	6	0
Cassilis to Coonabarabran	1863	494	17	0
Main North Road, via Currabubula, to Tamworth	1862-3	502	0	0
Cudgegong Municipality to Cassilis	"	451	1	11
Forbes to Young	1863	1,408	6	0
Carcoar to Eugowra Creek	1862	1,302	19	0
Mudgee to Forbes via Wellington	1862-3	1,453	8	4
Main Southern Road, at Bowning, to Young via Binalong	"	1,607	5	0
Wagga Wagga via Cootamundry and Wallendoon to Young	"	1,616	15	6
Wallendoon to Binalong via Murrumbula	1863	100	5	4
Elrington to Araluen Valley	1862	300	0	0
Cuttings, Narriga Gap	"	257	5	0
Scone to Moonan	1863	400	0	0
Tenterfield to Maryland	"	271	5	4
Causeways on Roads in Southern Districts	"	200	0	0
Newtown Road via Enmore and Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road	"	87	7	8
Newtown Road, near the Church, to Botany Road	"	29	18	2
Newtown Road, via Unwin's Bridge, to Undercliff Road	"	75	4	0
Rocky Point Road to George's River Road	"	54	11	4
St. Leonard's to Pitt Water Road	"	105	0	0
Manly Cove to Pitt Water	"	190	16	2
St. Leonard's to Pennant Hills	"	394	5	11
St. Leonard's and Pennant Hills Road by Flat Rock Creek to Middle Harbour	"	28	0	0
Main Western Road to Parramatta River at Bedlam Ferry	"	37	9	2
Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry	"	134	4	3
Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Gladesville Wharf	"	7	4	0
Castle Hill towards Wiseman's Ferry	"	74	16	4
Windsor Road to Pitt Town Punt	"	75	0	0
Parramatta and Windsor Road to Pitt Town	"	66	16	0
Carried forward		£	45,875	5 2

STATISTICS OF

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

MINOR ROADS AND BRIDGES—Continued.

ROAD.	VOTE FOR YEAR.	AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.
Brought forward .. .. .	.. .. .	45,875	5 2
Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills	1863	27	14 0
Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	"	115	15 7
Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf.. .. .	"	19	5 4
Windsor Road to Blacktown Road	"	40	12 0
Main Western Road near Parramatta, through the Domain and by Old Windsor Road, to Windsor Road	"	82	7 4
Main Western Road, near St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road	"	45	8 0
Penrith, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond	"	54	1 6
Main Western Road, near Penrith, to Bringelly Road	"	138	6 5
Penrith, <i>via</i> Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greendale.. .. .	"	158	6 0
Penrith and Greendale Road, at Mulgoa, to Bringelly Road	"	12	13 4
Main Western Road, at Burwood, to Main Western Road	"	29	19 10
Main Western Road, near Parramatta, <i>via</i> Smithfield, towards Cabramatta	"	91	7 3
Main Southern Road, near Lansdown Bridge, to Penrith and Bringelly Road	"	52	10 4
Liverpool to Orphan School Road	"	20	1 0
Menangle to Main Southern Road, at foot of Razorback	"	119	16 5
Menangle to Picton	"	280	2 9
Appin, <i>via</i> Broughton's Pass and Mount Keera, to Wollongong and Kiama Road	"	186	6 0
Appin, <i>via</i> Rixon's Pass, to Wollongong and Bulli Road	"	251	11 11
Wollongong Municipality to Bulli	"	79	0 0
Kiama Municipality, <i>via</i> Shoalhaven, to Nowra Municipality	"	73	12 7
Nowra to Bateman's Bay, <i>via</i> Ulladulla	"	451	6 10
Nowra and Ulladulla Road, at Tomerong, to Jervis Bay	"	22	2 0
Bateman's Bay to Moruya	"	82	14 5
Moruya to Boat Alley	"	121	19 8
Nowra Municipality to Greenwell Point	1863, and special	270	0 10
Nowra to Narriga	1863	136	14 0
Main Southern Road, at Carne's Hill, towards Bringelly	"	71	10 10
Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court	"	20	11 4
Main Southern Road to Cobitty	"	48	10 8
Main Southern Road, at Camden, to Road from Menangle to Main South Road.. .. .	"	97	10 8
Main Southern Road, at Camden, towards Burragarang	"	94	8 8
Main South, at Cardor, to Westbrook Bridge	"	20	10 8
Repairs to Wiseman's Ferry Punt	Special	44	0 0
Cobitty <i>via</i> Cut Hill to Bringelly Road	1863	49	9 10
Bridge on Road Lefevre's to Brownlow Hill	"	36	9 3
Cowper's Lodge to Great Southern Road	"	198	19 3
Appin to Brooke's Point	"	42	14 8
Monga to Major's Creek	"	143	19 6
Bathurst to Tambaroora, <i>via</i> Kellosiel and Lower Turon.. .. .	"	105	15 6
Junction of Lefevre's and Brownlow Hill Road to Mulgoa Forest Road	"	200	0 0
Road down Burragarang Mountain	"	95	5 3
Cowper's Lodge to the River	"	96	15 8
Punt and Boat for the Williams River at Clarence Town	"	410	3 5
Eden and Cathcart Road, <i>via</i> Pambula, to the Merrimbula Road.. .. .	"	21	12 0
Old Botany Road to La Perouse's Monument	"	1,749	1 1
Casino to Lismore	"	162	6 8
Fencing Road from Nowra and Shoalhaven Road to Ferrara	"	24	16 2
That portion of the Picton and Burragarang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from the junction of the Road to Mulgoa, to Burragarang	"	49	0 8
That portion of the Picton and Burragarang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from Picton to the Junction of the Mulgoa Road	"	60	6 0
Lismore to Bellina	"	5	13 0
Bathurst to Peel	"	33	17 4
TOTAL	£	52,772	9 5

METEOROLOGY.

No. 143.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLES and PLACES OF OBSERVATION, for the Year 1863.

MONTH.	Mean Shade Temperature.	Mean Maximum Shade Temperature.	Mean Minimum Shade Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Vapour.	Resultant Direction of Wind.	Depth of Rain.	Number of Days' Rain.	MONTH.	Mean Shade Temperature.	Mean Maximum Shade Temperature.	Mean Minimum Shade Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Vapour.	Resultant Direction of Wind.	Depth of Rain.	Number of Days' Rain.
							Inches.									Inches.	
<p>1. ALBURY. Latitude, 36° 6'. Longitude, 147° 0'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 572 feet.</p>																	
January ..	78.0	94.7	61.3	29.172	.587	N. 10° E.	3.87	5	January ..	68.8	83.4	54.3	27.257	.426	N. 3° W.	3.52	10
February ..	72.9	87.6	58.3	29.310	.557	W. 5° N.	2.52	7	February ..	65.1	76.9	53.4	27.224	.420	W. 35° N.	3.33	9
March	68.2	81.6	54.9	29.560	.548	N. 44° E.	1.74	4	March	61.3	74.9	47.7	27.371	.402	N. 20° W.	2.70	7
April	61.5	77.0	46.0	29.641	.428	N. 36° E.	8.64	4	April	53.2	67.2	39.3	27.467	.296	N. 3° W.	0.92	7
May	54.3	67.9	40.7	29.545	.327	N. 13° W.	3.28	9	May	46.6	60.2	33.1	27.350	.242	N. 9° W.	0.20	8
June	50.8	66.0	35.6	29.633	.262	N. 26° E.	1.86	8	June	42.4	52.1	32.8	27.397	.220	W. 34° S.	1.40	8
July	48.4	61.2	35.7	29.450	.241	N. 24° W.	2.59	13	July	40.0	52.2	27.9	27.267	.195	W. 37° N.	0.33	7
August .....	..	..	38.6	29.485	.240	N. 34° W.	3.78	12	August	41.5	53.3	29.7	27.258	.218	W. 27° N.	0.46	11
September ..	..	..	39.5	29.491	.306	W. 12° N.	2.53	12	September ..	45.5	53.2	32.9	27.282	.236	W. 15° N.	1.57	11
October .....	..	..	44.9	29.209	.409	W. 8° S.	4.12	12	October	52.2	64.4	40.1	27.082	.282	W. 23° N.	2.03	15
November ..	..	..	48.2	29.267	.441	S. 41° W.	2.00	7	November ..	56.4	71.2	41.7	27.123	.263	W. 22° N.	1.40	7
December ..	..	..	53.5	29.256	.521	W. 42° S.	1.82	8	December ..	61.6	75.3	47.8	27.181	.340	N. 33° W.	2.20	15
YEAR ..	..	..	46.4	29.418	.406	.....	38.75	96	YEAR ..	52.9	65.8	40.6	27.272	.295	.....	20.05	115
<p>2. ARMIDALE. Latitude, 30° 34'. Longitude, 151° 46'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 3,278 feet.</p>																	
January ..	..	76.2	..	26.570	.547	E. 6° N.	10.81	19	January ..	..	96.0	..	29.486	.430	N. 12° E.	2.03	6
February ..	..	73.1	..	26.554	.556	N. 30° E.	6.45	14	February ..	..	89.3	..	29.530	.425	W. 8° N.	1.68	6
March .....	..	78.0	..	26.683	.506	E. 9° S.	4.97	15	March .....	..	86.1	..	29.629	.376	S. 6° W.	3.04	3
April .....	..	71.6	..	26.771	.400	E. 29° S.	9.31	18.	April .....	..	78.1	..	29.752	.279	N. 3° E.	1.92	3
May .....	..	66.1	..	26.744	.308	W. 21° S.	1.56	5	May .....	..	62.2	..	29.706	.254	N. 38° E.	1.38	5
June .....	..	57.6	..	26.713	.267	S. 8° W.	5.33	20	June .....	..	60.3	..	29.792	.263	E. 6° N.	2.34	4
July .....	..	55.6	..	26.712	.211	W. 13° N.	1.87	8	July .....	..	58.6	..	29.664	.252	N. 15° E.	2.50	7
August .....	..	56.5	..	26.642	.221	W. 5° S.	2.09	16	August .....	..	60.2	..	29.717	.241	N. 23° E.	2.12	11
September ..	..	61.4	..	26.681	.270	W. 10° S.	3.79	10	September ..	..	64.6	..	29.787	.305	N. 41° W.	1.86	7
October .....	..	..	..	26.479	.308	W.	6.36	17	October .....	..	72.4	..	29.441	.373	W. 10° N.	4.53	8
November ..	..	..	..	26.524	.352	W. 9° N.	3.87	9	November ..	..	80.1	..	29.514	.360	W. 10° S.	0.42	3
December ..	..	..	..	26.545	.391	E. 33° N.	2.93	11	December ..	..	85.1	..	29.475	.379	W. 21° N.	1.51	5
YEAR ..	..	..	..	26.635	.361	.....	59.34	162	YEAR ..	..	74.4	..	29.624	.328	.....	25.36	66
<p>3. BATHURST. Latitude, 33° 24'. Longitude, 149° 37'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 2,333 feet.</p>																	
January ..	73.3	88.1	58.5	27.711	..	N. 28° W.	3.66	8	January ..	68.8	84.9	52.7	27.742	.450	N. 10° W.	2.80	8
February ..	69.7	83.9	55.5	27.700	.510	S. 39° W.	2.74	8	February ..	66.0	81.6	50.5	27.739	.450	E. 30° N.	4.40	10
March	63.7	76.7	50.8	27.826	.478	S. 20° W.	3.71	5	March	58.8	74.6	43.1	27.933	.467	E. 5° S.	3.66	7
April	57.0	71.8	42.2	27.922	.375	W. 42° S.	2.08	3	April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	45.3	63.0	27.6	27.902	.289	N. 44° W.	1.31	6	May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	45.7	57.0	34.5	27.893	.272	S. 31° W.	2.70	8	June .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	41.7	53.5	30.0	27.854	.237	W. 9° S.	0.97	5	July	42.5	54.3	30.8	27.950	.191	.....	0.90	4
August	43.6	56.5	30.8	27.822	.267	W. 22° S.	1.53	8	August	45.9	56.9	34.9	27.873	.224	W. 2° S.	2.65	7
September ..	47.1	60.5	33.7	27.833	.297	W. 17° S.	2.36	8	September ..	48.2	59.1	37.3	27.862	.251	W. 24° S.	2.29	9
October	52.8	67.4	38.3	27.627	.387	W. 11° S.	4.92	12	October	52.9	65.4	40.4	27.645	.312	W. 31° S.	3.07	11
November ..	58.8	78.8	38.9	27.680	.504	W. 5° N.	1.01	8	November ..	58.7	74.8	42.7	27.691	.363	W. 21° S.	2.11	7
December ..	62.7	79.4	46.0	27.693	.541	W. 28° N.	1.48	7	December ..	61.2	75.4	47.1	27.735	.357	W. 11° S.	2.50	7
YEAR ..	55.1	69.7	40.6	27.789	.377	.....	23.47	81	YEAR ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<p>4. COOMA. Latitude, 36° 13'. Longitude, 149° 9'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 2,637 feet.</p>																	
January ..	68.8	83.4	54.3	27.257	.426	N. 3° W.	3.52	10	January ..	68.8	83.4	54.3	27.257	.426	N. 3° W.	3.52	10
February ..	65.1	76.9	53.4	27.224	.420	W. 35° N.	3.33	9	February ..	65.1	76.9	53.4	27.224	.420	W. 35° N.	3.33	9
March	61.3	74.9	47.7	27.371	.402	N. 20° W.	2.70	7	March	61.3	74.9	47.7	27.371	.402	N. 20° W.	2.70	7
April	53.2	67.2	39.3	27.467	.296	N. 3° W.	0.92	7	April	53.2	67.2	39.3	27.467	.296	N. 3° W.	0.92	7
May	46.6	60.2	33.1	27.350	.242	N. 9° W.	0.20	8	May	46.6	60.2	33.1	27.350	.242	N. 9° W.	0.20	8
June	42.4	52.1	32.8	27.397	.220	W. 34° S.	1.40	8	June	42.4	52.1	32.8	27.397	.220	W. 34° S.	1.40	8
July	40.0	52.2	27.9	27.267	.195	W. 37° N.	0.33	7	July	40.0	52.2	27.9	27.267	.195	W. 37° N.	0.33	7
August	41.5	53.3	29.7	27.258	.218	W. 27° N.	0.46	11	August	41.5	53.3	29.7	27.258	.218	W. 27° N.	0.46	11
September ..	45.5	53.2	32.9	27.282	.236	W. 15° N.	1.57	11	September ..	45.5	53.2	32.9	27.282	.236	W. 15° N.	1.57	11
October	52.2	64.4	40.1	27.082	.282	W. 23° N.	2.03	15	October	52.2	64.4	40.1	27.082	.282	W. 23° N.	2.03	15
November ..	56.4	71.2	41.7	27.123	.263	W. 22° N.	1.40	7	November ..	56.4	71.2	41.7	27.123	.263	W. 22° N.	1.40	7
December ..	61.6	75.3	47.8	27.181	.340	N. 33° W.	2.20	15	December ..	61.6	75.3	47.8	27.181	.340	N. 33° W.	2.20	15
YEAR ..	52.9	65.8	40.6	27.272	.295	.....	20.05	115	YEAR ..	52.9	65.8	40.6	27.272	.295	.....	20.05	115
<p>5. DENILIQUIN. Latitude, 35° 32'. Longitude, 145° 2'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 410 feet.</p>																	
January ..	..	96.0	..	29.486	.430	N. 12° E.	2.03	6	January ..	..	96.0	..	29.486	.430	N. 12° E.	2.03	6
February ..	..	89.3	..	29.530	.425	W. 8° N.	1.68	6	February ..	..	89.3	..	29.530	.425	W. 8° N.	1.68	6
March .....	..	86.1	..	29.629	.376	S. 6° W.	3.04	3	March .....	..	86.1	..	29.629	.376	S. 6° W.	3.04	3
April .....	..	78.1	..	29.752	.279	N. 3° E.	1.92	3	April .....	..	78.1	..	29.752	.279	N. 3° E.	1.92	3
May .....	..	62.2	..	29.706	.254	N. 38° E.	1.38	5	May .....	..	62.2	..	29.706	.254	N. 38° E.	1.38	5
June .....	..	60.3	..	29.792	.263	E. 6° N.	2.34	4	June .....	..	60.3	..	29.792	.263	E. 6° N.	2.34	4
July .....	..	58.6	..	29.664	.252	N. 15° E.	2.50	7	July .....	..	58.6	..	29.664	.252	N. 15° E.	2.50	7
August .....	..	60.2	..	29.717	.241	N. 23° E.	2.12	11	August .....	..	60.2	..	29.717	.241	N. 23° E.	2.12	11
September ..	..	64.6	..	29.787	.305	N. 41° W.	1.86	7	September ..	..	64.6	..	29.787	.305	N. 41° W.	1.86	7
October .....	..	72.4	..	29.441	.373	W. 10° N.	4.53	8	October .....	..	72.4	..	29.441	.373	W. 10° N.	4.53	8
November ..	..	80.1	..	29.514	.360	W. 10° S.	0.42	3	November ..	..	80.1	..	29.514	.360	W. 10° S.	0.42	3
December ..	..	85.1	..	29.475	.379	W. 21° N.	1.51	5	December ..	..	85.1	..	29.475	.379	W. 21° N.	1.51	5
YEAR ..	..	74.4	..	29.624	.328	.....	25.36	66	YEAR ..	..	74.4	..	29.624	.328	.....	25.36	66
<p>6. GOULBURN. Latitude, 34° 45'. Longitude, 149° 45'. Height above Mean Sea Level, 2,123 feet.</p>																	
January ..	68.8	84.9	52.7	27.742	.450	N. 10° W.	2.80	8	January ..	68.8	84.9	52.7	27.742	.450	N. 10° W.	2.80	8
February ..	66.0	81.6	50.5	27.739	.450	E. 30° N.	4.40	10	February ..	66.0	81.6	50.5	27.739	.450	E. 30° N.	4.40	10
March	58.8	74.6	43.1	27.933	.467	E. 5° S.	3.66	7	March	58.8	74.6	43.1	27.933	.467	E. 5° S.	3.66	7
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	42.5	54.3	30														

STATISTICS OF
METEOROLOGY—Continued.

MONTH.	Mean Shade Temperature.	Mean Maximum Shade Temperature.	Mean Minimum Shade Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Vapour.	Resultant Direction of Wind.	Depth of Rain.	Number of Days' Rain.	MONTH.	Mean Shade Temperature.	Mean Maximum Shade Temperature.	Mean Minimum Shade Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Vapour.	Resultant Direction of Wind.	Depth of Rain.	Number of Days' Rain.
								Inches.									
7. NEWCASTLE.									9. SYDNEY.								
Latitude, 32° 57'. Longitude, 151° 47'.									Latitude, 33° 52'. Longitude, 151° 11'.								
Height above Mean Sea Level, 18 feet.									Height above Mean Sea Level, 145 feet.								
January ..	75.4	82.4	68.4	29.888	.648	S. 2° W.	8.94	15	January ..	71.8	78.1	65.6	29.782	.604	S. 19° E.	6.45	14
February ..	75.4	84.1	66.8	29.867	.608	S. 10° E.	9.33	15	February ..	72.1	78.8	65.4	29.739	.601	E. 2° N.	6.31	14
March	73.0	80.6	65.4	30.001	.594	S. 37° W.	4.10	11	March	69.4	76.0	62.8	29.911	.587	W. 41° S.	5.64	16
April	68.9	77.8	60.1	30.145	.488	W. 15° S.	8.86	7	April	63.8	70.8	56.8	30.035	.459	W. 20° S.	6.30	14
May	62.7	71.7	53.7	30.107	.388	W. 10° N.	0.40	5	May	59.0	65.5	52.2	29.965	.370	W. 18° N.	0.40	10
June	58.8	65.8	51.8	30.140	.376	W. 16° N.	8.52	16	June	54.9	60.0	49.9	29.996	.351	W. 17° S.	5.85	19
July	54.5	63.4	45.6	30.071	.289	W. 27° N.	2.90	7	July	52.5	59.6	45.5	29.926	.280	W. 29° N.	1.41	8
August	54.9	62.7	47.1	30.132	.306	W. 13° N.	4.62	10	August	53.8	61.1	46.6	29.895	.283	W. 4° N.	6.39	14
September ..	..	..	49.5	30.052	.399	W. 13° N.	2.01	7	September ..	57.0	65.1	48.9	29.996	.317	W. 3° N.	3.27	10
October	65.2	74.5	56.0	29.806	.451	W.	7.28	13	October	62.2	69.9	54.6	29.677	.385	W.	3.48	16
November ..	70.1	81.4	58.8	29.842	.425	W. 30° S.	0.67	3	November ..	66.4	76.3	56.5	29.711	.416	S. 43° W.	0.68	6
December ..	71.5	81.1	62.0	29.871	.544	S. 26° W.	3.10	8	December ..	67.8	76.2	59.4	29.757	.463	S. 20° W.	0.91	11
YEAR ..	66.4	75.0	57.1	29.993	.459	.....	60.78	117	YEAR ..	62.6	69.8	55.3	29.866	.426	.....	47.09	152
S. WINDSOR.																	
Latitude, 33° 36'. Longitude, 150° 50'.																	
Height above Mean Sea Level, 58 feet.																	
January ..	75.2	86.3	64.2	29.879	.632	S. 27° E.	6.30	15	January ..	75.2	86.3	64.2	29.879	.632	S. 27° E.	6.30	15
February ..	75.0	86.2	63.8	29.830	.628	E. 14° S.	8.70	12	February ..	75.0	86.2	63.8	29.830	.628	E. 14° S.	8.70	12
March	70.8	80.9	60.8	30.011	.587	S. 5° E.	5.37	26	March	70.8	80.9	60.8	30.011	.587	S. 5° E.	5.37	26
April	64.1	75.8	52.5	30.142	.483	S. 25° E.	4.13	26	April	64.1	75.8	52.5	30.142	.483	S. 25° E.	4.13	26
May	57.6	70.4	44.8	30.072	.385	E. 35° N.	0.42	15	May	57.6	70.4	44.8	30.072	.385	E. 35° N.	0.42	15
June	53.9	62.9	44.9	30.111	.342	S. 21° W.	2.55	23	June	53.9	62.9	44.9	30.111	.342	S. 21° W.	2.55	23
July	50.2	63.8	36.7	30.045	.268	N. 27° E.	0.64	17	July	50.2	63.8	36.7	30.045	.268	N. 27° E.	0.64	17
August	52.9	65.2	40.6	30.008	.286	W. 13° S.	0.93	17	August	52.9	65.2	40.6	30.008	.286	W. 13° S.	0.93	17
September ..	56.0	70.6	41.5	30.029	.331	S. 12° W.	1.75	14	September ..	56.0	70.6	41.5	30.029	.331	S. 12° W.	1.75	14
October	62.4	74.3	50.5	29.781	.414	W. 41° S.	3.61	22	October	62.4	74.3	50.5	29.781	.414	W. 41° S.	3.61	22
November ..	67.2	82.7	51.7	29.808	.433	W. 43° S.	1.00	6	November ..	67.2	82.7	51.7	29.808	.433	W. 43° S.	1.00	6
December ..	68.6	81.4	55.9	29.861	.504	W. 33° S.	0.60	14	December ..	68.6	81.4	55.9	29.861	.504	W. 33° S.	0.60	14
YEAR ..	62.8	75.0	50.7	29.965	.441	.....	36.00	207	YEAR ..	62.8	75.0	50.7	29.965	.441	.....	36.00	207

NOTE.—The adopted mean temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum results.
 The mean height of barometer is the mean of the 9 A.M. results reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.
 The mean pressure of vapour is deduced from the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers at 9 A.M.
 The resultant direction of the wind is obtained as follows:—
 The direction and force are registered at 9 A.M. each day, the force being represented by numbers, according to the observer's judgment, from 0 to 6; the resultant force and direction are then determined on the principle of the resolution of mechanical forces.

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 144.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES registered in the Colony, during the Year 1863.

NATURE OF TRANSACTION.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.	AMOUNT.
Conveyances (absolute)	2,675	£ 1,104,832 7 8
Assignments absolute, Leasehold Estates	57	21,440 0 0
Mortgages	1,009	714,500 19 1
Discharges of Mortgages	486	391,279 10 1
Transfers of Mortgages	62	65,193 4 0
TOTAL	4,289	2,297,246 0 10
Leases-periods exceeding three years	172	*16,805 1 4
Annuity Deeds	4	*750 0 0
Assignments for Creditors	29	.....
Settlements ante and post nuptial	118	.....
Miscellaneous deeds, i.e.—Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift, confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c... .. .	423	.....
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED	5,035	

NOTE.—Leases for periods of three years and under are not registered.

* Yearly.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

No. 145.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	LENT ON TOWN LANDS.		LENT ON SUBURBAN LANDS.		LENT ON TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS.		LENT ON COUNTRY LANDS.		TOTALS.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
1854	514	£ 521,170 9 0	..	.....	8	14,244 0 0	170	194,045 2 11	692	729,459 11 11
1855	616	546,425 15 9	..	.....	18	19,044 16 3	252	251,551 14 9	916	817,022 6 9
1856	688	434,815 14 6	..	.....	42	34,701 16 10	244	210,627 10 8	974	680,145 2 0
1857	824	509,447 11 0	..	.....	11	12,300 0 0	333	181,641 17 3	1,168	703,389 8 3
1858	521	300,414 10 2	386	161,126 2 11	25	43,218 8 3	402	200,547 18 2	1,334	705,336 19 11
1859	436	405,256 2 9	249	150,291 3 3	31	35,532 15 0	406	280,562 16 6	1,122	874,642 17 6
1860	524	372,033 0 0	248	181,555 3 6	35	58,136 10 0	433	357,505 10 10	1,240	994,230 1 4
1861	407	309,604 9 9	290	93,580 2 2	19	9,923 11 7	434	278,125 8 9	1,150	691,233 12 3
1862	452	245,527 19 3	161	75,173 18 5	42	51,414 10 7	448	310,577 6 0	1,103	682,693 14 3
1863	430	267,574 3 7	198	117,077 11 2	38	77,717 4 11	343	252,131 19 5	1,009	714,500 19 1

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

No. 146.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND, &c., in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	DISCHARGES ON MORTGAGES OF LAND.		CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1858	386	£ 228,468 0 2	..	£
1859	406	289,759 19 9	..	.. .. .
1860	462	310,751 7 2	..	.. .. .
1861	483	315,281 18 7	..	.. .. .
1862	495	371,983 5 3	299	185,081 14 11
1863	486	391,279 10 1	264	174,940 10 11

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 147.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Amount of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

YEAR.	PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL.			MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1854	85	944,061	122,354 4 6	165	1,444,370	157,107	1,506	1,055,199 3 7
1855	107	1,254,059	180,549 5 1	217	1,190,546	169,979	2,068	847,076 17 0
1856	105	1,055,249	160,162 8 9	196	1,285,191	188,561	3,548	818,938 3 4
1857	105	1,051,485	167,127 13 10	175	940,360	135,334	3,141	655,461 12 1
1858	65	937,463	134,006 12 3	267	998,749	206,045	5,240	968,405 3 11
1859	88	1,047,115	195,670 9 0	255	1,031,390	279,680	4,867	1,516,710 14 9
1860	62	686,056	112,752 5 4	294	1,330,350	386,703	6,299	1,614,890 10 0
1861	78	561,569	178,797 9 8	288	840,305	314,703	3,567	1,120,384 4 0
1862	80	261,091	87,487 12 0	274	1,181,845	362,575	6,604	1,312,244 19 11
1863	96	1,203,130	220,449 19 5	298	1,265,840	328,221	4,748	1,503,413 0 2

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.

No. 148.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, in the Colony registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1858	73	373,431 13 3
1859	67	347,617 19 7
1860	103	652,250 14 2
1861	66	533,126 13 8
1862	103	709,238 7 3
1863	95	881,222 5 9

LIENS ON GROWING CROPS.

No. 149.—RETURN of the Number and Amount of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony, registered in Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

YEAR.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1863	72	6,398 11 10

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS, &c.

No. 150.—RETURN of the Number of APPLICATIONS, with Amount of FEES, &c., under the "Real Property Act," from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

MONTHS.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties included.	ACREAGE.			VALUE.	FEES.			TOTAL.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.			Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January ..	8	8	2 2 35	140 0 34	3,073	6 9 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	19 9 4	
February ..	19	34	83 0 32	440 0 19	64,421	134 4 4	33 10 0	22 10 0	190 4 4	
March ..	32	90	112 0 15½	25,797 3 7	86,210	179 11 11	51 0 0	31 0 0	261 11 11	
April ..	22	24	47 1 10½	4,645 0 24	14,698	30 8 4	22 5 0	25 0 0	77 13 4	
May ..	28	46	55 2 25	2,105 2 0	27,661	57 12 0	27 0 0	32 10 0	117 2 9	
June ..	39	49	104 2 27½	2,907 1 18	32,286	67 5 3	47 0 0	41 15 0	156 0 3	
July ..	26	41	31 0 28½	4,434 3 28	16,636	36 11 10	28 15 0	29 8 0	94 14 10	
August ..	32	112	161 0 8½	10,398 3 10	65,567	136 18 7	45 0 0	45 10 0	227 8 7	
September ..	49	80	38 0 8½	9,667 2 21	50,607	109 10 10	47 5 0	63 14 0	220 9 10	
October ..	39	66	26 3 21½	3,151 3 35	42,261	95 6 8	42 0 0	47 6 0	184 12 8	
November ..	22	61	35 1 3½	1,468 3 9	22,899	48 8 3	25 5 0	27 5 0	100 13 3	
December ..	24	56	31 1 17½	1,995 1 27	13,059	81 17 4	20 5 0	37 15 0	69 17 4	
TOTAL..	340	657	729 2 23	67,183 2 32	439,278	934 5 5	394 5 0	411 13 0	1,740 3 5	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT"—Continued.

CROWN GRANTS REGISTERED.

No. 151.—RETURN of Crown Grants registered under the "Real Property Act" (26 Vict., No. 9), from 1st January to 31st December, 1863.

No. of Grants.	MONTHS.	AREA.		VALUE.	ASSURANCE.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.		
Nil	January .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	February .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	March .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil	April .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	May .. .. .	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....
1	June	202 0 0	.....	.....	.....
3	July .. .. .	.....	1,089 0 0	1,089 0 0	2 5 5
Nil	August .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	September .. .. .	.....	1,641 0 0	1,965 0 0	4 1 10
31	October	29 3 21½	52 0 24	827 2 10	1 14 10
70	November	0 0 8	18,936 1 0	21,033 14 3	43 0 2
157	December	53 1 32½	9,713 3 3	11,491 12 1	23 19 10
268	TOTAL	285 1 22	31,467 0 27	36,406 9 2	75 2 1

CIVIL JUSTICE.

No. 152.—RETURN of the BUSINESS of the Supreme Court, during the Year 1863.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.			EQUITY.			TESTAMENTARY.			APPELLATE JURISDICTION.		
No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.	No. of Bills filed.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Probates.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Letters of Administration.	Amount sworn to.	No. of cases from Insolvency Court.	No. of cases from District Courts.
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
2,521	229	181,104 11 6	45	....	40	116	257,711 0 0	68	72,024 0 0	8	8

* Of these, 191 were entered for trial at Sydney, 13 for Maitland, 15 for Bathurst, and 5 for Goulburn.
 b Under these heads are included only those appeals which were finally heard.

No. 153.—RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, during the Year 1863.

DISTRICT WHERE TRIED.	JURIES OF FOUR.		JURIES OF TWELVE.		TOTAL.
	Defended.	Undefended.	Common.	Special.	
Central Court, Sydney	98	....	1	5	104
Circuit Court .. {	Goulburn	4	....	....	4
	Bathurst	9	1	....	10
	Maitland	7	1	....	8
	20	2	....	....	22
TOTAL	118	2	1	5	126

No. 154.—DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number of CIVIL CASES TRIED in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

YEAR.	BEFORE JURIES OF TWELVE.		BEFORE JURIES OF FOUR.		TOTAL.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1854	..	6	163	55	229
1855	3	15	203	21	242
1856	3	12	239	14	268
1857	3	13	213	3	232
1858	2	15	202	16	235
1859	2	17	132	6	157
1860	2	16	135	2	155
1861	1	14	101	7	123
1862	1	6	117	5	129
1863	1	5	118	2	126

a Without Jury.

STATISTICS OF

CIVIL JUSTICE—Continued.

No. 155.—RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the several District Courts of the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1864, and other particulars.

DISTRICT.	The Number of Suits commenced during the Twelve Months preceding.			The Result of the Trials, whether in favour of Plaintiff or Defendant.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number			Number of Cases.			The Number		
	Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Of Appeals.	Of Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Tried.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions for New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
											By Jury.	Without Jury.			
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.															
Sydneya	6,176	2,585	3,500	3,186	394	4,023 16 8	4	2	2	1	26	3,564	11	3	
Parramatta	230	93	137	129	8	70 7 3				1	2	185			
Liverpool	113	38	80	72	8	26 0 6						80	1		
Campbelltown	115	40	85	68	7	35 19 9				4		65			
Windsor	480	183	293	225	15	194 11 6				4	1	242		2	
Penrith	217	77	139	114	25	69 8 0				1		139	2	1	
Camden	116	44	64	60	4	60 7 6				7		64			
Pictou	224	106	118	107	11	128 1 2						118			
Wollongong	45	16	29	23	7	80 11 5						29			
Kiama	42	19	23	14	9	106 3 1					4	19	1	1	
Nowra	28	5	22	15	7	16 13 6				1	2	20			
Moruya	28	5	23	14	9	89 11 4					1	22			
Eden	16	6	9	7	2	20 16 0				1		9			
Total	7,779	3,218	4,542	4,033	509	5,772 13 8	4	2	2	20	36	4,506	17	7	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.															
Berrima	27	12	14	10	4	20 5 6				1	2	12			
Goulburn	124	54	70	67	3	140 17 2					1	69			
Yass	77	25	49	43	6	93 9 9				3	1	46	2		
Queanbeyan	91	38	50	44	6	226 7 4				3		50	3		
Cooma	46	14	28	26	2	38 16 6		28		4		26	2		
Braidwood	94	27	67	56	11	391 6 1					5	62			
Young	98	29	64	64	10	249 13 2				5	6	58	2	1	
Total	557	199	342	300	42	1,160 15 6		28		10	15	323	9	1	
WESTERN DISTRICT.															
Orange	90	42	37	33	4	68 19 3				11	1	36		1	
Forbes	98	27	55	39	17	203 4 8				16	2	58	1	1	
Dubbo	63	24	34	29	5	76 4 2		34			1	33	1	3	
Wellington	45	14	31	24	7	128 11 7					1	80		4	
Mudgee	161	86	75	56	19	322 13 10					5	70			
Sofala	33	5	28	26	2	80 15 10				1	1	27			
Bathurst	411	181	223	205	18	517 9 6				7	5	218	1	1	
Hartley	32	8	24	20	4	17 0 9						24			
Total	933	387	507	432	76	1,409 19 7		34		34	16	491	3	7	
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.															
Newcastle	157	54	100	84	16	470 15 10				1	3	97	2	1	
Dungor	62	24	34	24	10	234 14 5				4		84			
East Maitland	55	23	24	20	4	327 11 5		23	1	8	1	23	1		
West Maitland	80	45	35	29	6	424 1 9	2	34			5	30	1	2	
Singleton	101	31	60	53	7	278 11 2	2		1	10	2	58			
Muswellbrook	64	20	44	37	7	40 3 9						44		1	
Scone	17	4	13	11	2	17 18 9	1	1			1	12			
Murrumbidgee	35	17	18	16	2	65 4 4					2	16		1	
Wollombi	25	7	18	15	3	37 8 3						18			
Paterson	9	4	4	3	1	5 9 9				1		4			
Total	605	229	350	292	58	1,891 19 3	5	68	2	24	14	336	4	9	
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.															
Wagga Wagga	79	30	40	35	5	257 5 10				8	5	35	1	1	
Gundagai	59	19	40	35	5	140 13 2						40			
Tumut	63	32	31	31		45 3 3						31			
Albury	95	55	40	38	7	456 6 0	3	3		8	4	36		1	
Deniliquin	89	57	37	25	12	259 10 7				5	8	29	1	1	
May	20	8	10	10		77 8 0				2	1	9			
Total	415	201	198	169	29	1,236 6 10	3	3		23	18	180	2	3	
NORTHERN DISTRICT.															
Tenterfield	68	27	37	36	1	121 8 11				4	1	36			
Grafton	90	38	52	48	4	54 6 0					4	48			
West Kempsey	30	10	18	15	3	18 4 9				2		18			
Port Macquarie	16	7	8	8		19 0 2		8			1	8			
Wingham	39	12	27	29	7	118 17 3					1	25	1		
Tamworth	60	25	34	32	2	218 7 2				1		84			
Armidale	261	55	103	87	16	434 16 1				43	1	102	2	2	
Glen Innes	46	14	16	14	2	27 10 5				16		16			
Total	550	188	295	260	35	1,012 10 7		8		67	7	287	1	2	
SUMMARY.															
Metropolitan and Coast	7,779	3,218	4,542	4,033	509	5,772 13 8	4	2	2	20	36	4,506	17	7	
Southern	557	199	342	300	42	1,160 15 6		28		16	15	323	9	1	
Western	933	387	507	432	76	1,409 19 7		34		34	16	491	3	7	
Hunter River	605	229	350	292	58	1,891 19 3	5	68	2	24	14	336	4	9	
South-western	415	201	198	169	29	1,236 6 10	3	3		23	18	180	2	3	
Northern	550	188	295	260	35	1,012 10 7		8		67	7	287	1	2	
GENERAL TOTAL	10,839	4,422	4,234	5,486	749	12,484 5 6	12	133	4	184	106	6,123	19	17	

a Further particulars, viz. :—Amount Sued for, £62,267 6s. 10d. Rehearing upon cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence, 35. Number of Interpleader Suits, 42. Number of Issues from Supreme Court, 10. b Including Nonsuits.

c Postponed by request of parties.

d Includes two cases commenced, and afterwards settled by arbitration.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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INSOLVENCIES.

No. 156.—RETURN of the Number of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony, in the Years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF INSOLVENTS.			Amount of Liabilities as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.		Amount of Assets as shewn in the Insolvents' Schedules.		Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency as shewn in the Insolvents' Estates.		Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council, and paid at the Treasury.	
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	TOTAL.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1858	No. 354	No. 32	No. 386	630,112	0 4	453,180	1 7	7	235,922	18 9	1,597	11 6
1859	316	32	348	499,787	7 0	241,385	3 0	Nil.	258,402	4 0	1,405	17 6
1860	483	28	511	835,825	12 9	541,744	18 9	3	294,080	14 0	1,732	12 0
1861	410	53	463	589,727	10 1	335,340	6 0	1	254,387	4 1	1,992	2 0
1862	287	27	314	263,867	18 7	155,593	13 8	10	108,274	4 11	1,618	12 2
1863	371	37	408	463,164	3 11	369,080	1 0	5	94,084	2 11	1,562	0 11

MINERS' RIGHTS AND BUSINESS LICENSES.

No. 157.—RETURN of the Number of MINERS' RIGHTS and BUSINESS LICENSES, &c., issued at the several Gold Fields in the Colony, in the Year 1863.

NAME OF GOLD FIELD.	LICENSES.		LEASES OF AURIFEROUS TRACTS.							
	Miners' Rights.	Business Licenses.	First Class.				Second Class.			
			Number of Leases issued.	River Bed.	Quartz Vehn.	Alluvial.	Number of Leases issued.	Acres.		
Western *	Bathurst	401	14	21	Yards.	Yards. 3,100	Acres.	Yards.	2	63
	Sofala	2,854	68	37	5,600	2,100	7	....	....	....
	Tambaroora	1,554	60	5	....	700	6	....	....	....
	Hargraves	2,206	82	2	....	100	8	....	....	....
	Stony Creek	1,628	158	9	3,800	....	3	....	....	....
	Forbes	3,586	339	7	....	600	15	....	....	....
	Rockley	629	16	9	500	....	14	....	....	....
Total	12,858	737	90	9,900	6,600	53	....	2	63	
South-Western ..	Burrangong	2,249	294	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
	Gundagai	83	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Murrumbidgee, viz., Adelong and Tumberumba	1,020	36	8	1,500	200	2	....	....	....
Total	3,352	333	10	1,500	200	4	....	....	....
Southern ..	Araluen	854	86	3	300	200	....	....	....	....
	Gulph Creek	602	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kiandra	553	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,009	148	3	300	200	....	....	....	....
Northern ..	Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Peel River	855	50	2	....	300	....	....	....	....
	Rocky River, Oban, and Puddledock	662	29	1	....	....	8	....	....	....
	Upper Biagera	312	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Timbarra, Fooloom, & Clarence	513	34	3	....	200	....	700	....	....
	Upper Hunter	87	11	1	....	400	....	....	....	....
Total	2,429	135	7	....	900	8	700	....	....
GENERAL TOTAL	20,648	1,353	110	11,700	7,900	65	700	2	63	

* In the leased tracts leases have been forfeited, together with the deposit fee of £5, to the extent of—

District.	River Bed.	Quartz.	Alluvial.
Yards.	Yards.	Acres.	Acres.
Bathurst .. .. .	....	1,600	....
Sofala	2,400	1,200	5
Forbes .. .. .	....	100	....
Stony Creek	600	....	....
Total	2,900	2,900	5

NOTE—Amount received in 1863 for
Miners' Rights £0,718 10 0
Business Licenses 1,245 10 0
Leases of Auriferous Tracts 1,520 0 0

£12,484 0 0

STATISTICS OF

TROOPS.

No. 158.—RETURN shewing the Number of TROOPS serving in the Colony on the 31st December, 1863.

DISTRIBUTION.	STAFF.				12TH REGIMENT.						DETACHMENTS.			ROYAL ENGINEERS.				ROYAL ARTILLERY.					GENERAL TOTAL.	
	Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.	Serjeant-Major.	Serjeants.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Captains.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.		Total.
Sydney	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	73	84	1	1	1	1	11	13	1	1	4	19	24	125	
Fort Denison .. .																					1	5	6	6
Fort Macquarie ..																						2	2	2
Mrs. Macquarie's Battery																						2	2	2
Goat Island .. .																						3	3	3
Newcastle .. .																						1	1	1
Cockatoo Island ..						1	1			21	23													23
Without leave .. .										1	1	1	1											2
Military Confinement and Arrest							1			12	13	3	3											16
Civil Confinement ..										1	1													1
Invalids awaiting discharge								1	1	12	14	4	4											18
TOTALS	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	7	3	120	136	1	8	9	1	1	11	13	1	1	5	31	38	199
His Excellency the Governor's Mounted Orderlies .. .										5	5													5
GENERAL TOTAL ..	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	7	3	125	141	1	8	9	1	1	17	13	1	1	5	31	38	204

VOLUNTEER CORPS AND COMPANIES.

No. 159.—Return shewing the Distribution of VOLUNTEER CORPS and COMPANIES. Head Quarters at Sydney, on 31st December, 1863.

CORPS AND COMPANY.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	TOTAL.	
MOUNTED RIFLES .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ARTILLERY.								
Sydney	3	3	2	6	2	255	271	
Newcastle .. .	1	1	1	2	1	74	80	
RIFLES.								
<i>Sydney Battalion.</i>								
No. 1 Company .. .	1	2	3	4	3	86	96	
No. 2	1	2		4	3	85		95
No. 3	1	2		4	3	57		67
No. 4	1	2		4	3	62		69
No. 5	1	1		4	3	69		75
No. 6	1	2		4	3	60		70
No. 7	1	2		3	3	83		92
No. 8	1	1		3	3	72		80
<i>Suburban Battalion.</i>								
Glebe	1	1	2	3	3	71	79	
Newtown .. .	1	1		3	1	37		43
Balmain .. .	1	2		3	1	69		76
St. Leonard's .. .	1	1		2	1	53		58
A. S. N. Company ..	1	1		3	2	75		82
Penrith	1	1	1	2	5	74	84	
Parramatta .. .	1	1	1	2	1	53	59	
East Maitland .. .	1	...	1	1	1	56	60	
West Maitland .. .	1	1	1	6	1	93	103	
Newcastle .. .	1	...	...	2	...	61	64
Hawkesbury .. .	1	2	1	4	1	58	67	
Grafton* .. .	...	1	...	4	...	77	82
Drill Instructors ..	...	1	...	24	...	...	25
TOTAL	23	31	13	97	38	1,680	1,892	

* Taken from the last Return received, viz. :—1st November, 1863.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE.

No. 160.—RETURN shewing the Distribution of the VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE, on the 31st December, 1863.

CORPS OR COMPANY.	Captain Commanding.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Gunnery Lieutenant.	Clerk and Accountant.	Surgeon.	Cadets.	Drill Instructor.	A. B. S.	TOTAL.
Sydney	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	....	160	176
Newcastle .. .. .	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	40	43
TOTAL	1	5	5	1	1	1	4	1	200	219

ARTILLERY GUNS.

No. 161.—RETURN shewing the NUMBER and CALIBRE of ARTILLERY GUNS in the COLONY, on the 31st December, 1863.

NAME OF FORT, &c.	GUNS.				TOTAL GUNS.	UNSERVICEABLE (NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.)		
	MOUNTED.		DIEMOUNTED.			No.	Calibre.	
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.		
Dawes' Battery	5	42 Pounders	..	..	5	..	..
	15	32 "	..	..	15	..	..
	4	9 "	..	..	4	..	..
	1	12 " Howitzer	..	..	1	..	..
Fort Macquarie	5	42 Pounders	..	..	5	..	..
	1	24 "	..	..	1	6	6 Pounders.
	2	10-inch Guns	..	..	2	..	..
Fort Denison	1	8 "	..	..	1	..	..
	12	32 Pounders	..	..	12	..	..
Kirribilli Point	1	12 Pounder Carronade	..	..	1	..	..
	5	8-inch Guns	..	..	5	..	..
Mrs. Macquarie's Battery	2	10 "	..	..	2	..	..
	3	32 Pounders	..	..	3	..	..
Middle Head .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	12 Pounders.	..
South Head .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	6 Pounder.	..
Victoria Barracks	3	24 Pounders	..	..	3	..	..
Newcastle	2	6 "	..	..	2	4	6 Pounders.
Inner Domain	2	12 Pounder Howitzers	2	..	4	"
	4	6 Pounder Guns	4
Imperial Store .. .. .	..	..	7	6 Pounder Guns	7	..	..
	..	..	1	12 " Howitzer	1	..	..
	..	..	1	3 1/2 " "	1	..	..
	..	..	2	68 " Guns	2	..	..
	..	..	3	32 " "	3	..	..
	..	..	13	24 " "	13	..	..
	..	..	4	18 " "	4	..	..
	..	..	3	6 " Mortars	3	..	..
Colonial Store .. .. .	..	..	8	12 " Howitzers	8	..	..
	..	..	6	10-inch Guns	6	..	..
	..	..	1	8 " "	1	..	..
	..	..	12	32 Pounder Guns	12	..	..
	..	..	2	40 " Armstrong	2	..	..

RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

No.	Calibre.	Weight of Shot.
12	12 Pounder Howitzers	21,346 lbs.
1	5 1/2-inch "	
4	9 Pounder Guns	
13	6 " "	
30		
<i>Iron.</i>		
2	68 Pounder Guns	1,633,068 lbs.
10	42 " "	
2	40 " Armstrongs	
10	10-inch Guns	
7	8 " "	
50	32 Pounder Guns	
17	24 " "	
4	18 " "	
2	12 " "	
1	12 " Carronade	
11	6 " Guns	
3	6 " Mortars	
2	4 " Guns	
121	Total	1,654,414 lbs.

General Total ... 151 Guns.

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

No. 162.—RETURN shewing the Number of Persons Resident and Non-resident, registered in the several Electorates of the Colony, in the year 1863; distinguishing separately each Police District, or portion thereof, that may form part of the Electorate, as well as the Urban from the Rural Electors, and of the Numbers who exercised their right of voting at the last General Election, 1860.

ELECTORATE.	POLICE DISTRICTS—TOWN AND COUNTRY.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who Voted at the last General Election—1860.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Argyle	Goulburn	1	....	....	1,692	....	....	*
Balranald	Balranald	1	....	....	860	....	....	*
Bathurst	Bathurst—Part of	1	1,020	97	1,117	....	....	501
The Bogan ^a ..	Dubbo {Town .. } {Country .. } Mulong—Part of {Town .. } {Country .. }	1	180	10	190	190	19	209
			917	85	1,002			
			35	....	35			
			269	10	279			
		1	1,401	105	1,506	190	19	209
Braidwood	Braidwood {Town .. } {Country .. } Araluen {Town & } {Country .. }	1	216	....	216	....	....	*
			1,040	11	1,051			
			627	....	527			
		1	1,783	11	1,794	....	....	*
Camden	Camden—Part of {Town .. } {Country .. } Picton—Part of {Town .. } {Country .. } Berrima {Town .. } {Country .. }	2	158	7	165	84	....	84
			543	15	558	287	5	292
			95	3	98	37	....	37
			498	25	523	195	....	195
			100	2	102	50	....	60
			686	43	729	247	1	248
		2	2,080	95	2,175	900	6	906
Canterbury ^a	Sydney—Part of	2	2,263	934	3,197	1,056	188	1,244
Carcoar	Carcoar {Town & } {Country .. }	1	1,169	106	1,275	360	11	371
The Clarence ..	Grafton {Grafton Town .. } {Lawrence Town .. } {Do. Country .. } Casino {Casino Town .. } {Lismore Town .. } Casino {Ballina Town .. } {Tabulam Town .. } {Do. Country .. }	1	68	327	395	....	....	*
			17	10	27			
			380	335	715			
			23	21	44			
			15	21	36			
			33	9	42			
			11	5	16			
378	33	411						
		1	925	761	1,686	....	....	*
Central Cumberland ^b ..	Parramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor ..	2	....	....	2,198	....	....	1,374
Eden	Eden {Town & } {Country .. } Broulee, Moruya {Town & } {Country .. }	1	708	65	773	....	....	*
			967	162	1,129			
		1	1,675	227	1,902	....	....	*
The Glebe ^b	Sydney—Part of	1	....	....	1,973	....	....	964
Goulburn ^a	Goulburn {Town & } {Country .. }	1	645	51	696	....	....	*
The Gwydir	Wee Waa {Town .. } {Country .. } Narribri {Town .. } {Country .. } Walgett {Town .. } {Country .. } Warialda {Town .. } {Country .. }	1	20	....	20	29	....	29
			90	8	98	15	....	15
			28	....	28	3	....	3
			59	2	61	8	....	8
			15	2	17	9	....	9
			59	4	63	....	....	....
17	....	17	....	....	....
			438	24	462	....	....	....
		1	726	40	766	64	....	64

* The Election was not contested.
^a No Return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Statistical Register of last year.
^b No Return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Electoral List in the hands of the Government Printer.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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No. 162.—POLITICAL FRANCHISE—Continued.

ELECTORATE.	POLICE DISTRICTS—TOWN AND COUNTRY.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who Voted at the last General Election—1860.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Hartley ^a	Hartley { Town & Country ..	1	....	....	1,019	....	....	{ 272 79
			1	1,019	....	....	351
The Hastings	Port Macquarie { Town .. Country .. } McLeay River { Town .. Country .. } Manning River { Town .. Country .. }	1	23	75	98	34	....	34
			82	146	228	46	....	46
			28	27	55	20	....	20
			127	316	443	163	....	163
			49	18	67	37	....	37
261	467	728	236	....	236			
1	570	1,049	1,619	536	....	536		
The Hawkesbury {	Windsor { Town .. Country .. } McDonald River { Town .. Country .. }	2	299	41	340	....	....	*
			1,039	59	1,098			
			....	2	2			
196	10	206	....	....	....
2	1,534	112	1,646	....	....	....
The Hume	Albury { Town .. Country .. }	1	994	2	996	{ 266 209	....	{ 266 209
			1	994	2	996	475	....	475
The Hunter .. ..	.. .. .	1	....	....	1,483	396	....	396
The Lower Hunter	Raymond Terrace	1	....	....	788	....	....	462
The Upper Hunter {	Seone { Town & Country .. } Muswellbrook { Murrurundi { Cassilis {	1	....	....	{ 439 472 371 309	....	....	* * * *
			1			
Illawarra	Wollongong { Town & Country .. }	1	1,277	30	1,307	896	....	896
Kiama	Kiama { Town & Country .. }	1	1,175	43	1,218	....	....	*
The Lachlan	Binalong { Town & Country .. }	1	2,675	18	2,693	432	6	438
Liverpool Plains ^a {	Tamworth { Town & Country .. } Murrurundi—Part of {	1	1,438	3	1,441	519	....	519
			141	3	144	32	....	32
1	1,579	6	1,585	551	....	651		
East Macquarie ..	Bathurst—Part of	2	2,127	45	2,172	870	10	880
West Macquarie ..	Bathurst—Part of	1	679	14	693	257	23	280
East Maitland ..	Maitland—Part of	1	619	149	768	300	2	302
West Maitland ^a ..	Maitland—Part of	1	1,507	88	1,595	525	....	525
Monaro ^a	Cooma { Town & Country .. } Bombala {	1	....	....	1,457	{ 231 160	....	{ 231 167
			1	1,457	391	7	398
Morpeth	Maitland—Part of	1	764	38	802	518	6	524
Mudgee	Mudgee { Town .. Country .. }	1	801	....	801	367	....	367
			951	10	961	269	....	269
1	1,752	10	1,762	636	....	636		
The Murray	Deniliquin { Town & Country .. } Moulamein { Moama {	1	541	3	544	....	....	70
			210	....	210	....	....	39
			52	17	69	....	....	17
1	803	20	823	....	....	126		
The Murrumbidgee {	Wagga Wagga { Town & Country .. } Gundagai {	1	....	....	{ 939 352	....	....	* *
			1			

* The Election was not contested.

^a No return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Statistical Register of last year.^b Includes 5 ballot papers rejected as informal.

No. 162.—POLITICAL FRANCHISE—Continued.

ELECTORATE.	POLICE DISTRICTS—TOWN AND COUNTRY.	Number of Representatives	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last General Election—1860.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Narellan ^a	{ Campbelltown Camden	1	....	....	867	....	....	^b 541
The Nepean..	Penrith	1	....	....	1,096	590	5	595
Newcastle ..	Newcastle—Part of	1	932	68	1,000	580	10	540
New England ..	Armidale	1	1,726	....	1,726	....	....	c
Newtown ..	Sydney—Part of	1	1,502	198	1,700	832	62	894
Northumberland ^d	Newcastle—Part of	1	1,309	36	1,345	619	4	623
Orange ..	Orange	1	820	15	835	....	....	*
Paddington ..	Sydney, viz.:—Paddington Redfern Surry Hills Waterloo Estate.. .. . Double Bay Darling Point Rushcutter's Bay Dowling-street St. James' Glebe	1	....	....	550	}....	....	*.
			....	....	609			
			....	....	134			
			....	....	301			
			....	....	64			
			....	....	52			
			....	....	77			
			....	....	10			
			....	....	2			
		1	....	....	1,799	....	....	*
Parramatta ..	Parramatta	2	900	100	1,000	763	23	786
The Paterson ..	Paterson { Town { Country	1	61	1	62	30	....	30
			425	16	441	62	....	62
		1	486	17	503	92	....	92
Patrick's Plains ..	Patrick's Plains { Town { Country	1	259	11	270	120	1	121
			935	16	951	348	....	348
		1	1,194	27	1,221	468	1	469
Queanbeyan..	Queanbeyan.. .. . { Town Bungendore.. .. . { Town { Country	1	137	....	137	} 106	....	106
			70	....	70			
			709	....	709	} 350	....	350
			10	10	10			
		1	916	10	926	456	....	456
St. Leonard's	{ Sydney—Part of Parramatta—Part of	1	987	498	1,485	}....	....	850
			404	74	478			
		1	1,391	572	1,963	....	....	850
Shoalhaven ..	Shoalhaven	1	1,196	12	1,208	712	....	712
East Sydney ^a	Sydney—City, Part of	4	....	....	7,450	2,314	1,457	3,771
West Sydney	Sydney—City, Part of	4	6,237	878	7,115	....	....	3,347
Tenterfield ..	{ Tenterfield { Town { Country Wellingrove.. .. . { Town { Country	1	170	4	174	} 110	} 7	{ 110
			178	4	182			
			153	7	160	} 85		{ 7
			355	8	363			{ 85
		1	856	23	879	195	7	202
The Tumut ..	{ Tumut { Town Gundagai { Country	1	105	....	105	}....	....	*.
			586	....	586			
			316	....	316			
		1	1,007	....	1,007	....	....	*

* The Election was not contested.

^a No return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Electoral List in the hands of the Government Printer.

^b Includes 11 ballot papers rejected as informal.

^c The Electors who voted at this Election could not be obtained.

^d No return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Statistical Register of last year.

* The Adelong Township is not included—the Electoral Roll for which the Collectors omitted to take.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

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No. 162.—POLITICAL FRANCHISE—Continued.

ELECTORATE.	POLICE DISTRICTS—TOWN AND COUNTRY.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who Voted at the last General Election—1860.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Wellington ^a ..	Wellington {Town Country } Molong {Town Country }	1	....	....	1,014	44 132 31 24	.... .... 1 5	44 132 32 29
			1	1,014	231	6	237
The Williams	Dungog {Town Country } Clarence Town {Town Country } Port Stephens—Stroud {Town Country }	1	85 381 54 51 316	3 10 7 3 11	88 391 61 54 327	....	....	*
			1	837	34	921
Windsor ..	Windsor—Part of { Richmond {	1	345 174	54 38	399 212	279 139	.... ....	279 139
			1	519	92	611	418	....	418
Wollombi ..	Wollombi { Brisbane Water {	1	486 576	50 26	486 602	....	....	*
			1	1,012	76	1,088
Yass Plains ..	Yass	1	....	....	1,207	....	....	*
Gold Fields, North..	.. .. .	1	....	....	^b 1,000	....	..	*
.. .. South..	.. .. .	1	....	....	^b 3,500	....	....	*
.. .. West..	.. .. .	1	....	....	^b 6,000	....	....	398
GENERAL TOTAL		72	^b	^b	101,121	^c	^c	28,340

* The Election was not contested.

^a No Return having been received for this Electorate, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Electoral List in the hands of the Government Printer.
^b Estimated—There are no registered Electors for the Gold Fields. Parties vote upon the production of their Mining or Business Licenses.
^c The incompleteness of the Returns will not admit of these Totals being given.

ELECTIONS.

No. 163.—RETURN of ELECTIONS that have taken place at the following ELECTORATES since the last GENERAL ELECTION (1860), with the Number of VOTES recorded.

ELECTORATE.	DATE.	VOTES RECORDED.	ELECTORATE.	DATE.	VOTES RECORDED.
Argyle	30 Oct., 1862 ..	Not contested.	Parramatta	10 April, 1861 ..	560
Camden	15 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto.	.. .. .	28 Oct., 1863 ..	Not contested.
Carcoar	16 Oct., 1862 ..	Ditto.	Patrick's Plains	4 July, 1861 ..	Ditto.
Central Cumberland	6 June, 1863 ..	1,100	Shoalhaven	7 Jan., 1862 ..	Ditto.
The Clarence	23 July, 1863 ..	544	East Sydney	29 May, 1861 ..	2,612
The Glebe	7 May, 1863 ..	Not contested.	.. .. .	28 Oct., 1863 ..	Not contested.
Goulburn	13 June, 1861 ..	298*	West Sydney	8 Jan., 1863 ..	2,701
The Hunter	5 Aug., 1861 ..	577	.. .. .	30 Oct., 1863 ..	921
Liverpool Plains	29 Jan., 1863 ..	596	Tenterfield	3 Dec., 1861 ..	339
The Lower Hunter	19 July, 1861 ..	449	.. .. .	26 Sept., 1861 ..	487
The Upper Hunter	15 April, 1861 ..	465	The Tumu	16 Nov., 1863 ..	544
East Maitland	18 June, 1863 ..	383	Wellington	26 Feb., 1862 ..	Not contested.
.. .. .	11 Aug., 1863 ..	569	.. .. .	15 Aug., 1861 ..	Ditto.
Morpeth	18 Sept., 1862 ..	482	Yass Plains	2 Nov., 1863 ..	Ditto.
New England	2 April, 1862 ..	755	.. .. .	7 April, 1863 ..	537
Newtown	12 July, 1861 ..	915	Gold Fields North .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Northumberland	23 Dec., 1862 ..	670	Gold Fields South	16 Nov., 1863 ..	1,205
Orange	28 June, 1862 ..	262			
.. .. .	4 Nov., 1863 ..	624			

* Of this number, 13 Votes informal.

NOTE.—In the absence of official data, the particulars have been taken from the daily papers.

No. 164.—RETURN of LAND SOLD in the Colony, during the Year ended 31 December, 1863.—

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	LOTS.				EXTENT.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	TOTAL.	Town.	Suburban.
SETTLED.						a. r. p.	a. r. p.
	Argyle	8		8	11	1 2 12	
	Bathurst	98	13	46	157	47 2 24	57 0 12
	Bligh			49	49		
	Brisbane		2	21	23		8 2 0
	Camden	26	2	12	40	12 3 4½	10 0 10
	Cook	20		21	41	8 8 55½	
	Cumberland	54	45	29	128	16 1 31	137 3 4
	Durham	11	32	8	51	5 1 10	83 2 16
	Georgiana			8	8		
	Gloucester			1	1		
	Hunter			4	4		
	King	6		12	18	6 0 0	
	Macquarie	18	22	10	45	6 0 17	41 2 20
	Murray	7	7	5	19	3 2 0	11 1 0
	Northumberland	19	6	25	50	9 0 39	42 2 22½
	Phillip			8	8		
	Roxburgh	1		17	18	0 2 0	
	St. Vincent	27	23	18	68	13 2 0	27 1 7
	Wellington	27	4	16	57	17 3 27½	0 1 27
	Westmoreland			18	18		
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		327	166	311	794	149 1 38½	429 0 38½
PASTORAL.							
Bligh	Lincoln	10	4	8	22	5 0 0	65 0 8
Do. ....	.....			11	11		
Clarence	Clarence	76	6	25	107	40 3 22	9 3 2
	Richmond			14	14		
	Rous	7	12	4	23	3 3 35	13 1 16
Do. ....	.....			4	4		
Darling	Menindie	20	5		25	9 3 34	8 0 25
	Perry	18			18	0 0 0	
	Tulla	3			3	1 3 24½	
Do.	Wentworth	15	10		25	9 1 20	17 1 0
Gwydir .....	.....			2	2		
	Burnett		2		2		2 3 10
	Couralie		3		3		30 0 32
	Murchison		15		15		20 0 16
	Stapylton	7			7	8 2 0	
Do. ....	.....			14	14		
Gwydir and New England	Ararawatta	37	12	12	61	19 2 27	34 0 29½
Lachlan	Clarendon	16	2	8	21	7 8 28½	5 3 18
	Harden	9	1	7	17	4 1 0	1 0 0
Do.	Montengie	11		9	20	4 0 16	
Liverpool Plains .....	.....			32	32		
	Buckland			6	6		
	Nandewar	1			1	0 1 0	
	Parry	18		20	38	15 2 15	
	Pottinger	12			12	6 0 0	
Do.	White			1	1		
Do. ....	.....			27	27		
Macleay	Dudley	10		1	11	5 0 0	
Monaro	Auckland		17	1	18		51 0 5
	Beresford	4	1		5	2 2 3	8 3 8
	Dampier	30	2	1	33	14 2 38	20 0 21
	Wellesley		1	5	6		2 2 0
Do. ....	.....			63	63		
Murrumbidgee	Bucclench			1	1		
	Cadell	35	2	5	43	18 0 0	19 2 5
	Denison	1			1	0 3 30	
	Goulburn	3		20	23	1 1 30	
	Hume			5	5		
	Selwyn						
	Townsend	69	6	1	66	19 0 0	18 1 22
Do.	Wynyard	2	6	17	25	1 0 0	8 3 29
	.....			25	25		
New England	Gough	12	12	46	70	6 0 0	19 0 10½
	Sandon			11	11		
Do. ....	.....			23	23		
New England and Clarence	Clive	1	1	3	5	0 2 0	1 2 8
	Drake	7	2	6	15	3 2 0	3 2 16
	Vernon		18	2	20		80 2 15
New England and Macleay .....	.....					
Warrego	Clyde						
	Cowper	29	4	5	38	14 2 0	3 3 35
Wellington	Asbburnham			1	1		
	Gordon	11	2		13	6 1 8	9 0 5
Do.	Oxley	1			1	0 1 0	
Unnamed .....	.....			2	2		
	.....			6	6		
TOTAL, PASTORAL DISTRICTS		466	149	454	1,069	235 0 18	894 3 16
TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS		327	166	311	794	149 1 38½	429 0 38½
GENERAL TOTAL		793	302	765	1,860	384 2 16½	824 0 14½

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

SOLD.

(Under Sections 7, 23, and 25 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.)

EXTENT.		AMOUNT.			DEPOSITS FORFEITED.
Country.	TOTAL.	Total Price.	Remissions.	Actual Cash.	
a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
170 1 0	171 8 12	249 0 0	.....	249 0 0	.....
2,045 1 26	2,150 0 22	9,892 10 5	.....	3,392 10 5	18 13 9
3,718 1 0	3,718 1 0	4,578 12 0	.....	4,578 12 0	.....
1,166 2 0	1,165 0 0	1,030 15 0	.....	1,030 15 0	.....
1,114 1 0	1,137 0 14	1,437 13 1	.....	1,437 13 1	.....
20 0 0	28 8 88	101 17 9	.....	101 17 9	3 19 0
1,196 0 29	1,350 1 24	10,780 11 10	.....	10,780 11 10	90 1 2
90 2 86	179 2 22	535 9 1	.....	535 9 1	2 0 0
291 0 0	291 0 0	291 0 0	.....	291 0 0	.....
42 1 0	42 1 0	42 5 0	.....	42 5 0	.....
398 0 0	398 0 0	408 10 0	.....	406 10 0	.....
484 1 0	490 1 0	529 5 0	.....	529 5 0	.....
542 0 0	589 2 87	1,018 4 11	.....	1,018 4 11	13 0 0
205 3 0	220 2 0	274 16 4	.....	274 16 4	.....
1,122 3 0	1,174 2 21	2,317 1 8	.....	2,317 1 8	35 16 8
502 0 0	502 0 0	733 2 3	.....	733 2 3	.....
607 0 4	607 2 4	638 0 8	.....	638 0 8	.....
455 1 39	496 1 6	794 16 8	.....	794 16 8	14 13 4
756 8 1	784 0 15	1,271 1 6	.....	1,271 1 6	4 14 0
666 8 0	666 8 0	653 5 0	.....	653 5 0	.....
15,585 2 15	16,164 1 12	31,025 17 9	.....	31,025 17 9	177 17 6
194 0 16	254 0 24	445 8 9	.....	445 8 9	8 2 6
2,920 0 0	2,920 0 0	2,924 0 0	.....	2,924 0 0	.....
1,005 8 28	1,056 2 12	2,260 7 1	.....	2,260 7 1	31 6 3
1,801 0 0	1,801 0 0	1,801 0 0	.....	1,801 0 0	.....
262 0 0	279 1 11	348 15 0	.....	348 15 0	.....
1,654 0 0	1,654 0 0	1,654 0 0	.....	1,654 0 0	.....
.....	18 0 19	196 4 6	.....	196 4 6	4 10 0
.....	9 0 0	97 15 0	.....	97 15 0	1 5 0
.....	1 8 24	15 7 6	.....	15 7 6	.....
.....	26 2 26	144 10 9	.....	144 10 9	.....
1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	.....	1,280 0 0	.....
.....	2 8 10	49 4 5	.....	49 4 5	1 16 11
.....	30 0 82	75 10 0	.....	76 10 0	.....
.....	20 0 16	64 12 7	.....	84 12 7	.....
.....	8 2 0	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....
3,701 1 30	3,701 1 30	3,745 5 0	.....	3,745 5 0	.....
502 0 0	555 3 16	817 1 0	.....	817 1 0	.....
289 1 0	283 0 7	398 2 0	.....	398 2 0	.....
437 2 0	442 3 0	477 2 0	.....	477 2 0	.....
488 0 0	492 0 16	576 10 0	.....	576 10 0	23 5 0
9,038 2 0	9,038 2 0	9,117 0 0	.....	9,117 0 0	.....
1,888 0 0	1,888 0 0	1,888 0 0	.....	1,888 0 0	.....
.....	0 1 0	4 0 6	.....	4 0 6	10 13 0
1,463 2 0	1,479 0 15	1,603 15 3	.....	1,603 15 3	66 15 11
.....	6 0 0	48 0 0	.....	48 0 0	.....
14 0 20	14 0 20	17 13 2	.....	17 13 2	.....
8,916 2 26	8,916 2 26	9,483 14 3	.....	9,483 14 3	.....
20 3 31	25 3 31	61 19 0	.....	61 19 0	.....
87 0 0	148 0 5	234 4 10	.....	234 4 10	.....
.....	11 1 11	42 3 0	.....	42 3 0	.....
41 0 0	76 3 19	403 15 7	.....	403 15 7	3 10 0
251 0 0	253 2 0	253 10 0	.....	253 10 0	5 0 0
16,904 0 0	16,904 0 0	17,083 13 6	.....	17,083 13 6	.....
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....
269 0 0	306 2 5	699 7 8	.....	699 7 8	.....
.....	0 3 30	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....
2,555 1 0	2,556 2 80	2,566 15 0	.....	2,566 15 0	.....
480 1 0	480 1 0	456 5 3	.....	456 5 3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 10 0
21 1 0	58 2 22	400 6 0	.....	400 6 0	20 14 0
1,569 2 0	1,579 1 29	1,666 4 3	.....	1,666 4 2	.....
6,882 0 0	6,882 0 0	6,974 0 0	.....	6,974 0 0	.....
1,801 0 25	1,816 0 85	1,814 16 2	.....	1,814 16 2	6 18 9
1,040 3 4	1,046 8 4	1,087 15 9	.....	1,087 15 9	.....
6,067 2 8	6,067 2 8	6,493 11 0	620 0 0	5,873 11 0	.....
150 0 0	152 0 8	203 12 6	.....	203 12 6	.....
828 0 0	835 0 16	872 10 0	.....	872 10 0	.....
57 2 0	88 0 15	161 15 3	.....	161 15 2	1 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12 3
62 1 14	80 8 9	258 2 6	.....	258 2 6	11 16 10
62 2 0	62 2 0	62 10 0	.....	62 10 0	.....
.....	15 1 13	78 4 8	.....	78 4 8	.....
.....	0 1 0	3 10 0	.....	3 10 0	1 10 0
668 0 0	668 0 0	668 0 0	.....	668 0 0	.....
249 1 19	249 1 19	256 9 9	.....	256 9 9	.....
75,222 1 21	75,852 1 15	81,862 10 0	620 0 0	81,242 10 0	457 6 5
15,585 2 15	16,164 1 12	31,025 17 9	.....	31,025 17 9	177 17 6
90,807 3 36	92,016 2 27	112,878 7 9	620 0 0	112,258 7 9	635 3 11

STATISTICS OF
LAND SALES—Continued.

No. 165.—DECENNIAL RETURN of LANDS SOLD.

YEAR.	EXTENT OF LANDS SOLD.					TOTAL PRICE.	TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED IN THE YEAR.
	Town Lots.	Suburban Lots.	Special Country Lots.	Country Lots.	Total.		
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.		
1854	1,542 3 11 ¹ / ₂	21,726 0 28 ¹ / ₂	806 0 13	59,321 1 25	83,396 1 37 ¹ / ₂	272,078 18 11	319,533 9 10
1855	1,662 2 32 ¹ / ₂	15,194 2 10	989 0 9	110,105 3 21 ¹ / ₂	127,962 0 33 ¹ / ₂	269,131 14 5	270,636 12 7
1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,753 3 23	274,200 2 7	245,555 2 5
1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,102 1 8 ¹ / ₂	219,961 8 0	210,333 17 3
1858	1,350 3 7	4,804 1 15 ¹ / ₂	3,535 2 7	159,523 3 39	169,214 2 28 ¹ / ₂	248,726 8 3	240,633 8 10
1859	1,200 0 23	2,869 1 19 ¹ / ₂	2,223 2 21	123,854 2 24	135,167 3 7 ¹ / ₂	223,630 2 7	252,627 18 2
1860	785 2 5 ¹ / ₂	1,681 3 5	1,903 1 16	104,846 0 7	109,216 2 33 ¹ / ₂	159,053 18 4	155,316 14 8
1861	674 3 13	1,633 0 30	1,171 3 10	186,456 3 26	189,936 2 39	249,280 18 0	222,594 2 2
1862	489 1 4	1,420 2 2 ¹ / ₂	.....	65,382 2 23	*67,232 1 34 ¹ / ₂	98,729 11 6	216,988 9 4
1863	384 2 16 ¹ / ₂	824 0 14 ¹ / ₂	.....	90,807 3 36	*92,016 2 27 ¹ / ₂	112,878 7 9	123,210 19 4

* This is exclusive of Lands conditionally sold under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

No. 166.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre for Lands Sold in 1863.

	AREA SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.	
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold at Auction, Town Lands	384 2 16 ¹ / ₂	32 13 2	824 0 14 ¹ / ₂	6 7 7 ¹ / ₂
" Suburban	824 0 14 ¹ / ₂	6 7 7 ¹ / ₂	15,392 0 2	1 3 7
" Country	15,392 0 2	1 3 7	17,383 3 10	1 0 9 ¹ / ₂
Unconditionally sold by selection (after failure by auction, or forfeiture)	4,644 2 36	1 16 4	6 3 0	9 15 7
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements	6 3 0	9 15 7	10 0 0	1 2 0
Sold under return of water reservation	10 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 17 ¹ / ₂	66 11 2
Specially sold at appraised price	1 2 17 ¹ / ₂	66 11 2	53,032 0 24	1 3 1
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price	53,032 0 24	1 3 1	259,369 3 35	1 0 0
Sold by pre-emption	259,369 3 35	1 0 0		
Sold conditionally				
TOTAL	356,049 2 35¹/₂			

LANDS SET APART FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

No. 167.—RETURN of Lands set apart for PUBLIC PURPOSES, in the Year 1863.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF GRANTS UNDER 100 ACRES.		NO. OF GRANTS ABOVE 100 ACRES, AND NOT EXCEEDING 500 ACRES.		COUNTY OR DISTRICT—Contd.	NUMBER OF GRANTS UNDER 100 ACRES.		NO. OF GRANTS ABOVE 100 ACRES, AND NOT EXCEEDING 500 ACRES.	
	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.		No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.			a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Argyle	10	21 1 39	..	.....	Brought forward ..	99	234 1 39 ¹ / ₂	1	100 0 0
Ashburnham	7	9 0 0	..	.....	Hunter	3	2 0 0	..	.....
Bathurst	4	3 0 0	..	.....	King	14	13 2 15	..	.....
Bercesford	8	8 2 0	..	.....	Macquarie	14	13 3 19 ¹ / ₂	1	166 0 0
Brisbane	1	0 1 0	..	.....	Manidree	7	7 2 0	..	.....
Buckland	3	1 3 20	..	.....	Murray	4	37 3 36	..	.....
Caira	1	1 0 20	..	.....	Nandewar	1	1 0 0	..	.....
Camden	6	6 3 17 ¹ / ₂	..	.....	Northumberland ..	12	10 1 29 ¹ / ₂	..	.....
Clarence	15	19 1 14	..	.....	Parry	1	2 0 0	..	.....
Clive	1	5 0 0	..	.....	Pottinger	12	11 2 1	..	.....
Cumberland	12	83 1 33 ¹ / ₂	..	.....	Roxburgh	2	10 1 32	..	.....
Dampier	8	1 3 32	..	.....	Sandon	2	7 0 0	..	.....
Drake	1	2 0 0	..	.....	Selwyn	7	7 2 0	..	.....
Dudley	1	2 0 0	..	.....	Urana	3	1 3 33 ¹ / ₂	..	.....
Georgiana	10	9 0 23	..	.....	Wakool	1	2 0 0	..	.....
Gloucester	2	4 0 0	..	.....	Wallace	7	2 2 24	..	.....
Gough .. .. .	..	.....	1	100 0 0	Waradgery	2	1 1 0	..	.....
Goulburn	3	47 2 0	..	.....	Wellington	2	4 0 0	..	.....
Gowen	7	5 0 0	..	.....	Wentworth	1	1 0 0	..	.....
Harden	4	3 0 0	..	.....	White	1	2 0 0	..	.....
Carried forward ..	99	234 1 39 ¹ / ₂	1	100 0 0	Wynyard	7	6 2 0	1	161 0 0
					TOTALS	202	380 2 29¹/₂	3	427 0 0

NEW SOUTH WALES—1863.

219

LANDS ALIENATED AND UNALIENATED.

No. 168.—RETURN, shewing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each of the following Counties which comprise the Old Settled Districts of New South Wales, now First Class Settled Districts, on the 31st December, 1863.

COUNTIES.	AREA	AREA	COUNTIES—Contd.	AREA	AREA
	ALIENATED.	UNALIENATED.		ALIENATED.	UNALIENATED.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Argyle	399,396	859,244	Hunter	71,270	1,244,670
Bathurst	459,410	780,990	King	139,187	1,000,708
Bligh	220,447	856,763	Macquarie	165,083	1,242,917
Brisbane	375,949	1,126,031	Murray	384,806	1,053,914
Camden	417,479	984,481	Northumberland	444,768	1,054,112
Cook	142,690	922,910	Phillip	98,705	936,815
Cumberland	480,111	434,769	Roxburgh	174,359	798,401
Durham	807,928	546,952	St. Vincent	334,655	1,398,205
Georgiana	420,243	811,757	Wellington	215,701	864,139
Gloucester	730,761	644,619	Westmoreland	102,282	916,598
			TOTAL	6,585,160	18,429,040

No. 169.—RETURN of LAND shewing the Areas ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County in the remaining portion of New South Wales, the boundaries of which Counties are open to modification, which may materially affect the areas unalienated, on 31st December, 1863.

COUNTIES.	AREA	AREA	COUNTIES—Contd.	AREA	AREA
	ALIENATED.	UNALIENATED.		ALIENATED.	UNALIENATED.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Arrowatta	1,066	1,230,934	Gresham	621	871,079
Ashburnham	17,945	1,374,055	Harden	44,459	1,069,515
Auckland	47,034	1,213,766	Hardinge	5,130	938,870
Benarba .. .. .	.....	1,600,000	Hawes	238	935,442
Barradine	1,432	1,326,568	Hume	22,627	921,373
Beresford	16,216	895,784	Inghis	14,498	545,502
Bland	300	1,359,700	Jamison .. .. .	.....	985,600
*Blaxland .. .. .	.....	.....	Kennedy .. .. .	.....	956,800
Boyd	920	879,080	Leichhardt	68	.....
Buckland	261,721	794,179	Lincoln	12,241	1,194,099
Buccleuch	23,073	728,505	*Livingstone .. .. .	.....	.....
*Bourke	871	.....	*Menindee	18	.....
Buller	1,385	894,614	Mitchell	2,974	788,726
Burnett	2,544	1,021,456	Monteagle	7,907	849,063
Cadell	1,818	493,552	Murchison	3,719	1,212,281
*Caira	600	.....	Nandewar	2,181	773,519
Clarke .. .. .	.....	438,400	Napier	5,800	887,000
Clive	7,014	648,936	*Narrowmine .. .. .	.....	1,063,700
Clarendon	24,769	912,631	*Nicholson .. .. .	.....	.....
Clarence	60,045	855,555	Oxley	11	1,199,989
*Cooper	106	.....	Parry	323,909	556,091
*Cowper	81	.....	*Perry	9	.....
Cowrallic	881	1,290,019	Pottinger	9,021	1,526,977
Cowley	13,725	786,275	Richmond	2,875	733,125
*Clyde .. .. .	.....	.....	Rous	15,750	1,161,350
Cunningham .. .. .	.....	921,600	Raleigh .. .. .	.....	1,120,000
Dampier	26,284	997,716	Sandon	36,642	792,158
Darling	38	927,362	Selwyn	1,416	1,102,534
Denham	644	1,295,356	Stapylton	3	1,311,997
Dudley	12,281	964,719	Sturt	640	.....
Denison	2,105	724,295	Taila	12	1,423,938
*Downing .. .. .	.....	.....	Tarra	14	1,235,186
Drake	10,388	741,612	Townsend	6,288	1,593,812
Ewenna .. .. .	.....	1,184,000	Urana	50	1,550,630
Fitzroy	800	726,900	Vernon	6,418	761,532
*Flinders .. .. .	.....	.....	*Waljeers .. .. .	.....	.....
Forbes	682	743,018	Wallace	9,626	1,349,774
*Franklin .. .. .	.....	.....	Wakool	674	1,775,326
Gipps	920	1,423,680	Wellesley	20,546	895,948
Gordon	12,201	723,699	Wentworth	126	2,121,474
Gough	13,746	1,019,861	White	2,178	1,191,422
Goulburn	45,534	754,475	Windeyer .. .. .	.....	2,726,400
Gowen	2,501	1,005,499	Waradgery	1,158	1,613,652
*Gregory .. .. .	.....	.....	Wynyard	32,680	911,318
			TOTAL	1,193,097	75,544,703

* Denotes that the boundaries of the Counties are not yet defined.

LEASED LANDS.

No. 170.—RETURN of LANDS LEASED for Pastoral Purposes, in the Year 1863.

FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASES.		EIGHT YEARS' LEASES. (Unexpired ones.)		FIVE YEARS' LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		TOTAL AREA OF LAND LEASED.	ANNUAL RENT PAYABLE ON				TOTAL ANNUAL RENT PAYABLE.
No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.	No. of Leases.	Area Leased.		Fourteen Years' Leases.	Eight Years' Leases.	Five Years' Leases.	ANNUAL LEASES.	
	square miles.		square miles.		square miles.		square miles.	square miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,717	77,166	9	215	1,311	62,768	4,868	6,371	145,520	31,426 10 5	298 10 0	38,151 19 7	11,189 12 3	81,066 12 3

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION AGENT,

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1864.

[Price, 1s. 2d.]

55—A

KEY TO APPENDICES.

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1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT, FOR THE YEAR 1863.)

AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, *submitting Report on Immigration, for the Year 1863.*

*Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, my Annual Report on Immigration to this Colony during the year 1863.

2. In the Appendices which accompany this Report, are returns shewing the result of the immigration during the past year, similar to the returns attached to the Reports of preceding years.

3. The Regulations for Assisted Immigration, promulgated on the 21st June, 1861, having been withdrawn, other Regulations in lieu thereof were established by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to take effect on and after June 1st, 1863, under which Regulations the present immigration is now carried on.

The chief and very important difference between the Regulations of June 21st, 1861, and of June 1st, 1863, is the additional clause that, by the latter—"Any person may introduce, from the United Kingdom, immigrants of the labouring class, *without naming them in the Colony,*" on payment of the deposit for passage money in Sydney, according to a fixed Table of Rates, dependent upon the age and sex of the intending emigrants.

Little advantage has as yet been taken of this clause, although it was anticipated that it would be to a great extent made use of by employers of labour, who might wish to import any particular class of persons to be named by their agents in the United Kingdom, at any time during the period of twelve months allowed for the currency of the passage certificates. Only nine individuals have been sent for from the Colony under this clause; and thirty-nine passage certificates have been forwarded for the nomination of individuals in the United Kingdom, by the National Colonial Emigration Society of London, for which certificates that Society had previously remitted a deposit of £202.

4. The number of individuals for whom passage certificates were issued, during 1863, was	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,394
which, in comparison with the number issued in 1862, viz....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,804
shews an increase for the year 1863, of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590

5. The number of nominees for whom passage certificates were issued, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, from July 1st, 1861, to Dec. 31st, 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,020
The number of persons nominated in 1863 was	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,394
Total number of persons nominated between July 1st, 1861, and Dec. 31st, 1863...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,414

It is ascertained that, of those for whom passage certificates have been issued, 18 per cent. may be expected, from various causes, not to avail themselves of them.

The

The foregoing total of persons nominated to December 31st, 1863, may therefore be taken to represent immigrants to the number of...	10,180
of whom there arrived in 1862	2,631
ditto in 1863	4,633
	7,264

There remained, therefore, on December 31st, 1863
individuals who were due, and might be considered as certain to arrive. 2,916

6. In consequence of its having been found that the majority of the nominees are single men and single women, and that comparatively few married couples are nominated, and of its being considered indispensable for the preservation of good order on board emigrant ships, that there should be a certain number of married couples on board each vessel, authority has been given to the Emigration Commissioners in London, to select, at the rates of deposit, under clause 2 of the Regulations, and from the same classes as are specified in sections 2 and 6 of the same, a sufficient number of married couples to make up the required proportion to the number of single emigrants.

There is no doubt that, if deposits were permitted by the Regulations to be made to the Emigration Commissioners, in London, a much larger amount of immigration would ensue; and if even this privilege were only to apply to the granting of passage certificates for single women, who would of course be required to produce the usual testimonials as to character, &c., there is every reason to believe that it would be largely taken advantage of; and as the requirements of the Colony for the employment of female servants are continually increasing, there would be no difficulty in disposing of any such extra number.

I shall have occasion again to notice this subject, when referring to Return marked H.

7. The Return in the Appendix marked A, shews, in a comprehensive form, the principal details relative to immigration.

This Return, in respect of the averages, shews a satisfactory result, as compared with previous years.

Thirteen vessels with immigrants have arrived during the year 1863.	
Average tonnage	1,012 N. M.
Average number of days on the voyage.....	96½ days.
	£ s. d.
Average contract price for statute adults	14 0 9
<hr/>	
Total cost of conveyance per <i>statute adult</i> , including payment of all gratuities to Surgeons, Matrons, &c., &c.	15 7 0
From which, however, should be deducted the amount of deposits made on account of individuals arrived, averaging per <i>statute adult</i>	4 5 2
<hr/>	
Thus shewing the net cost of conveyance and of gratuities chargeable on the Colonial Funds, to amount per <i>statute adult</i> , to	11 1 10
<hr/>	

Or, as shewn on the table itself, an average cost of £10 per *individual*, namely, a total expenditure of £46,314 12s. 8d. for the introduction of 4,633 individual immigrants.

This calculation is, however, irrespective of the sundry expenses incurred on account of the emigrants previous to embarkation. These include a proportion of the expenses of the Emigration Commissioners' Establishment in London; the cost of beds, mess utensils, books, workbags, &c.; the maintenance of the emigrants at the Depôt, prior to their departure; also, payment for return passages of the Surgeons-Superintendents and Permanent Matrons, all which, for the period now reported on, have been found to average a cost of 30s. 9d. per statute adult.

Recapitulation.

REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT, FOR 1863.

5

Recapitulation.

	£	s.	d.
Net cost for conveyance, &c., per statute adult, of those who arrived in 1863, chargeable on the Colonial Funds, as before shewn.....	11	1	10
To which add—			
The expenditure in England, per statute adult, as above explained	1	10	9
	<hr/>		
Total per <i>statute adult</i>	12	12	7
Equivalent to the sum of	11	7	8
	<hr/>		

as the actual total cost to the Colony for the introduction of each immigrant.

8. It is very satisfactory to notice that the average rate of mortality has only amounted to 0·60 per cent., or a little over half per cent., and of this small mortality about one-fourth has been of children under one year of age, namely—eight infants out of the total of twenty-eight deaths (see Appendix A.) ; thus proving the care bestowed on the emigrants during the voyage, as well as the excellence of the regulations adopted by the Emigration Commissioners in the fitting and providing of vessels chartered by them.

This average bears a very satisfactory comparison with that of former years, namely :—for the immigration in

1848, the per centage of deaths on individuals embarked was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
1849 " " "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1850 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1851 " " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1852 " " "	4 "
1853 " " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1854 " " "	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "
1855 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1856 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1857 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1858 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1859 " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1860, '61, & '62 " " "	0·85 "
1863 " " "	0·60 "

9. Return marked B shews the divisions of the several portions of the United Kingdom in which the immigrants of 1863 were born, to be as follows :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northern Counties	286	}	1,028
Southern	"	...	...	...	245
Midland	"	...	...	...	228
Eastern	"	...	...	...	231
Wales	...	...	...	...	38

SCOTLAND.

Northern Counties	122	}	295
Southern	"	173		

IRELAND.

Ulster	979	}	3,275
Leinster	...	...	...	...	381
Connaught	...	...	...	...	389
Munster	...	...	...	...	1,526

Other Countries...	35		
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	--	--

Total	4,633		
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	--	--

10. Of these, as shewn in Table C, there were—

Adults—Male	1,967	} 4,633
Do. Female	...	...	1,871
Under 12 years of age...	{	Male	391	
		Female	404	

11. The following Table D shews the religious persuasions of these immigrants to have been—

Church of England	1,311	} 4,633
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	2,754
Church of Scotland	...	...	...	413
Wesleyans	...	...	...	98
Other Protestants	...	...	...	57

The Decennial Return of the "Native Countries," and of the "Religion" of the immigrants who arrived at the public expense, during the period from 1854 to 1863 inclusive, shews the following results:—

Immigrants from England and Wales	29,553	} 63,263
" Scotland	...	...	6,371
" Ireland	...	...	27,076
" Other Countries	...	...	263

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Protestants	40,166	} 63,263
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	23,063
Other Religions	...	...	...	34

During the period from 1854 to 1859 inclusive, the immigrants consisted, to a great extent, of those whose passages were wholly paid for by the Colonial Government, and were selected by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, in proportion to the population of the three divisions of the United Kingdom; and partly of those nominated by residents in the Colony, under the Immigration Remittance Regulations published in 1852, and amended in 1856 and 1857. From 1860 to 1861 inclusive, they consisted wholly of those introduced under the Remittance Regulations of 1857; and from 1862 to 1863 inclusive, of those nominated under the Assisted Immigration Regulations of June, 1861, subsequently amended in May, 1863.

12. The Tables E and F shew the educational attainments of the immigrants of 1863, and their state of education as compared with their religious persuasions, from which the following information is obtained:—

Persons of 12 years old and upwards.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Can neither read nor Write.
Church of England	819	119	52
Roman Catholic	1,370	422	654
Church of Scotland	234	32	26
Wesleyans	46	13	6
Other Protestants	33	8	4
	2,502	594	742

	3,838
Children under 12 years of age	795
	<u>4,633</u>

The immigrants have always the opportunity afforded them of either commencing or continuing their education during the voyage.

A schoolmaster, who receives a gratuity of from £5 to £10, dependent upon the faithful discharge of his duties, is nominated from amongst the passengers, by the Emigration Commissioners, previous to departure. He gives instruction to all who may be willing to attend during the school hours of each day. It is satisfactory to note, that the total number of such scholars, on board the emigrant ships for this year, are reported to have been 257 adults and 472 children.

Books,

REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT, FOR 1863.

7

Books, of the value of £12 to £15, are supplied to each ship, for the benefit of the emigrants, and are lent out for perusal; and, at the end of the voyage, they are disposed of by the Surgeon-Superintendent, in gifts, to such of the emigrants as are most deserving of the indulgence.

13. The Table marked G shews the trades and callings of the adult males and adult females, omitting the married women, which are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Agricultural labourers and shepherds.....	1,586	.....
Domestic servants.....	29	1,448
Mechanics.....	119	.....
Tradespeople engaged in preparing or selling } articles of food.....	30	.....
Tradespeople engaged in making or selling articles } of clothing.....	74	60
Other callings not included under the above heads, } but which are detailed in Table marked G... }	129	17
	<u>1,967</u>	<u>1,525</u>

14. The Table marked H shews the disposal of the immigrants after their arrival in the Colony.

As, under existing Regulations, all immigrants are sent for by either friends or relatives already in the Colony, it will be seen, by reference to this table, that the larger proportion have left the ship to join their friends, viz. :—

Families.....	347
Single men.....	1,440
Hired from on board ship:—	
Families.....	16
Single men.....	168

And of the 1,505 single women and young children received at the Depôt, there were—

Discharged to their friends.....	1,153
Hired from the Depôt.....	352
	<u>1,505</u>

Although a record is duly kept of all engagements made of the hiring of the immigrants from on board ship, no very positive information can be obtained respecting the destination of the families and single men who leave the ship on their own account. It is known, however, that by far the larger proportion of these are immediately distributed throughout the country districts. Their labour thus becomes at once available to the Colony. It is of very rare occurrence that any of these individuals apply seeking for employment at this office at any subsequent date.

The engagements entered into by the 352 single women from the Depôt are thus classed, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
6 Laundresses, engaged at the average rate of wages of, per annum.....	23	10	0
4 Cooks.....	19	10	0
8 Housemaids.....	19	12	6
22 Nursemaids.....	18	9	0
312 General House Servants.....	17	16	6
	<u>352</u>		

Those

Those engaged as general house servants are, for the most part, such as have never before been in service.

15. Table J shews the average rates of wages current in the Colony, during the period from 1851 to 1863 inclusive.

16. Table K shews in a comprehensive form, taken from Reports of previous years, the total Assisted Immigration from the United Kingdom, during the past twenty-six years (1838 to 1863 inclusive), and the cost of the same; also, the number of Unassisted Immigrants who arrived from the United Kingdom, during the same period, viz. :—

Assisted Immigrants	136,901
Unassisted do.	35,482
Total in twenty-six years	172,383

Referring to the details of these totals as shown in the return, it appears that there is a very large disproportion between the sexes among the arrivals under Unassisted Immigration—the males preponderating in the proportion of nearly 2 to 1, namely :—

Males	18,730
Females	9,416
Children, in nearly equal proportions.....	7,336
	35,482

The totals, however, of the Assisted Immigration, shew a different result, namely :—

Males	50,652
Females	53,004
Children, in nearly equal proportions	33,245
	136,901

A special immigration of females—to whom greater facilities than at present exist might be offered—seems to be the only way of redressing the balance.

Respecting the sum given in this table as the “total charged on the colonial funds for the introduction of immigrants,” it should be noticed, that it does not include the preliminary expenses incurred by the Emigration Commissioners in England, neither does it include the departmental and other expenses of the office in Sydney.

As immigration had ceased for a short period (the Government Regulations relating thereto having been cancelled on 7th June, 1860), and was not again resumed until 1862 (the first emigrant ship arriving on 8th April, 1862), I am now able to give such particulars of the items of expenditure as belong exclusively to the renewal of immigration under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, which may therefore be considered a convenient basis upon which to rest future calculations, namely :—Departmental expenses in Sydney, including cost of provisioning the female immigrants at the Depôt, and all incidental expenses, in

	£	s.	d.
1862	2,041	11	8
1863	2,445	8	9

Expenses

REPORT FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT, FOR 1863.

9

Expenses incurred and charged by the Emigration Commissioners in London, on account of emigrants previous to embarkation (the detail of which expenses is more particularly noticed in a previous paragraph), namely:—On account of emigrants by the

	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
7 vessels arrived in 1862.....	4,076	14	5	=	34
13 do. 1863.....	6,422	14	3	=	30
9 $\frac{3}{4}$ statute adult					

exclusive of outstanding claims, *if any*, not yet charged in the accounts received to this present date from the Commissioners.

17. Table L gives the number of individuals on behalf of whom deposits have been made during the year, and the amount of such deposits, namely, a total of £24,061, for the introduction of 5,394 individuals; being an average deposit of £4 9s. 2½d. per head.

Further deposits, amounting to £1,327 17s., were made on account of "outfit" for the parties nominated.

18. Tables M and N, for which I am indebted to the Collector of Customs, shew the total arrivals and departures *by sea*, exclusive of Chinese.

	United Kingdom.	Neighbouring Colonies, including New Zealand.	Foreign Parts.
Arrived as Assisted Immigrants	4,633	.....	.....
All other Immigrants (being arrivals by sea), from	1,003	9,812	1,185
TOTAL	5,636	9,812	1,185
The departures by sea were, to	929	11,763	878
Shewing a balance in favour of immigration from United Kingdom and from Foreign parts, of	4,707	.....	307
Less—Excess of emigration to neighbouring Colonies, including New Zealand, of .. .. .	.....	1,951	.....
The general balance in favour of immigration, for the year, was therefore	3,063		

Referring to the above table, it will be seen that, had there been no Government immigration, there would have been an excess of departures over arrivals during the year, of 1,570 individuals.

19. The two following Tables O and P, also furnished by the Collector of Customs, shew the arrivals and departures, by sea, of the Chinese to have been—

Arrivals	36
Departures	633

20. I annex an extract from the Report of the Emigration Commissioners, relative to the general emigration, in 1863, from ports in the United Kingdom where Government Emigration Officers are established, namely:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1863.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners, and not distinguished.	TOTAL.
To the United States	32,670	3,481	94,477	16,285	146,813
To British North America	2,550	3,168	3,947	3,418	13,083
To Australasia, including } New Zealand	24,654	8,113	17,330	2,597	53,054
To all other places	1,469	468	577	3,294	5,808
TOTAL	61,143	15,230	116,391	30,894	223,758

It is worthy of notice, that of the 53,054 persons who appear, by the preceding table, to have emigrated from the United Kingdom to "*Australasia and New Zealand*," only the small number of 6,379 embarked for this Colony, as shewn by the following Return:—

COLONY FOR WHICH EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.		Number of Emigrants.
New South Wales ..	{ Assisted .. 5,162 } { Unassisted .. 1,217 }	6,379
Queensland ..	{ Assisted } { Unassisted } Not ascertained ..	10,339
Victoria ..	{ Assisted .. 9,674 } { Unassisted .. 10,587 }	20,261
South Australia ..	{ Assisted .. 1,700 } { Unassisted .. 198 }	1,898
Western Australia ..	{ Assisted .. 186 } { Unassisted .. 34 }	* 220
Tasmania ..	{ Assisted .. None } { Unassisted .. 38 }	38
New Zealand ..	{ Assisted } { Unassisted } Not ascertained ..	13,919
		53,054

* Exclusive of 1,220 convicts.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The immigrants introduced into the Colony, during the year now reported on, were generally of a very useful description.

The Surgeons-Superintendent fully maintained their character for general efficiency.

In accordance with the rules of the service, the increase in the amount of gratuity paid to Surgeons-Superintendent, of from 10s. per head to a maximum of 20s. per head, according to the number of voyages made by them in charge of emigrants,—in addition to an allowance of £60 for a return passage to England,—has been found most successful in its results, by having induced gentlemen of the medical profession to continue for several years in the service.

The Surgeons-Superintendent are subject to the infliction of pecuniary penalties, if found to have neglected the efficient discharge of the very responsible duties entrusted to them.

The establishment of permanent Matrons continues to give much satisfaction. These Matrons are placed on a permanent staff, receiving a gratuity of from £30 increasing to £50 for each voyage; also an allowance of £30 for a return passage to England.

Their especial duties are, the careful supervision during the voyage of the single female emigrants, always, however, subject to the control of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

The single women are provided by the Emigration Commissioners with materials for work, which are distributed to them by the Matron.

The articles made from these materials are required to be kept by the Matron, and delivered to the Immigration Agent on arrival in Sydney, who again returns them to the single females, provided their conduct has not been reported against, either by the Surgeon-Superintendent or by the Matron.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 19th May, 1863.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to establish the following Regulations for Assisted Immigration, in lieu of those issued on 21st June, 1861.

1. Any person who may be desirous of introducing from the United Kingdom, Immigrants of the laboring classes, will be permitted to do so on making the following deposit, and furnishing the names and all particulars of the persons to be introduced, at the time of making such deposit, viz. :—

SEX.	AGE.			
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
Male	£ 4	£ 7	£ 9	£ 12
Female	3	4	7	12

2. In like manner, any person may introduce from the United Kingdom, Immigrants of the laboring classes without naming them in the Colony, on payment of the following rates :—

SEX.	AGE.			
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
Male	£ 4	£ 11	£ 13	£ 15
Female	3	4	7	12

3. It must be distinctly understood that the Government will only guarantee passages for laborers selected under the last preceding clause, to the extent of money allotted to this purpose, which, in the year 1863, will be £30,000.

4. The deposits in either case, must be made, if in Sydney, at the Government Immigration Office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and half-past 2 p.m., and if in the Country Districts, with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours. Any sums which depositors desire to add, for the purpose of providing the outfit required by the Emigration Commissioners in London, will be received at the same time, and transmitted to the Commissioners. The estimated cost of such outfit for an adult is about £3.

5. The Immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, and the depositor in the first class of cases will be required to afford all such information respecting the Immigrants he proposes to introduce, as may be necessary to enable the Agent for Immigration, or Clerk of Petty Sessions to comply with his application, and the requirements of these Regulations.

6. The persons eligible under these Regulations are mechanics of every description, domestic servants, and all persons of the laboring class. They must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character.

7. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate passenger.

8. Depositors must undertake to provide for the Immigrants they introduce after the expiration of ten days from the time of their arrival, or pay to the Government for their subsistence at the rate of 1s. per day for each adult, or half that amount for each child under the age of 12 years, so long as they may be maintained at the public expense after the expiration of that period.

9. In the event of any person nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon receipt in the Colony of the Emigration Commissioners' report recommending its repayment; but the deposit made for the introduction of laborers under clause 2, will not, under any circumstances, be returned.

10. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce. The Agent for Immigration will thereupon prepare and forward to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, for delivery to the depositor, a Passage Certificate. Similar Certificates will be issued to depositors in Sydney, on payment of their deposits to the Agent for Immigration.

11. The Passage Certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to his friends or agents in the United Kingdom, and it must in every case be produced within *twelve months* from the date of it, to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in London, who will provide passages to the Colony for the Immigrants proposed to be introduced.

12. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the several Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney at the Office of the Agent for Immigration.

13. These Regulations will take effect on and after the 1st June next.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

C.

RETURN shewing the Ages of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1863.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.																GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 4 years.		4 and under 7 years.		7 and under 12 years.		12 and under 21 years.		21 and under 40 years.		40 years and upwards.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England and Wales..	20	24	42	36	42	41	71	60	111	101	203	216	25	36	514	514	1,028
Ireland	23	41	52	53	36	40	63	47	472	645	999	715	34	56	1,678	1,597	3,275
Scotland	4	6	15	21	10	7	10	18	45	23	68	56	3	4	155	140	295
Other Countries ..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	4	9	3	5	..	..	11	24	35
	46	72	111	111	89	90	145	131	632	783	1,273	992	62	96	2,358	2,275	4,633

Under 12 years of Age ... { Males 391
 ... { Females 404
 Statute Adults... .. { Males 1,967
 ... { Females 1,871
 Total... .. 4,633

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

D.

RETURN shewing the Religious Persuasions of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1863.

NATIVE COUNTRY.	CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGION.																GRAND TOTAL.
	Church of England.		Roman Catholics.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyans.		Other Protestants.		Jews.		Other Persuasions.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
England and Wales	394	390	36	32	25	15	41	49	18	28	..	..	..	..	514	514	1,028
Ireland	269	237	1,347	1,313	60	42	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,678	1,597	3,275
Scotland	5	5	4	1	140	131	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	155	140	295
Other Countries ..	4	7	7	14	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	24	35
	672	639	1,394	1,360	225	188	43	55	24	33	..	..	..	..	2,358	2,275	4,633

Protestants 1,879
 Roman Catholics 2,754
 Total 4,633

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

E.

RETURN shewing the Educational Attainments of the Assisted Immigrants from the United Kingdom who arrived during the Year 1863.

COUNTRIES.	CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.																		GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 4 years.			4 and under 7 years.			7 and under 12 years.			12 and under 21 years.			21 years and upwards.			Total.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales ..	122	..	..	67	16	..	31	38	59	23	28	165	49	59	371	292	141	595	1028
Ireland	168	..	..	71	4	1	39	30	40	210	211	696	441	313	1051	929	558	1788	3275
Scotland .. .	46	..	..	12	5	..	10	10	8	5	5	56	9	14	115	82	34	179	295
Other Countries ..	4	..	..	1	2	..	7	1	3	..	2	7	..	..	8	12	5	18	35
TOTALS	340	..	..	151	27	1	87	79	110	238	246	924	499	386	1545	1315	738	2580	4633

NOTE:—

	Under 12 years.	Statute Adults.	Total.
Cannot read	578	737	1,315
Read only	106	632	738
Read and write... .. .	111	2,469	2,580
TOTAL			4,633

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

F.

RETURN shewing the state of Education, as compared with the Religious Persuasions, of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived during the Year 1863.

STATE OF EDUCATION.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.							GRAND TOTAL.
	Members of the Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Other Protestants.	Total Souls.	Children under 12 years of age, not included in the foregoing column.	
Adults who can read and write	819	1,370	234	46	33	2,502	795	
Adults who can read only	119	422	32	13	8	594		
Adults who can neither read nor write ..	52	634	26	6	4	742		
TOTALS	990	2,446	292	65	45	3,838	795	4,633

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

G.

H.

RETURN shewing the Disposal of the Immigrants from the United Kingdom, who arrived during the Year 1863.

NAME OF SHIP.	LEFT THE SHIP ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.		HIRED FROM THE SHIP.		FEMALES RECEIVED AT THE DEPÔT, SYDNEY.	
	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families.)	Families.	Single Males (not being Members of Families.)	Discharged to Depositors or Relations.	Single Females hired from Depôt.
Coldstream	17	107	....	2	78	22
Light of the Age ..	....	.....	....	.....	2	.....
Lobelia	30	103	1	4	70	26
Sir John Moore ..	16	93	....	9	80	16
Fairlie	22	91	....	15	72	18
Ironside	22	121	....	16	103	23
Persia	45	112	....	15	109	19
Merrie England ..	....	.....	....	.....	4	.....
John Temperley ..	26	120	1	30	102	35
Spitfire	25	137	....	13	115	38
Shackamaxon ..	42	109	....	.....	79	19
Peerless	25	110	7	21	103	28
Severn	22	117	1	13	71	27
John Vanner ..	22	86	1	20	70	29
Hotspur	33	132	5	10	94	52
Gresham .. ..	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....
TOTALS ..	347	1,440	16	168	1,153	352

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

I.
 RETURN shewing the Average Rate of Wages for different classes of Labour, in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1851 to 1863 inclusive.

TRADE OR CALLING.	1851, 1852, & 1853.		1854, 1855, & 1856.		1857, 1858, & 1859.		1860, 1861, & 1862.		1863.	
	Average Wages per diem, without Board and Lodging.	Average Wages per annum, with Board and Lodging.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
MALES.										
Carpenters	{ Town .. . } { Country .. }	42	9 4	14 2	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	65 to 80	65 to 80
Smiths	{ Town .. . } { Country .. }	45	9 4	15 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	65 to 80	65 to 80
Wheelwrights	{ Town .. . } { Country .. }	46	10 0	14 2	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	65 to 80	65 to 80
Bricklayers	{ Town .. . } { Country .. }	42	10 2	16 2	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	80 to 100	80 to 100
Masons	{ Town .. . } { Country .. }	49	10 10	17 2	11 6	10 10	10 10	10 10	80 to 100	80 to 100
Farm Labourers .. .. .	.. .. .	25 to 30	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 to 35	30 to 35
Shepherds .. .. .	.. .. .	25 to 30	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30 to 35	30 to 35
FEMALES.										
Cooks (plain) .. .. .	.. .. .	18 to 25	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26 to 32	26 to 32
Housemaids .. .. .	.. .. .	14 to 18	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	20 to 26	20 to 26
Laundresses .. .. .	.. .. .	18 to 22	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26 to 32	26 to 32
Nursesmaids .. .. .	.. .. .	12 to 20	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15 to 26	15 to 26
General House Servants .. .. .	.. .. .	16 to 20	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18 to 26	18 to 26
Farm House Servants .. .. .	.. .. .	14	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18 to 26	18 to 26
Dairy Women .. .. .	.. .. .	14	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18 to 26	18 to 26

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

K.
Return shewing the Assisted and Unassisted Immigration from the United Kingdom, from 1st January, 1858, to 31st December, 1863.

YEAR.	ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.						UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.						TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSISTED AND UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.																					
	NUMBER LANDED.			COST OF CONVEYANCE.			NUMBER LANDED.			TOTALS.																								
	Twelve Years and Upwards.		Under Twelve Years.	Amount of Passage Money.	Amount of Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, Constables, &c.	Amount of Denarrage.	Cost of Victualling, &c., incidental to the Service of Ship, and on Denarrage.	Total Cost of Conveyance, including Gratuities, &c.	Paid by Immigrants, or out of Imperial Fund, 1848 to 1851 inclusive.	Paid by Residents in this Colony, under Regulations, 1853 to 1857 inclusive.	Deposits under Assisted Immigration Regulations, made on account of individuals arrived.	Total charged on the Colonial Fund for introduction of Immigrants.	Twelve Years and Upwards.	Under Twelve Years.	Totals.																			
	M.	F.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																
1858 to 1862 inclusive, as per Annual Report of 1862.	48855	51133	99988	16298	10143	32460	192256	180075	2	3	203187	10	11	17812	9	9	33948	0	5	32504	4	3	194106	0	6	69290	60349	127139	28684	160747				
	1937	1871	3808	391	404	795	4633	58220	8	2	15	11	0	64100	12	0	17788	0	0	17788	0	0	46314	12	0	2463	2177	4640	907	5636				
1863	50632	5300	106656	16399	10546	33244	133800	1867507	10	5	2908	0	7	2004288	3	7	17813	9	9	50150	4	3	18730	9416	29140	2874	2765	7396	35483	66382	62410	131802	40401	172333

* Respecting this sum total—see Report, paragraph 10.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

*Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.*

. L.

RETURN showing the Number of Individuals for whose Passages and Outfits Deposits were made under the Assisted Immigration Regulations in the Year 1863, with the Amount received under each head.

YEAR.	Number of Individuals.	Amount paid towards Passages.	Amount paid for Outfits.	TOTAL.
1863	5,394	£ s. d. 21,061 0 0	£ s. d. 1,327 17 0	£ s. d. 25,388 17 0

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

. M.

RETURN of the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1863 (exclusive of Government Immigrants and Chinese).

PORT OF ARRIVAL.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.				TOTAL.	FROM NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND.				TOTAL.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sydney	495	306	103	99	1,003	6,624	1,695	507	357	9,183	636	447	57	45	1,185	8,422	2,949
Newcastle ..	..	..	..	..	..	433	55	29	27	544	..	..	..	..	..	462	82
Grafton .....	..	..	..	..	..	59	12	1	2	74	..	..	..	..	..	60	14
Eden .....	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
TOTALS ..	495	306	103	99	1,003	7,125	1,764	537	386	9,812	636	447	57	45	1,185	12,000	

Custom House, Sydney,
21 September, 1864.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

. N.

RETURN showing the Number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers who departed from New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1863 (exclusive of Chinese).

PORT OF DEPARTURE.	TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.				TOTAL.	TO THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.				TOTAL.	TO FOREIGN PORTS.				TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			Adults.		Children.			M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sydney	466	251	110	102	929	8,765	1,374	501	299	11,448	502	191	47	46	786	10,400	2,763
Newcastle ..	..	..	..	..	..	112	67	25	28	232	51	28	6	7	92	194	130
Grafton .....	..	..	..	..	..	41	17	4	4	66	..	..	..	..	..	45	21
Eden .....	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	1	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
TOTALS ..	466	251	110	102	929	8,928	1,962	531	333	11,763	553	219	53	53	878	13,570	

Custom House, Sydney,
21 September, 1864.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

O.

RETURN shewing the Number of Chinese who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, by Sea, during the Year 1863.

SHIP.	WHERE FROM.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NUMBER ARRIVED.
Mary Smith.. .. .	Melbourne	28 January	3
Kate Swanton	Hong Kong	19 April	4
Sabrina	Foo Chow Foo	4 March	1
Richard Bustead	Hobart Town	3 April	2
Mary Bradford	Adelaide	12 August	10
Kingfisher	Melbourne	12 October	11
Armistice	Foo Chow Foo	5 November	1
Cronkbane	Foo Chow Foo	18 December	4
		TOTAL	36

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

P.

RETURN shewing the Number of Chinese who departed, by Sea, from New South Wales, during the Year 1863.

SHIP.	WHITHER BOUND.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	NUMBER DEPARTED.
Thames	Shanghai	9 February	9
Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	14 February	10
Torrent	San Francisco	26 February	1
Atrevida	Hong Kong.. .. .	11 March	88
Abyssinian	Do.	20 May	148
Bucton Castle	Do.	25 June	1
Black Dog	New Caledonia	27 July	3
Henry Miller	Hong Kong.. .. .	7 August	28
Virginia	Do.	21 September	159
Harwood	Do.	23 October	85
Shawmut	Do.	27 October	101
		TOTAL	633

N.B.—No Chinese Females either arrived or departed.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BORDER CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

(COLLECTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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BORDER CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

No. 1.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 25 September, 1863.*

SIR,

23 Sept., 1863. I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, to inform you that, until arrangements have been made by the Government of Victoria for collecting the duties on account of South Australia, receivable on goods crossing the border from Victoria, this Government have felt compelled to decline collecting, on Victorian account, the duties receivable on exports from this Colony *via* the River Murray, and a notice abrogating the Treaty of the 31st May, 1859, has accordingly been transmitted to the Honorable the Chief Secretary of Victoria.

23 Sept., 1863. The Government of New South Wales being the third party to that Treaty, I have now to transmit to you herewith, for presentation to His Excellency Sir John Young, a formal notice, intimating that it is the intention of this Government to conclude and terminate, from and after the expiration of six calendar months from the date thereof, the Treaty entered into on the 31st May, 1859, for the collection of the River Murray Customs Duties on account of the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria.

I have, &c.,

HENRY. AYERS,
Chief Secretary.

The Treasurer—C. C.
B.C. 3 Oct.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and entered into between His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, on behalf of the Government of the said last mentioned Colony,—of the first part; His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria, on behalf of the Government of such last mentioned Colony,—of the second part; and His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDennell, Knight, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, on behalf of the Government of the said Province,—of the third part: It was for the considerations therein expressed by the said Treaty or Articles of Agreement declared, that all Customs duties payable upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, and other articles or thing which should pass through the said Province of South Australia, by way of the River Murray, for consumption in the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, should be lawfully charged, collected, and recovered in the said Province of South Australia according to the rates specified in the said Articles of Agreement, and that the duties so collected should be carried to the joint credit of the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, in the Treasury of the said Province of South Australia, and should be paid over from time to time in equal moieties to the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria And in which said Articles of Agreement or Treaty is contained a proviso that the said Treaty and Agreement should commence and take effect from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and should be and continue in force until the expiration of six calendar months from and after the

the date of any notice in writing of an intention to conclude and terminate the said Agreement or Treaty that might be given by either of the said Colonies to the other of the said Colonies, and to the said Province or by the said Province to each of the said Colonies: Now, I, Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, acting on behalf of the Government of the said Province, in pursuance of the power given to the said Government by the said proviso, do hereby give you, acting on behalf of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, notice, that it is the intention of the Government of the Province of South Australia to conclude and terminate: And that I, on behalf of the said Government of the Province of South Australia, do hereby conclude and terminate the said Articles of Agreement or Treaty from and after the expiration of six calendar months from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof I, the said Governor-in-Chief, have hereto set my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of South Australia, at Adelaide, in the said Province, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

HENY. AYERS,
Chief Secretary.

D. DALY,
Governor.

No. 2.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to TREASURER, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[Private.]

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30 January, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg to hand you a private and confidential memorandum, which, after conference, I understand to express the joint views of yourself (as representing the Government of South Australia) and this Government, in reference to the collection of Customs Border Duties, and the erection of future and maintenance of present Ocean Lights, and I shall be glad to find that you have obtained the concurrence therein of the respective Colonies concerned.

I have, &c.,
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

*PRIVATE and Confidential Memorandum for the Honorable John Hart, Esq.,
Treasurer of South Australia.*

THE Government of New South Wales having conferred with the Honorable the Treasurer of South Australia, on the subject of the collection of "*Border Customs Duties*," concur in the following propositions, which have been laid before them as the basis of a "*Treaty*" to be sanctioned by the respective Colonial Legislatures.

- 1st. It is proposed that the duties engaged to be collected by one Colony for the benefit of another Colony, shall be subject to a charge of 10 per cent. for collection.
- 2nd. That South Australia shall collect on all river borne goods passing out of her territory, the duties thereon, in accordance with such tariff as may be agreed upon.
- 3rd. That two-thirds of the net amount thus collected, shall be payable to the Government of New South Wales, and the remaining one-third to the Government of Victoria.
- 4th. That Victoria shall collect at Echuca, and at such other points on the River Murray as may be agreed upon, the duties upon all goods passing out of her territory, into that of New South Wales, paying the net sum collected to the latter Government.
- 5th. That to avoid the interruption to trade that the establishment of Border Custom Houses would cause, between Victoria and South Australia, the Government of the latter Colony shall retain the one-third portion of the River Duties collected on account of the first named Colony, in lieu of and in compensation of the duties collected by Victoria on goods passing from that Colony into the South-east District of South Australia.
- 6th. That in the event of the Government of Victoria declining to accede to this arrangement, or failing to propose any other equitable arrangement in lieu thereof, the Government of South Australia shall collect for the Colony of New South Wales, the whole of the Duties on river-borne goods passing out of the Territory of South Australia, in accordance with the Tariff then in force in New South Wales.

It

It is further proposed, that the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, shall enter into an agreement for the erection of future and maintenance of present ocean lights, within their respective territories, on the following terms, namely:—

- 1st. All ocean lights on the sea-board of the said Colonies, to be maintained out of a general fund, to be raised by a contribution from each Colony, in proportion to the annual amount of tonnage, and the benefits derived by the ships entering into or departing from their ports, from or to any other Colonial or Foreign port or place.
- 2nd. That the principle upon which this contribution shall be calculated, is that as all vessels are presumed to benefit by such lights as are passed within a reasonable distance, in any ordinary passage between certain points, for each light so presumed to be passed, a fixed sum per ton of the ship's register shall be charged.
- 3rd. That as it is desirable that these lights should be self-supporting, the following returns should be furnished by each Colony, before such fixed tonnage rate should be determined.
 - A. The most reliable estimate that can be prepared, of the annual cost of maintaining the existing ocean lights within the respective territories.
 - B. A return of the number and tonnage of ships entered inwards during the year 1863, from the following places, viz.:—Europe, America (not including the West Coast), Africa, India, China or the China Seas, Mauritius, and Western Australia.
 - C. A similar return of all vessels entering in or out to New Zealand or South Sea Islands.
 - D. A similar return of all vessels entered in or out from or to either one of the respective Colonies concerned, to the other.
 - E. A return of all vessels entering out for Europe and America (not including the West Coast).
 - F. A return of all vessels entering outwards for India, Mauritius, China, or Africa.
 - G. A return of all vessels entering inwards or outwards from or to the West Coast of America.
- 4th. That if the proposed arrangements be agreed to, each Colony shall furnish, half-yearly, an account of the sums disbursed for the maintenance of the lights within their control; and also a return of the sums charged or chargeable to the Colony, for the tonnage dues; and that thereupon an adjustment of the accounts between the Governments shall be made without delay, upon the understanding that each Colony shall receive or pay, as the case may be, in proportion to the sum contributed by such Colony.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

*Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales,
January 30, 1864.*

No. 3.

[*Telegram from Hon. J. Hart, Melbourne, to the Treasurer, Sydney. 11 February, 1864.*]
THIS Government, after great delay in granting an interview, now desire me to put the following questions:—Will you inform the Victorian Government, by telegram, that I am authorized to represent and adjust for New South Wales the question of Border Duties. As my instructions from you, being marked private and confidential, cannot be exhibited, the answer may restrict me to your written instructions?

No. 4.

[*Telegram from the Treasurer, Sydney, to the Hon. John Hart, Melbourne. 13 Feb., 1864.*]

YOU have the views of this Government in writing, which you are at liberty to show to the Government of Victoria. Nothing of course can be done finally to bind this Colony except with the assent of Parliament. All negotiations must be subject to that condition, in terms of our memorandum of the 30th ultimo.

No. 5.

[*Telegram from the Treasurer, New South Wales, to the Treasurer, South Australia. 18 March, 1864.*]

HAVE you done anything with Victoria? We want information to enable us to proceed, if necessary, with the establishment of Border Custom Houses.

No. 6.

[*Telegram from Treasurer, Adelaide, to Treasurer, Sydney. 19 March, 1864.*]

THE Victorian Government would make no arrangement about Border Duties. This Government will collect duties for New South Wales, at proposed charge of 10 per cent., and give every facility for increasing River Trade.

No. 7.

[*Telegram from the Treasurer, New South Wales, to the Treasurer, Adelaide. 21 March, 1864.*]

PLEASE send *without delay*, draft of formal document as between our respective Colonies. Anxious to lay it before Parliament before Session closes.

No. 8.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 5 April, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of this date, transmitting to you Murray River Duties Accounts for the year 1863, I have the honor, by desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, to remind you that the agreement between the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, as to the collection of those duties, expired on the 22nd ultimo.

His Excellency desires me to submit to you, for the consideration of the New South Wales Government, the following proposition, as the basis for a new agreement, subject to the approval of the Legislature:—

The Government of South Australia will collect and pay over all duties on river-borne goods cleared for New South Wales, in accordance with a Tariff to be mutually agreed upon, charging a commission of 10 per cent. for collection, instead of handing over a moiety of the duties collected on clearances for the two Colonies, as heretofore.

I have, &c.,
HENRY. AYERS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 9.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to CHIEF SECRETARY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
21 May, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th ultimo, in which, by desire of His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, you submit, for the consideration of this Government, a proposition for the collection of the Customs Duties on Goods river-borne from your Colony into this Territory—the agreement for the collection and distribution of those duties having expired on the 22nd March last.

2. The proposition so submitted has been considered by myself and colleagues; and I am requested to convey to you the acknowledgments of this Government, for the liberal basis on which the proposal is placed before them.

3. It is however considered desirable, before finally deciding upon your proposition, to communicate to the Government of Victoria, in a definite and formal shape, the arrangement embodied in the private and confidential memorandum of the 30th January last, placed by my colleague, the Colonial Treasurer, in the hands of Mr. Hart, the Treasurer of your Colony, for the purpose of opening negotiations with Victoria, but which negotiation Mr. Hart has since informed us, fell through. The communication is now being made to the Government of Victoria, who are invited, in the event of their unwillingness to accept it, to suggest an equitable arrangement by which the rights of the respective Colonies may be recognized and preserved; and upon receiving a reply to such communication, I shall again have the honor of addressing you.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

No. 10.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES, to CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
8 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by the desire of His Excellency Sir John Young, to address you on the subject of the Customs Duties on goods imported into this Colony across the River Murray, from the Colony of Victoria, for the purpose of making such arrangements for the collection of these duties as may best suit the convenience of either Colony. I take it for granted that, whatever local politicians, with selfish or ulterior objects, may urge to the contrary, your Government will at once admit the right which this Government has to receive and appropriate the duties in question, and to avail itself of all legitimate means for their collection. It must at the same time be admitted, that we cannot call upon your Government, as a matter of right, to aid us in any way in such collection; but we think, nevertheless, that there are ample reasons to justify us in hoping for your assistance in the matter.

A large portion of our southern and south-western territory is, as you are aware, supplied by and conducts all its business operations with Melbourne. The shorter, easier, and cheaper communication with your capital has rendered the adoption of that channel of supply almost a matter of necessity. If by erecting Custom Houses along the Murray (as we may easily do, having now all the necessary powers and funds placed at our disposal for that purpose), we were to enforce the payment of duties without having first made arrangements for refunding the duties already paid on the same goods to your Government, the probable result will be the payment of double duties on these goods by the importers or consumers. An arrangement might, however, be made with South Australia which would, to a very large extent, if not entirely, obviate that hardship.

But it seems to us, that no such arrangement should be entered into without endeavouring to obtain your concurrence and co-operation, which we therefore regard it as our duty to secure by every means in our power. Apart from the perfect fairness of the object which we have in view, we think that there are special circumstances which warrant us in requesting your assistance. Some of the largest properties in the south-western portion of this Colony are owned by persons residing and settled in your Colony. So far as these persons are concerned, your Colony derives all the advantages arising from their personal expenditure and the local investment of their capital, which must increase your power of developing your resources, of employing your people, and of extending your trade, and adding to your importance as a wealthy and flourishing community. Independently of these advantages, there is the still larger benefit derived by your merchants and business men directly, and by all other classes of your colonists indirectly, from the great mart which our south-western districts offer for your commodities. It may indeed, without exaggeration, be said that the advantages which have followed from the settlement and occupation of the districts in question, are almost entirely enjoyed by you and not by us, while upon the people of this Colony exclusively the duty and the cost of government have been imposed.

Under these circumstances, we do not think that we venture beyond our province in requesting you to enter into some arrangement with us, by means of which a question which so closely concerns both Colonies, and which has now become of great and pressing importance, may be satisfactorily settled.

The leading lines of communication between the two Colonies are few; and means may be very readily devised, without obstructing or harassing trade in any way, to take account of all dutiable goods entering this Colony across the River Murray. At Albury, Moama, Echuca, and probably some two or three other places, Custom Houses might be established, at which complete and simple arrangements could be made for the purposes of drawback. The cost of all the officials necessary for that purpose would of course be borne by this Colony. No specific proposal is made until we first ascertain whether or not your Government are willing to assist us; and this letter is written in the hope that it will lead to an offer which will satisfy all parties. It is our desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with our neighbours, and it would give us great pain if we should be driven to exact on our own responsibility all duties on goods imported for whatever purpose into this Colony. The whole of the River Murray being to a certain point included within our limits, it would be as much under the supervision of our Revenue Officers as the territory on its northern bank, and the refusal on our part to allow drawbacks on goods once within any portion of our territory, on land or water, would be as valid as a similar refusal on yours. Such a course of action on either side we should regard as equally injurious and destructive of the best interests of both Colonies.

Begging the favour of an early answer to this communication,—

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

No. 11.

CHIEF SECRETARY, VICTORIA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 3444.)

*Chief Secretary's Office,**Melbourne, 4 August, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 64/53, of the 8th June last, and to inform you that it has received the earnest and careful attention of myself and my colleagues.

In addressing myself to you, in reply, I beg to be permitted to express my regret that, in seeking the assistance of this Government in the matter of Customs Duties on goods crossing the Murray into New South Wales, your Government should have embarrassed the consideration of the subject, by raising, for the first time, the larger and more important question, of the control of the river, and denying the right of Victoria to the free and unrestricted use of its waters for her own commerce.

Ever desirous to foster amicable relations with those adjacent to our own territory, and to co-operate in any measure calculated to ensure the wellbeing of the people of the Australian Colonies, the Government of Victoria will gladly use their best efforts for the settlement of the financial difficulty; but they feel that it is impossible to approach the discussion with any hope of a satisfactory result, until the far graver question as to the navigation of the river shall have been finally set at rest; and it is therefore to the latter part of your despatch that I shall chiefly confine myself in the present communication.

In reference to the Border Duties, I may nevertheless remark, that the abolition of Custom Houses on the River Murray and the establishment of free trade across the frontier, were the result of a correspondence initiated by the Government of New South Wales.

Mr. Acting Colonial Secretary Riddell, in a very able despatch, under date 12th September, 1855, deals so exhaustively with the impolicy of the then existing restriction upon intercolonial commerce, that I quote at length from him.

M. Riddell observes, that "the inconvenience which has already been caused to the settlers in the districts bordering upon the frontier has been very great—sufficient indeed, it is believed, to induce an extensive system of smuggling. That inconvenience will of course be increased as the population on either side of the boundary becomes more dense; while the difficulties which will be experienced by the Government, in checking smuggling and in collecting the Revenue, will be enhanced from day to day;" and further, "that while the system may be fairly applied, when the people who reside on the opposite sides of a river differ from each other in character and habits, and are besides subjects of a different Government, it is, in the opinion of Sir William Denison, altogether inapplicable to New South Wales and Victoria, when the people on either side of the Murray speak the same language, are engaged in the same occupations, and are the subjects of the same Sovereign." * * * "Under the circumstances, the Governor General is desirous to suggest to Sir Charles Hotham, the advisability of an agreement between the Governments of these two Colonies, to the effect that *no attempt shall be made to impose any restriction upon the intercourse between the inhabitants residing on different sides of the line, separating New South Wales from Victoria—that, in point of fact, no duties shall be levied except upon the seaboard.*"

To this proposition of the Government of New South Wales, the Government of Victoria gave a cheerful and full acquiescence, and that at a time when it was to the manifest and serious injury of her Revenue. And admitting that the relative positions of the two Colonies, in a commercial point of view, may to some degree have been altered, they have yet to consider the wisdom of resorting to a system, which in 1855 was fraught with so much evil, and seen to be inconsistent with that spirit of enlightened policy which should regulate our intercolonial relationship.

In proceeding to the consideration of the control of the River Murray, it is scarcely necessary that I should at once say, the Government of Victoria dispute the position assumed by New South Wales, as set forth in the last paragraph of your despatch, viz.:—"The whole of the River Murray being to a certain point included within our limits, it would be as much under the supervision of our Revenue Officers as the territory on its northern bank, and the refusal on our part to allow drawback on goods once within any portion of our territory on land or water, would be as valid as a similar refusal on yours."

It is capable of demonstration, from the official records of New South Wales herself, that the Imperial Government always intended that the Colony of Victoria should be identical in area with the old Port Phillip District—that the Murrumbidgee and not the Murray should be the dividing line between the two Colonies; and although, in consequence of representations to which it is unnecessary more particularly to allude, that intention was frustrated, and the Murray substituted for the Murrumbidgee—and although, more recently, in order to satisfy doubts that had arisen, the watercourse of the Murray has been included in the territory of New South Wales—the rights and interests of Victoria have been jealously guarded.

Lord John Russell, in writing under date 31st May, 1840, to His Excellency Governor Sir George Gipps, respecting a division of the territory of New South Wales, for purposes connected with the disposal of land, distinctly states, in reference to the separation of the Southern or Port Phillip District from the Middle or Sydney District:—"These two districts are to be divided by the boundaries of the two southernmost counties of New South Wales, as proclaimed by the Governor on the 14th of October, 1829, and from the limits of these two counties by the whole course of the *Murrumbidgee*"

“*bidgee* and the Murray, until it meets the eastern boundary of South Australia.” * * *
 “Seeing how little the general direction of the Murrumbidgee, after leaving the original settlements of New South Wales, varies from an east and west course, it has appeared to me more convenient to choose this natural and well-defined boundary, than to adopt a parallel of latitude.”

Again, in the Royal Instructions to Sir George Gipps, dated 23rd May, 1840, the same boundaries are set forth, viz. :—“And it is our pleasure that all lands lying to the southward of the said boundary hereinafter more particularly described, shall henceforth be known by the name of the Port Phillip District of our said territory of New South Wales.

“And we do further declare our will and pleasure to be, that the before-mentioned boundary shall be the southern boundary of the County of St. Vincent, and the southern and south-western boundary of the County of Murray, as far as the River Murrumbidgee and the River Murray, until the same reaches the eastern boundary of our province of South Australia.”

In 1849, Her Majesty's Ministers having expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the opinion formed in New South Wales, of the Bill for the erection of Victoria into a separate Colony, which had then been withdrawn, certain Members of the local Legislature forwarded, through His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, a Memorial, praying that the proposed boundaries might be so altered as to bring them into accordance with the old Port Phillip District, excepting only the County known as Moneroo; and in reply to that Memorial, Earl Grey distinctly says—“the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales, is the same with that now existing between the Sydney and Port Phillip District.”

The intention of Her Majesty's Government is thus conclusively shewn. By what means it was defeated, it is not now, as I have before observed, material to inquire; but that it was defeated, and the Colony of Victoria deprived of territory which, geographically, commercially, and politically belonged to her, the Act subsequently passed sufficiently proves.

Nevertheless, even so early as 1853, doubts appear to have arisen in Sydney as to the jurisdiction of the Government of New South Wales over the waters of the river. “The Law Officers” (says Sir Charles Fitzroy, in his despatch to the Secretary of State of the 30th December of that year) “have suggested to the Executive Council that there are some matters connected with the navigation of the Murray, which can be satisfactorily provided for only by the interposition of Parliament.”

Sir Charles Fitzroy consequently submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that an Imperial Act should be obtained which would confer on the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria concurrent jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, occurring on the waters of the Murray, and which would at the same time empower the Legislatures of the two Colonies to pass local Acts in concert for regulating all such matters.

It is important to note that the fifth section of the Constitution Act of New South Wales, upon which it is presumed your Government rests its claim to the control of the waters of the Murray, was inserted expressly to meet the views of the Law Advisers of Sir Charles Fitzroy, and the wishes of His Excellency's Executive Council, as expressed in his despatch above quoted. Its sole object was to invest both Colonies with equal powers; and it is impossible not to observe that, although the watercourse of the Murray is placed within the territory of New South Wales, the Imperial Parliament has also carefully and sufficiently provided for the protection of Victoria.

The latter part of the section runs thus—“It is hereby declared and enacted that the whole watercourse of the said River Murray from its source therein described to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia is and shall be within the territory of New South Wales. Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful for the Legislatures and for the proper Officers of Customs of both the said Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria to make regulations for the levying of Customs' duties on articles imported into the said two Colonies respectively by way of the River Murray and for the punishment of offences against the Customs' Law of the said two Colonies respectively committed on the said river and for the regulation of the navigation of the said river by vessels belonging to the said two Colonies respectively.”

It is difficult to see what more could have been done to free the subject from all future embarrassment; but to meet every possible contingency, the section further provides “that it shall be competent for the Legislatures of the said Colonies by laws passed in concurrence with each other to define in any different manner the boundary line of the said two Colonies along the course of the River Murray and to alter the other provisions of this section;” and Lord John Russell, in his despatch to Sir Charles Fitz Roy, transmitting the Act in question, remarks :—“It is hoped that the power given to the two Legislatures to alter this provision by concurrent laws, may obviate any inconvenience which might otherwise be found in its application.”

The Government of Victoria, therefore, protests against the position taken up by New South Wales, and claims the right of free navigation of the River Murray for its internal commerce, and co-ordinate jurisdiction over its waters.

In conclusion, permit me to express a hope that the Government of New South Wales will not object to join in such measures as may be necessary for placing the matter beyond the possibility of future doubt. On this being accomplished, I will at once submit to you a proposition for the adjustment of the frontier trade which, I allow myself to hope, will be acceptable to the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

No. 12.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
15 August, 1864.*

THE Colonial Secretary of New South Wales addressed a letter, on the 8th June last, to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, having for its specific object "the making of such arrangements for the collection of Customs' duties on goods crossing the Murray from Victoria into New South Wales, as might best suit the convenience of the Colonies concerned."

Mr. M'Culloch's letter, in reply, introduces and deals with quite another matter, which had not been referred to his Government; and he declines to submit a proposition for the "adjustment of the Border trade," as he expresses it, until New South Wales accord to Victoria the right of free navigation of the Murray, and co-ordinate jurisdiction over its waters.

The Treasurer considers that the specific question referred to Victoria has been manifestly evaded, and that the Government of this Colony is thereby released from the necessity of further negotiation with the Government of Victoria.

Under the conviction, therefore, that longer delay in the collection of our lawful revenue on goods crossing the Murray from Victoria into this territory, would be unjust to the public, and in disobedience to the wishes of Parliament, as expressed by an amendment of our Customs' Laws, and a Vote for the Border Service, the Treasurer now recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council,—that immediate action be taken, in terms of the Memorandum drawn up by the Collector, on the 10th instant, and appended hereto,—and that the necessary authority be now given for carrying out the arrangements suggested therein.

The Treasurer further recommends, that the proposition of the South Australian Government, conveyed in their letter of 5th April,—to collect for this Government, at a commission of 10 per cent., the duties on goods shipped at their ports for consumption in New South Wales,—be accepted, and that such acceptance be at once notified in the usual way.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/32, 17 Aug., 1864.—Confirmed, 23 Aug., 1864.

AFTER mature deliberation on the subject herein set forth, the Executive Council approve of the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and accordingly advise that the steps herein proposed be at once taken for the collection of the Customs on dutiable goods crossing the Murray River from Victoria.

The Council further advise that the proposition of the South Australian Government, to collect duties on goods shipped at their ports, be approved as herein set forth.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

25 Aug., /64.
Approved—J.Y.

[Enclosure in No. 12.]

MEMORANDUM as to the mode of carrying out the proposed collection of Border Customs' Duties.

1°. The first step should be, to send the officers to their respective stations, furnished with proper instructions, which are already prepared. When this is done,—

2°. A notice should be inserted in the Albury, and Echuca, and other local newspapers, to the effect that, after thirty days from the date thereof, duty according to the New South Wales Tariff will be charged on all goods brought into this Colony by way of the Murray; and that any dutiable goods found on the New South Wales side, on which the duty has not been paid, will be seized and forfeited, and the defaulters prosecuted.

3°. I propose that all vessels, punts, boats, drays, and other conveyances used to carry goods by way of the river, be licensed, giving bonds, in the same way that lighters and drays are now licensed in Sydney, and which works admirably. The owners to bind themselves to give due notice to the officers of Customs of their intention to bring goods into this Colony, to furnish lists of them, and to afford every facility for collecting the duty, or securing under the Crown's lock such as are dutiable.

4°. Masters of vessels trading between this Colony and South Australia will exhibit their manifests to the officer at each station as they proceed up the river, who will write off the goods landed at such station, the manifest being retained by the officer who last receives any portion of the cargo, and by him forwarded to Sydney. Special forms are prepared for this portion of the Murray trade, presuming that the duty on goods from Adelaide is to be collected for this Colony by that Government.

5°. I propose that the collections be deposited in the Bank of New South Wales, at Echuca, and remitted monthly to the Treasury; the officers at the other stations remitting weekly to the Sub-Collector at Moama.

6°. Cash-books, Journals, and Registers, will be kept exactly as at Sydney; but to simplify the system, instead of Bills of Entry, which would create great difficulty in such localities, I have devised a mode of receipts in triplicate, one copy of which will serve as a permit for the goods, the second will be sent to Sydney as a voucher, and the third will be kept by the officer receiving the money. The body of this document will contain a complete description of the goods. No other form of receipt will be allowed, and they will be numbered consecutively before they are issued to the officers, as a security against fraud.

7°. Moama to be, at present, the only warehousing station, as being next to the railway terminus; but this may be, with advantage, extended to some of the other stations as the trade develops itself. The £500 voted for a Warehouse should be expended without delay.

8°. The officers of Police should receive special instructions to assist the Customs officers when required. The certainty of this aid being at hand will probably render few requisitions for it necessary.

9°. I have not encumbered this Memorandum with all the numerous technical details that will be necessary; but I have fully considered what is necessary to set the new machinery in motion, and am prepared at a few days' notice to bring the scheme into operation in the way I have briefly described.

W. A. DUNCAN.

*Custom House,
10th August, 1864.*

No. 13.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 August, 1864.*

IN reference to his minute No. 384, of 15th instant, the Treasurer recommends to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the appointment of the undermentioned persons to collect, at the following places, the duties on all goods, which, being subject to duty under the New South Wales Tariff, shall be brought across the River Murray from Victoria, viz. :—

- Mr. Charles Edward Gordon*, Tide-Surveyor, to be Sub-Collector at Moama, at £400 per annum, from 1st May, 1864;
- Mr. William Lyle Richardson*, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Wentworth, at £250 per annum, from this date;
- Mr. John Wyse*, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Swan Hill Crossing, at £250 per annum, from this date;
- Mr. John O'Donnell*, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Euston, at £250 per annum, from this date;
- Mr. John Francis M'Donall*, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Albury, at £250 per annum, from this date;
- Mr. William Brown*, to be Customs' Officer at Corowa, at £250 per annum, from this date.

GEOFFREY BAGAR,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

*Custom House, Sydney,
18 August, 1864.*

MURRAY RIVER CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Customs' Stations have been established at Albury, Corowa, Moama, Swan Hill Crossing, Euston, and Wentworth, and that on and after the 19th day of September next, duties will be levied on all goods which, being subject to duty under the New South Wales Tariff, shall be brought across the River Murray from Victoria.

No goods of any description will be allowed to be brought into New South Wales by way of the Murray, until a list of them, containing their true description and value, shall have been submitted to the Customs' Officer at one or other of the above-named Stations, and duty shall have been paid on such as are subject to duty. At Moama, however, such goods may be warehoused under the Crown's lock, without payment of duty in the first instance.

If any such goods shall be brought into New South Wales contrary to this notice and to the Customs' laws, such goods will be forfeited, together with the vessels, boats, punts, drays, or other vehicles used in conveying or removing them, and all persons concerned in their conveyance or removal will be prosecuted according to law.

W. A. DUNCAN,
Collector of Customs.

No. 15.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
18 August, 1864.*

HIS Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, been pleased to approve of the following appointments, viz. :—

- MR. CHARLES EDWARD GORDON, Tide Surveyor, to be Sub-Collector of Customs at Moama, to take effect from 1st May last ;
MR. WILLIAM LYLE RICHARDSON, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Wentworth, from this date ;
MR. JOHN WISE, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Swan Hill Crossing, from this date ;
MR. JOHN O'DONNELL, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Euston, from this date ;
MR. JOHN FRANCIS M'DONALL, Tide Waiter, to be Customs' Officer at Albury, from this date ;
MR. WILLIAM BROWN, to be Customs' Officer at Corowa from this date.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 16.

[*Telegram from the Treasurer, Sydney, to the Treasurer, Adelaide, 17th Aug., 1864.*]

WE received on the 10th instant, an answer from Victoria, to our letter of 8th June, on the subject of Border Duties, copy of which we sent you on the 15th June. Further negotiation with Victoria being clearly useless, we have decided to collect those duties on the terms named in your Chief Secretary's letter of 5th April. We will send at once our Customs' officers to six stations on the Murray, and are about to issue a notice that we shall collect the duties on and after the 19th September, which allows time for our mutual arrangements to be made. Our Colonial Secretary will write to your Government by first mail, and our Collector of Customs will also communicate with the like officer at your port. Please reply without delay, that we may know that there is now an arrangement between our respective Governments on the basis of your Chief Secretary's letter before mentioned.

No. 17.

[*Telegram from Chief Secretary, Adelaide, to Chief Secretary, Sydney. 18 August, 1864.*]

THIS Government agree to the arrangement respecting the collection of Border Duties, on the basis of my letter of 5th April last.

No. 18.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
29 August, 1864.*

WITH reference to his minute of the 17th instant, No. 339, recommending the appointment of certain persons as officers for the collection of Border Customs at the new stations on the Murray, the Treasurer has now to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the necessity that appears to him to exist for placing a second officer at Moama.

The Collector of Customs has reported that there are two principal crossing-places at Moama, known as Hopgood's Punt and Maiden's Punt. These places being about 2½ miles apart by water, it is evident that one officer would have great difficulty in superintending both of them.

This difficulty is increased by the circumstance that a great portion of one officer's time will be necessarily occupied in receiving goods into, and delivering them from, the Bonded Warehouse established at Moama.

To avoid the possibility of a loss to the Revenue that might occur under these circumstances, the Treasurer requests that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to approve of the appointment of an additional officer at Moama ; and recommends Mr. Richard Augustus Canter, at present acting for Mr. Bernon, Clerk to the Warehouse-keeper, who is absent on leave, for the said appointment, at a salary of £250* per annum, from this date.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

*£250 per annum to be provided for on a Supplementary Estimate

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, MOAMA.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
22 August, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to the printed instructions, already forwarded to you, for your guidance in the discharge of your duties as Sub-Collector of Customs at Moama, I am directed, by the Honorable the Treasurer, to draw your especial attention to the eleventh paragraph of those instructions.

I am also to point out to you that, although it is essentially necessary that the duties devolving upon you, in your present position, should be discharged with firmness and determination, and with a strict regard to the provisions of the law, it is, at the same time, no less desirable that sound discretion should guide you in the exercise of the powers incidental to that position.

The peculiar nature of the duties now entrusted to you may occasionally bring you into personal contact, perhaps of an unpleasant character, with those whose pecuniary interests are affected by the action of the Government in the collection of the Border Customs. In such circumstances, it will be requisite that you should evince extreme caution in the manner of asserting and maintaining the rights of the Government; and above all, that you should not allow any momentary irritation of feeling to interfere with that calmness of temper and urbanity of demeanour which are always considered the most effective weapons to employ for pacifying and finally convincing an angry antagonist.

You will, by adopting the advice I now offer you, not only be setting a proper example to the subordinate officers under your survey, but you will likewise ensure to yourself the confidence and approval of the Government, and their favourable consideration when opportunities may hereafter arise for further promotion in the Public Service.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 20.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
25 August, 1864.*

SIR,

You will have seen, from the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of the 20th instant, that Customs' Stations have been established at Albury, Corowa, Moama, Swan Hill Crossing, Euston, and Wentworth; and that on and after the 19th proximo, duties will be levied on all goods, which, being subject to duty, shall be brought across the River Murray from Victoria.

The officers appointed for the collection of these duties have been specially instructed to act on all occasions with firmness and determination, but at the same time, to exercise the powers intrusted to them with forbearance and discretion.

It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced by the officers; but as the peculiar nature of the service may occasionally bring them into personal conflict of perhaps an unpleasant character with those whose pecuniary interests are affected by the Government in the collection of the Border Customs, it is considered advisable, on the ground of its affording encouragement to the officers, as well as a check to the trader, to secure the co-operation of the police; not, however, to be exercised in an active, obtrusive form, but rather to be held as a final resource, should an emergency arise, wherein the rights of this Government must be asserted and maintained.

The Treasurer, therefore, requests that the Chief Secretary will be good enough to direct the Inspector General to give instructions to the above effect, to the police stationed along the river frontier, so that they may be prepared to give their general assistance in an unobtrusive manner; but, if the necessity occurs, to adopt energetic measures of co-operation with the officers in carrying out the provisions of the Customs' Laws.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE.

No. 21.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Sub-Collector of Customs at Moama.

You will make yourself acquainted with the instructions issued to the subordinate officers under your survey, the observance of which you will enforce, and conform thereto yourself as far as they are applicable.

2. The boundary of your station will, until otherwise determined, be from
to
3. In addition to your own collections at Moama, which you are to pay into the Bank of New South Wales at Echuca daily, you will receive weekly the collections of the officers at the out-stations, which you are to deposit immediately in like manner, remitting the whole by draft, monthly, to the Colonial Treasurer, accompanied by the proper vouchers:
4. You will, to the best of your judgment, advise the officers under your superintendence on all points on which they may consult you; and in case of doubt, you will communicate the circumstances to the Collector at Sydney.
5. You will keep an account of all goods warehoused at Moama, in the same way as accounts are kept at other out-ports, and you will transmit a copy of your Warehouse Register quarterly to the Auditor General. You will, in addition to the duty payable on such goods, charge warehouse rent in accordance with the Schedule of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15.
6. You will be careful to furnish accurate returns of all goods arriving in the Colony from Victoria and South Australia, taking care that the officers at the out-stations are punctual and accurate in their returns.
7. Should any serious irregularity arise at any of the out-stations, you will take such steps as may become necessary pending reference to Sydney; but you are not to deal finally with any such irregularity, or compromise it, but you will report the circumstance with as little delay as possible to the Collector, whom you are to keep informed of all occurrences that may require his intervention or that of the Government.

No. 22.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Officers of Customs appointed to collect the Duties at the Out-Stations on the Murray.

1. You will proceed to your station at
without delay, and provide yourself with an office near the most convenient landing-place, for which you will receive an allowance of £20 per annum, in addition to your salary, by way of rent.
2. Until otherwise determined, the boundary of your survey will be from
to
and you will take care that no goods are landed within that boundary until you have been furnished with a proper list of them, containing their description, marks, numbers, and value, and until duty has been paid on such of them as are liable to duty. You will not admit any goods as the produce of the Colony unless they have been duly laden as such under the care of an Officer of Customs of this Colony, nor as duty-paid unless they are accompanied by a permit from the officer who received the duty; or, in the case of goods on which the duty has been collected in South Australia, by a certificate to that effect from an Officer of Customs of that Colony.
3. You will take care to levy all duties in accordance with the Tariff Acts now or hereafter in force; and you will ascertain the amounts payable, in the manner pointed out in the Instructions to Landing Waiters, a copy of which you have received. To enable you to do this, you will be furnished with an Hydrometer and gauging instruments, of which you will take the greatest care, as they are expensive; and you will be held responsible for any damage they may sustain by your neglect. You will also be furnished with weighing machinery, of which you will take the like care.
4. You will remit your collections weekly to the Sub-Collector at Moama, in order that they may be deposited in the bank.
5. On the receipt of any money you will immediately enter it in your cash book; and, numbering each entry consecutively, you will give a receipt for it on the printed form given you, and not otherwise, which receipt will answer the purpose of a permit for the conveyance of the goods to their destination. The duplicates you will fasten together, and forward them with your weekly collections to the Sub-Collector. The butt containing the triplicates you will retain in your office, for future reference. Should any receipt be accidentally spoiled, you will not destroy it, but write across it "*cancelled*," and forward it with the duplicate, which you will cross in the same manner.

6. All goods subject to duty brought into this Colony, within your boundary without having been first submitted to you, and the duties paid, are liable to seizure, together with the boats, vessels, or drays employed in conveying them. You will seize them accordingly, and report the circumstances immediately to the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and to the Sub-Collector at Moama. This authority to seize is given, however, not as an instrument of oppression, or as a source of emolument which officers may use without restraint, but simply as a means of enforcing the observance of the law. When, therefore, the circumstances exhibit an error of judgment, rather than an intention to commit fraud, even if the error be attended with some obstinacy on the part of the offender, the goods should not be seized, but admitted to duty, and the parties cautioned to avoid similar mistakes, under the penalty of confiscation on a repetition of the error.

7. You will require the masters of vessels trading with the Colony of South Australia to exhibit their manifests, which must contain an exact description of all goods on board, whether free or under bond. You will then allow such portions of the cargo as are destined for your station to be landed, granting permits for such goods so landed as have been duty-paid in South Australia on account of this Colony. The duplicates and butts are to be dealt with exactly as in the case of dutiable goods. The whole of the goods landed at your station, whether free or dutiable (except goods that have been laden within the Colony under the supervision of an officer), you will enter in your Register, which must contain an account of all goods brought into this Colony, *within the limits of your survey*, as above defined, with their declared values. A copy of this Register is to be sent to the Collector, annually, as soon as possible after the termination of the year, to be embodied in the Statistical Register.

8. In the case of vessels trading on the Murray, and discharging portions of their cargoes at more than one Customs station, each officer will write off, on the manifest, such portions of the cargo as are landed under his inspection and warrant, placing his initials against each item; and when the whole is written off, the officer at whose station the last portion is landed shall rummage the vessel, and transmit the manifest to the Sub-Collector at Moama, in order that it may be forwarded to Sydney. A similar practice will be pursued in the case of vessels landing at more than one station. The vessel in such case will be cleared, say "for Goolwa *via* Wentworth," and so on, each officer adding the goods shipped at his station, and signing his name thereto. An account of all goods leaving the Colony, with their estimated value, is to be kept in your Export Register, and transmitted to the Collector annually, as in the case of Imports.

9. All boats, punts, or other vessels (except registered ships), and all drays and vehicles used for the conveyance of goods from Victoria or South Australia into New South Wales, must be licensed under bond with sufficient sureties, conditioned that such conveyances shall not be used in smuggling, and that the owners or persons in charge shall, before landing or carrying any goods into this Colony, hand to the Customs Officers a correct list of such goods, with their marks, numbers, description, and value.

10. When you are in any doubt as to the correct mode of dealing with any case that may arise, you will write to the Sub-Collector at Moama for instructions, but matters of grave importance should be communicated to the Collector of Customs also without delay.

11. You are not, on any account, to absent yourself from your station without leave, nor depute any unauthorized person, except in case of absolute necessity, to perform any essential portion of your duty. The office to which you have been appointed is one of considerable trust, and the Government will expect from you a vigilant, discreet, and persevering discharge of its duties. Such a course will secure your future advancement, while a contrary line of conduct cannot receive any indulgence whatever in the case of an appointment where there is no second officer on the station to share the responsibility.

12. The Officers of Police will be instructed to render you assistance when necessary; but it is to be hoped that your own prudence, tact, and firmness, will render their interference a matter of rare occurrence.

13. You will observe that by law, any Officer of Customs who shall take or receive any unauthorized fee, perquisite, gratuity, or reward, on account of anything done or to be done by him in any way relating to his office, shall be dismissed from such office.

DUTIABLE GOODS FROM VICTORIA.

Import

No. _____ Station, _____ 186
 Mr. _____
 of _____
 Importer, per _____
 of _____

MARKS AND Nos.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	DUTY.		
			£	s.	d.

For Duty.
 Duty paid.....£ : :

Sub-Collector.

Imports.

No. _____ Station, _____ 186
 Mr. _____
 of _____
 Importer, per _____
 of _____

MARKS AND Nos.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	DUTY.		
			£	s.	d.

For Duty.
 Duty paid.....£ : :

Sub-Collector.

Permit for _____ Station _____ 186
 No. _____
 PERMIT
 of _____
 to send from _____
 to _____
 by _____

MARKS AND Nos.	DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.	DUTY.		
			£	s.	d.

The Duty amounting to£
 was paid to me, on the _____ day of _____ 186
 This Permit to be in full force for _____ days from
 the date hereof.

Sub-Collector.

No. 23.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 August, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed to inform you that a copy of your communication has been forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, with a request that he will instruct the Police to give their general assistance to the Officers of Customs at the places therein mentioned, as desired by the Colonial Treasurer, in carrying out the Customs Law.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 24.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30 August, 1864.*

SIR,

For the information of the Colonial Treasurer, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit copies of letters addressed to the Chief Secretary, Adelaide, and the Chief Secretary, Victoria, respectively, respecting the collection of duties on goods imported into this Colony across the River Murray.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

[Enclosures in No. 24.]

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
20 August, 1864.*

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency Sir John Young, to inform you that our negotiations with the Government of Victoria, respecting the collection of duties on goods imported into this Colony across the Murray, have fallen through, by reason of that Government refusing to entertain the question, until the further question of the free navigation of the river, and co-ordinate jurisdiction over its waters, shall have been determined.

2. This Government, considering it inexpedient at present to enter upon the consideration of questions which formed no part of the reference to the Government of Victoria, are now prepared to accept the arrangement proposed in your letter of the 5th of April last, for the collection of duties on goods imported from South Australia into this territory; and I would be glad of a formal recognition of that arrangement, as binding upon the two Colonies, subject, however, to the ratification of their respective Parliaments.

3. I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the *Government Gazette* issued this day, which will inform you of the arrangements which have been made for the conduct of the Border Customs Service.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary
of South Australia, Adelaide.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales,
27 August, 1864.*

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, requiring the Government of this Colony, as a preliminary to the submitting, by the Government of Victoria, of a proposition for the settlement of the question of the collection of Border duties on the southern frontier of this Colony, that this Government should abandon certain claims of territorial jurisdiction over the River Murray, which this Government is assumed to have made on behalf of New South Wales,—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency Sir John Young, to state, that this Government having no disposition to enter upon a controversy regarding its legal rights to the jurisdiction in question, which are secured to this Colony by law, and regarding the proposal contained in the letter above specified, as precluding any further negotiations on the subject, have decided upon a course of action which is indicated in the notification in the *Gazette* of the 23rd of this month, a copy of which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary, Victoria.

1864.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
PILOT SERVICE OF PORT JACKSON.
 (REMODELLING OF THE.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.
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PILOT SERVICE OF PORT JACKSON.

No. 1.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 May, 1864.*

THE Legislative Assembly having expressed a very general opinion that the Pilot Service of Port Jackson would be improved if the pilot vessels Nos. 1 and 2 were dispensed with, and the system of competition amongst the pilots, as it formerly existed, were again introduced; the Treasurer, on the part of the Government, gave a pledge to the House, that, during the recess, he should take measures for remodelling the whole Pilot Service, for disposing of the vessels, and for reverting to the competitive system.

On this assurance the Committee passed the Estimates as proposed, for the "Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department" of 1864.

Towards redeeming the pledge then given, the Treasurer now submits to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council the following propositions, viz. :—

1. That the two pilot vessels, with boats, gear, &c., in their present effective state—as well as the whale-boat—be as soon as possible disposed of; not by sale at public auction, but by inviting tenders for their purchase.
2. That the services of the masters, mates, and crews of the vessels, and of the coxswain and crew of the whale-boat, be dispensed with on the 30th June proximo.
3. That the six sea pilots be retained, but on new conditions of service and new terms of remuneration.

They shall provide and maintain their own boats, crews, &c., under regulations to be established as to the description of boat and the strength of crew.

Instead of the fixed salaries at present received, viz.,

One at £400 per annum,

Five at £350 per annum each,

they shall be paid by Government, at the rate of 6s. a foot, according to its draught, for every vessel piloted into or out of Port Jackson, on production of a certificate from the master, as to the vessel's draught and the satisfactory performance of the pilot's duty. In addition, they shall be paid by the Government the sum of £2 for every mile beyond one league at which they may board the vessel, provided that proof of the distance be given.

In all cases, the pilot first boarding shall take charge, and shall be responsible for carrying out existing regulations in reference to vessels coming off the seas.

4. That instead of a Harbour Master, at £500 per annum, and three Harbour Pilots at £250 each per annum, with crew of six men at £96 each, the Establishment for the Port of Sydney shall, from 1st July next, consist of—
A Harbour Master, at £350;
Two Assistants, at £250;
Two Boatmen, at £96;
and that the Harbour Master and his Assistants shall board vessels in the harbour, and shall remove vessels, either when requested, or when any circumstances warrant such removal.
5. That as the duties and responsibility of the Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours, will be greatly diminished by this recasting of the establishment, the salary of that officer (£650) be reduced, from 1st July, to the rate contended for in a very protracted debate on the question last Session—namely, £500 per annum.

The Treasurer recommends that these propositions be adopted, so that he may be enabled to give timely notice, before 30th June, of his intentions in these respects, to the parties concerned.

He will be prepared, at an early date, to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council, a Code of Regulations as to the conduct of the Pilot Service, for the guidance of all interested in the working of the system as above proposed to be remodelled.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

PILOTAGE,

PILOT SERVICE OF PORT JACKSON.

3

PILOTAGE, &c.		
Expenditure, 1863, as voted	...	£23,949 0 0
do.	...	899 10 0
		24,848 10 0
Income, 1863	...	14,802 13 4
		£10,045 16 8

PILOT SCHOONERS.

Original cost of No. 1	...	£1,425 0 0
Do. „ 2	...	2,200 0 0

COST OF WORKING IN 1863.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Wages	£1,027 12 10	£ 460 19 1
Stores	512 14 8	190 18 5
Other Expenses	374 12 9	40 14 7
	1,915 0 3	*692 12 1
Pilots	1,075 0 0	1,075 0 0
	£2,990 0 3	£1,767 12 1

Total £4,757 12 4

* From 29th July.

Minute 64/22, 14th June, 1864.—Confirmed, 17th June, 1864.

The Executive Council having carefully considered the propositions submitted by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, approve of the same as herein set forth, and advise that they be adopted and take effect from the 1st proximo.

20 June, /64.
Approved—J. Y.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 2.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS,
LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS.

Treasury, New South Wales,
14 June, 1864.

SIR,

The Legislative Assembly having expressed an opinion, that the Pilot Service of Port Jackson would be improved, if the pilot vessels Nos. 1 and 2 were dispensed with, and the system of competition amongst the pilots, as it formerly existed, were again introduced,—the Treasurer, on the part of the Government, gave a pledge to the House, that during the recess, he would take measures for remodelling the whole Pilot Service, for disposing of the vessels, and for reverting to the Competitive System.

On this assurance, the Committee passed the Estimates as proposed, for the "Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilot Department" of 1864.

To redeem the pledge then given, the Honorable the Treasurer submitted, and His Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, been pleased to adopt, the following propositions, viz. :—

- "1. That the two pilot vessels, with boats, gear, &c., in their present effective state—as well as the whale-boat—be as soon as possible disposed of, "not by sale at public auction, but by inviting tenders for their purchase.
 - "2. That the services of the masters, mates, and crews of the vessels, and of "the coxswain and crew of the whale-boat, be dispensed with on the 30th "June proximo.
 - "3. That the six sea pilots be retained, but on new conditions of service, and "new terms of remuneration.
- "They shall provide and maintain their own boats, crews, &c., under regula-
"tions to be established as to the description of boat and the strength of
"crew.

" Instead

- “ Instead of the fixed salaries at present received, viz.,
 “ One at £400 per annum,
 “ Five at £350 per annum each,
 “ they shall be paid by Government at the rate of 6s. a foot, according to
 “ its draught, for every vessel piloted into or out of Port Jackson, on
 “ production of a certificate from the master as to the vessel's draught
 “ and the satisfactory performance of the pilot's duty.
 “ In addition, they shall be paid by the Government the sum of £2 for every
 “ mile beyond one league at which they may board the vessel, provided
 “ that proof of the distance be given.
 “ In all cases the pilot first boarding shall take charge, and shall be responsible
 “ for carrying out existing regulations in reference to vessels coming off the
 “ seas.
- “ 4. That instead of a Harbour Master at £500 per annum, and three Harbour
 “ Pilots at £250 each per annum, with crew of six men, at £96 each, the
 “ Establishment for the Port of Sydney shall, from 1st July next, consist of
 “ A Harbour Master, at £350;
 “ Two Assistants, at £250;
 “ Two Boatmen, at £96;
 “ And that the Harbour Master and his Assistants shall board vessels in the
 “ harbour, and shall remove vessels, either when requested, or when any
 “ circumstances warrant such removal.
- “ 5. That as the duties and responsibility of the Superintendent of Pilots,
 “ Light-houses, and Harbours will be greatly diminished by this recasting
 “ of the establishment, the salary of that officer (£650) be reduced, from
 “ 1st July, to the rate contended for in a very protracted debate on the
 “ question last Session—namely, £500 per annum.”

I am now directed to request that you will take immediate steps to give effect to the propositions as adopted by the Governor in Council.

You will prepare a notice, inviting tenders for the purchase, collectively or separately, of—

Lot 1—consisting of Pilot Vessel No. 1, with boats, gear, stores, &c.

Lot 2—consisting of Pilot Vessel No. 2, with boats, gear, stores, &c.

Lot 3—consisting of Whale-boat, with oars, stores, &c.

You will also prepare inventories of the articles comprised in these lots, stating the price which should, in your opinion, be fixed as the reserve on each.

You will notify to the officers and crews of the pilot vessels and the whale-boat, that their services will be dispensed with on the 30th instant; and you will withdraw, on that date, the pilots' licenses at present held by the masters.

You will give the six sea pilots the option of retaining their licenses, on new conditions of service, and new terms of remuneration. These conditions and terms, as above set forth, will be shewn by you in writing to the pilots, and will be subscribed to by them, in event of acceptance.

If all or any decline to continue their services under the proposed alteration of circumstances, you will immediately report to me, submitting, same time, a notice inviting competent persons to offer their services as sea pilots for Port Jackson.

You will take the necessary steps for reducing, on the 30th instant, the Harbour Pilots' Establishment to the numbers and rates as specified in the fourth approved proposition, and you will give early notice to the parties concerned.

You will receive this as the formal intimation that, for the reasons stated in the fifth proposition foregoing, your own salary as Superintendent will be reduced to £500 per annum from 1st proximo.

You will prepare, for immediate publication, a Code of Regulations for the conduct of the Pilot Service, as now remodelled, and for the guidance of those to be employed therein.

You are expected to make every exertion to ensure the successful working, and will be held responsible for the careful observance, by all concerned, of the details of the new regulations.

I have, &c.,
 HENRY LANE,
 Under Secretary.

No. 3.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS, &c., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 20 June, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to my interview with the Honorable the Treasurer, this morning, I have the honor respectfully to propose, that the change in the pilot service to the competitive system, shall, instead of commencing on the 30th instant, take effect on the 15th proximo; and that, instead of the pilot fees being calculated at so much per foot, two pence per ton register for all vessels over 300 tons register, and £5 for all vessels under that tonnage, shall be paid to the pilots for each vessel brought into, and taken out of, the port under pilot's charge.

It is estimated that, at these rates, the six pilots will earn between £600 and £650 a year each—it being understood that with this sum they have each to maintain a crew of not less than four men, and provide their own boats, &c.

Under this system I consider that there need be no boarding limits except such as are necessary to enable me to enforce a proper discharge of the pilots' duties, rules for which, should the Honorable the Treasurer see fit to accept my proposals, will be submitted forthwith.

As it is necessary that decisive measures should be adopted in order to carry out the objects of the Government, I have the honor further to propose, that I may be authorized to advertise in the daily papers for applications from qualified persons to offer their services under this system.

With reference to paragraph 2, I consider that that is the lowest estimate at which an efficient staff can be maintained, and have proposed it with the view that, in bringing the system into operation, if it should be necessary to make any alteration, it would be better that the rates should be increased instead of reduced.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

No. 4.

I HAVE now the honor to submit a code of rules in place of those that accompanied my letter of the 18th instant, for carrying out the competitive system. As applicants for this service have already been invited to offer themselves, I beg to suggest that the decision of the Minister, with regard to these rules, may be communicated to me as soon as possible.

FRANCIS HIXSON.

The Under Secretary
for Finance and Trade.

21/6/64.

No. 5.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS, &c., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 25 June, 1864.*

SIR,

Referring to the draft advertisements, which I had the honor to submit yesterday, I now beg to report that inventories have been prepared in accordance with your instructions, and to state the price which should, in my opinion, based on the customary rule with respect to the depreciation caused by age, and wear and tear of vessels, be the reserve fixed on each lot specified, namely—

Lot 1.—Pilot schooner "Sea Witch," with full rig and equipment for the Pilot Service.

Age, as per records, nine years, first cost to Government £1,425, less 15 per cent. depreciation since date of purchase—say £1,000.

Lot 2.—Pilot schooner "No. 2," with full rig and equipment for the Pilot Service.

Age one year, first cost £2,100, less 10 per cent. depreciation—£1,890.

The value of these vessels will depend much on the service for which they may be required by purchasers. If for pilot vessels, they will retain the value put on them by me; but if for private services, they will not perhaps realize so much, as their internal fittings will all have to be altered.

Lot

Lot 3.—consisting of four serviceable Whaleboats—

“ No. 1,”	valued at.....	£32
“ No. 2,”	do.	£27
“ No. 3,”	do.	£11
Small boat,	do.	£7

I beg to recommend that this opportunity may be taken to dispose of the following worn-out boats lying at the Government Boat-shed, namely—

Lot 4.—Consisting of three worn-out boats, valued at £8.

I have, &c.,
FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 5.]

Lot 1.

INVENTORY, No. 1 PILOT SCHOONER “SEA WITCH.”

Hull of the vessel, with masts, booms, gaffs, bowsprit, windlass, pumps, cabin and fore-castle fittings, running and standing rigging, &c.; not including any stores specified in the inventory.

Carpenter's Stores.

- 2 Saws.
- 1 Drawing-knife.
- 3 Planes.
- 1 Auger.
- 1 Spokeshave.
- 1 Wrench.
- 2 Hammers.
- 6 lbs. nails, assorted.
- 3 Connecting links.
- 1 Packet copper tacks.
- 2 Scrapers.
- 2 Brass rowlocks.
- 2 Swing trays.
- 6 Large shackles (assorted).
- 3 Brass skylight quadrants.
- 1 Pair rowlocks, for sweeps.
- 2 Sidelight stancheons.
- 4 Awning do.
- 1 Iron mainsheet band (for mainboom).
- 1 Do. square band.
- 3 Screw eye bolts and nuts.
- 1 Powder magazine and powder.
- 3 Pump-boxes and spears.
- 20 lbs. old lead.
- 3 Lower pump-boxes.
- Skylight shutters and wire guards.
- 1 Crutch foreboom.
- 1 Pump-hook.
- 1 Copper pump.
- 1 Pitch kettle.
- 10 lbs. (old) Muntz's metal.
- 1 Spare rudder.
- 1 Gun and carriage.
- 1 Patent water-closet.
- 2 Boats masts.
- 6 Boats oars—2 18 feet, 4 16 feet.
- 1 Pair paddles.
- 6 Iron rowlocks.
- 1 Whale-boat.
- 1 Dingy, rudder, and yoke.
- 1 Pair sweeps.
- 1 Lightning conductor.
- 1 Harness cask.
- 1 Bell and fittings.
- 5 lbs. pump leather.
- 2 Pairs boats davits, blocks and falls.
- 2 Galvanized screw bolts.
- 10 lbs. rosin.
- 1 Old main boom.

Boatswain's

Boatswain's Stores.

- 1 Europe warp.
- 1 Coir do.
- 2 Scrapers.
- 2 Serving mallets.
- 2 Marline spikes.
- 1 Pair rigging screws.
- 1 Lead line, lead and reel.
- 12 Hooks and thimbles.
- 5 Pairs clip hooks.
- 3 Hooks.
- 24 Composition thimbles.
- 10 Iron and galvanized thimbles.
- 2 Iron stropt bull's-eyes.
- 2 Brass bushes, for sheaves (patent).
- 4 Block shells
- 1 Iron-bound mainsheet block shell.
- 1 Do. treble block patent sheaves.
- 1 Do. single block.
- 2 Single purchase blocks.
- 5 Single blocks (some patent sheaves).
- 1 Pair storm trysail sheet blocks (fitted).
- 2 Iron-bound 7-inch blocks (double).
- 2 Double blocks, 7-in. and 6-in.
- 3 Old iron-bound block shells.
- 1 6-in. iron-bound single block.
- 1 9-in do. do. clip hooks.
- 8 Spare sheaves, assorted.
- 1 piece wire rope.
- 5 large hanks.
- 12 Old do.
- 11 Mast hoops.
- 4 Paint scrubbers.
- 2 Deck do.
- 6 Wooden trucks for mainsail.
- 1 Chain strop for mainboom trysail sheet.
- 1 Coil spun yarn.
- 12 Skeins marline.
- 7 Reef-earings for foresail and jib.
- 1 Harpoon gun.
- 1 Manila rope net.
- 1½ Cwt. junk (good).
- 4 Fathoms 6 inch Europe rope.
- 1 Pair storm jib sheets.
- Jumper stay runners and blocks.
- Mainboom topping lift runner and blocks.
- 1 Manila 4 inch line.
- 1 Do. 3 do.
- 1 Do. 3 do.
- 56 lbs. old Europe and Manila rope.
- 1 Bull's-eye iron-bound for forestay.
- 3 Sheer poles.
- 2 Coloured side lights.
- 1 Mast-head lantern.
- 1 Kerosene lamp.
- 1 Copper lamp (broken).
- Paints, varnish and turps, tar, &c.
- 8 Paint brushes.
- 1 Fish hook anchor.
- 1 Tin can.
- 1 Anchor, 4 cwt.
- 1 Do., 2 cwt.
- 1 Do., 4 cwt.
- 4 Buckets.
- 1 Flash lighthouse, lamp and stand complete.
- 1 Coil 2½ Manila rope
- 1 Remnant 3 do. } as for weight, say about 3 cwt.
- 1 Do. 2½ do. }
- 10 Fathoms bolt rope, 3½.
- 57 lbs. of Europe rope—remnants, new.
- 1 Broken mast-head lantern.
- 1 Anchor buoy.
- 1 Water funnel.
- 2 Chain cables.

Sailmaker's Stores.

- 1 Storm trysail.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. jib.
- 1 Mainsail.
- 1 Do.
- 1 Foresail (good).
- 1 Do.
- 1 Do. (new).
- 1 Jib and bonnet.
- 1 Do. do.
- 1 Do. (old).
- 1 Do. (new).
- 1 Flying jib.
- 1 Main gaff topsail (new).
- 1 Fore do. do.
- 1 Main topmast staysail (new).
- 1 Awning.
- 5 Hammocks.
- 38 Yds. No. 3 canvas.
- 15 Yds. No. 4 do.
- 8 lbs. twine.
- 1 Setting fid.
- 1 Bundle reef points.
- 20 Sail needles, 2 palms, 1 sail hook.
- 1 Spritsail.
- 1 Boat's lugsail.
- 1 Code Marryatt's signals (complete).
- 1 Ensign.
- 1 Burgee.
- 1 Pilot flag.

Cabin Stores and Cooking Gear.

- 1 Wooden stool.
- 4 Carpet camp-stools.
- 2 Tables.
- 2 Seats (spring backs.)
- 1 Clock.
- 2 Candlesticks and lamps.
- 1 Cabin lamp.
- 2 Coffee-pots, 1 tea-pot.
- 1 Dozen knives and forks.
- 1 Carving knife.
- 5 Table spoons and 5 tea spoons.
- 4 Meat dishes.
- 1 Pie do.
- 15 Plates.
- 5 Cups, 3 mugs, and saucers.
- 1 Butter and 1 sugar basin.
- 1 Cruet frame and 8 bottles.
- 3 Pudding basins.
- 2 Vegetable dishes.
- 1 Soup tureen and ladle.
- 1 Cooking-stove and copper funnel.
- 1 Do. stand.
- 4 Saucepans.
- 2 Fryingpans.
- 1 Large tin bowl.
- 2 Tin pans.
- 2 Hand basins.
- 7 Tumblers.
- 1 Mustard pot.

Miscellaneous Stores.

- 1 Speaking trumpet.
- 1 Life buoy.
- 1 Telescope.
- 1 Swing lamp globe.
- 2 Compasses.
- 1 Brass binnacle and compass.
- 1 Binnacle lamp.
- 1 Log slate.
- 1 Water tank and tap.
- 1 Medicine chest and fittings.
- 1 Cask bread.
- Iron ballast.

Watson's Bay, 21st June, 1864.

J. B. GARRARD,
Master, "Sea Witch."

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 2 in No. 5.]

LOT 2.

INVENTORY OF STORES ON BOARD OF NO. 2 PILOT SCHOONER.

1 best bower anchor, 5 cwt. 1 qr.	3 palms and 1 pair hooks.
1 small do. 4 " 2 "	56 lbs. white lead.
1 stream do. 1 " 2 "	56 lbs. black paint.
1 kedge do. 0 " 3 "	7 lb. patent dryers.
1 best bower chain, 85 fathoms.	8 gallons paint oil.
1 small do 90 "	2 gallons turpentine.
1 5½-in. coir hawser.	4 oil cans, with brass taps.
1 3½-in. do.	3 gallons Stockholm tar.
2 cat-head stoppers.	5 gallons coal tar.
2 shank painters.	5 paint brushes.
8 fathoms ½-in. chain.	1 hand-saw.
2 spare anchor shackles.	1 new frying-pan.
2 hammers.	1 tin funnel.
1 cold chisel.	3 marline spikes.
	6 hooks and thimbles.
	4 lbs. assorted nails.
	3 lbs. composition nails.
	4 connecting shackles.
	1 setting fid.
	3 iron scrapers.
	1 tomahawk.
	1 cook's axe.
	3 rockets.
	5 blue lights, patent handles.
	4 spare hanks for jib.
	1 time-piece.
	1 aneroid.
	1 swinging compass.
	1 binnacle.
	1 binnacle lamp.
	2 binnacle compasses.
	2 cabin lamps.
	1 fore-castle lamp.
	2 side signal lamps.
	1 mast-head lamp.
	2 oil feeders.
	1 flash lamp.
	1 flash burner.
	1 flash box.
	1 ensign.
	1 union jack.
	1 set Marryatt's signals.
	1 set book signals.
	1 Wellbank almanac.
	1 inkstand.
	1 log slate.
	2 cabin tables.
	2 camp stools.
	2 400-gallon tanks with brass taps.
	3 deck buckets.
	1 washing basin.
	1 spy glass.
	1 cooking apparatus, with cooking utensils complete.
	1 carving knife and fork.
	9 knives and forks.
	4 table spoons.
	6 tea spoons.
	1 soup tureen (metal).
	1 steel.
	14 plates.
	3 dishes.
	1 vegetable dish.
	5 cups and saucers.
	1 sugar basin.
	2 water jugs.
	1 coffee pot.
	6 tumblers.
	1 cruet stand.
	1 dust pan.
	1 hair broom.
	1 biscuit in cask, 100 lbs.

Sails.

2 mainsails.
2 foresails.
2 stay foresails.
2 jibs.
1 flying jib.
1 boat sail.

Ropes, &c., &c.

2 remnants 2½-in. Manila.
½ coil of 1½-in. "
½ " of 1½-in. Europe.
½ " of 12 thread, Europe.
½ " of 2¼-in. "
1 " of 9 thread "
1 remnant of 4-in. "
8 fathoms of 5-in. "
20 fathoms of 3½-in. bolt rope.
20 fathoms of 2½-in. "
2 short remnants of 4-in. rope.
15 fathoms of 3½-in. Manila.
1 coil 2 yarn spunyarn.
2 old peak and throat halyards.
1 old main sheet.
2 boom toplifts.
6 boats' fenders.
4 ship fenders (rope).
2 spare single 10-in. blocks.
2 " double 8-in. "
4 " single 6-in. "
1 " " iron-bound 6-in. block.
1 ship's bell.
1 harness cask.
1 deck scrubber.
2 coir brooms.
1 life buoy.
1 green hide.
2 spare mast hoops.
1 lead and line.
1 deep sea lead.
3 reef pendants.
1 reef tackle.
1 watch tackle.
1 crutch for boom.
2 iron pumps.
2 spear boxes (metal).
3 lower boxes (metal).
1 pump hook.
1 copper pump.
1 rigging screws.
4 pump bolts.
2 pair signal halyards.
4 hanks seaming twine.
Remnant No. 3 canvas.

1 swingback cabin seat.	1 boat's mast and yard.
2 boom guy tackles.	1 dingy, 12 feet long.
4 boat's davits, with tackles complete.	4 ash paddles.
1 whale-boat, 22 feet long.	1 boat-hook.
6 ash oars.	1 rudder and yoke.
1 steer oar.	About 42 tons iron ballast.
1 boat-hook.	Standing and running rigging complete.

I have, &c.,

To Francis Hixson, Esq.

JOHN JONES.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 5.]

INVENTORY—LOT 3.

	ft.	in.
No. 1 boat—Length from stem to stern	30	5
Breadth	6	8
Depth	2	3
With sail, maist, boathook, oars, &c., complete.		
No. 2 boat—Length from stem to stern	32	0
Breadth	6	4
Depth	2	3
Sail, mast, boathook, oars, &c., complete.		
No. 3 boat—Length from stem to stern	31	8
Breadth	5	6
Depth	1	10
4 oars, 1 steer-oar, boathook, mast, yard, and sail, complete.		
Small boat—Length from stem to stern	22	2
Breadth	5	6
Depth	1	10

[Enclosure 4 in No. 5.]

INVENTORY—LOT 4.

Three unserviceable boats lying at the Government Boat Shed:—

	ft.	in.
No. 1. A fishing-boat—Length	22	4
Breadth	7	0
Depth	2	5
No. 2. A whale-boat—Length	29	4
Breadth	5	3
Depth	1	10
No. 3. A four-oared boat—Length	24	0
Breadth	5	8
Depth	2	2

No. 6.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 July, 1864.*

TENDERS will be received up to noon of Monday, the 15th August next, for the purchase collectively or separately, of—

Lot 1, consisting of the Pilot Schooner "Sea Witch," "No. 1," of the following description:—

Tonnage—62 tons register.
Rig—Fore and aft schooner.
Draught—10 feet 6 inches, in ballast trim.

Lot 2, consisting of Pilot Schooner "No. 2," of the following description:—

Tonnage—59 tons register.
Rig—Fore and aft schooner.
Draught—9 feet 6 inches, in ballast trim.

This vessel was built in Sydney in 1863, expressly for the Pilot Service.

Both vessels are fully equipped and rigged, and are at present employed in the Pilot Service in this Port.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of Superintendent of Pilots, &c.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 7:

No. 7.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
8 July, 1864.*

WITH reference to the last paragraph of his minute of 26th May last, No. 260, in which he engaged to furnish a Code of Regulations for the conduct of the Pilot System as re-organized, the Treasurer now submits the document referred to, viz.—“Regulations for the Sea Pilot Service, Port Jackson,” and recommends that these Regulations may be approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

As it was found impracticable to complete the preparations for initiating the new system by the 1st July, the Treasurer extended the time to the 15th of that month.

He also adopted the suggestion of the Superintendent of Pilots, that, instead of the pilot fees being calculated at 6s. a foot according to draught, there shall be paid to the pilots for each vessel brought into and taken out of the port, under pilot's charge:—

For vessels over 300 tons register 2d. per ton.

For vessels under that tonnage £5.

The Treasurer requests the sanction of His Excellency in Council, to the above alterations, as made in the original plan submitted in his minute of 26 May last, No. 260, before referred to.

GEOFFREY BAGAR,

Treasurer.

Minute 64/27, 13 July, 1864.—Confirmed, 19th July, 1864.

THE Executive Council having considered the Code of Regulations herewith submitted for the conduct of the Pilot Service of Port Jackson, approve of the same, and advise that they be adopted and take effect from the 15th instant.

The Council further advise, that the former proceedings on the 14th ultimo, be so far modified as to embrace the alterations herein proposed in the rates of the pilots' charges for bringing vessels into and taking them out of port.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

20 July, /64.
Approved—J. Y.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

REGULATIONS for the Sea Pilot Service, Port Jackson.

1. On and after the 15th July next, the system of pilotage by schooners will be discontinued, and a competitive system, conducted and governed by the following arrangements and rules, will be substituted in lieu thereof.

2. The pilots will be subject to supervision and discipline in the discharge of their duties, and will be held as much responsible for their conduct as if they were working under the system now in existence.

3. Each pilot will have to provide a crew of not less than four men, and also a whaleboat fully equipped. The boats must be numbered on the bow and sail.

4. In addition to the usual pilot flag, the pilots will take in their boats a complete code of the signals of this port; and it will be the duty of a pilot, on boarding a vessel, to see that the numeral pendant, denoting the last port of departure, is hoisted and kept flying until the ship shall have anchored.

5. Pilots will have to forward to the office, as usual, and with despatch, a certificate of services, with cross bearings filled in, and signed by the master.

6. For every vessel under 300 tons register, boarded outside the bearings of North Head N.W. or Upper Light S.W., and piloted to the anchorage defined by clause 13, the pilot shall be paid by Government the full pilotage levied in accordance with the Act 22 Vict., No. 4; and for every vessel above that tonnage, and boarded outside the said bearings, the pilot shall be paid half the pilotage dues, that is, 2d. per ton register tonnage, on production of a certificate from the master as to the vessel's draught and the satisfactory performance of the pilot's duty.

7. For every vessel boarded within the limit of the foregoing bearings, but outside the line of Inner South Head and Outer North Head, and piloted as before directed, half of the rates provided by the foregoing rule will be paid.

8. For vessels boarded inside of the line of Inner South Head and Outer North Head, and outside of Inner South Head and Middle Head, no remuneration whatever will be allowed.

9. In construing the two previous rules, due regard will be paid to the state of the weather and all the circumstances of the case; and when any exceptional cases occur, they will be dealt with on their special merits.

10. Should, however, a vessel arrive above the line of Inner South Head and Middle Head without receiving the services of a pilot, and it be proved that the vessel made proper signals for a pilot, and no pilot intercepted her outside of this line, the pilot staff shall be mulct in twice the amount fixed by rule 6; and this penalty shall be made up by an equal deduction from each pilot's monthly earnings.

11. The pilot who brought a vessel in will be entitled to take her to sea, and he will be paid for his services according to the rates prescribed by rule 6, on production of the usual certificate. When a vessel orders a pilot, notice will be sent from the office as usual, and should the proper pilot not be able to go to her at the appointed time, the first pilot who gets on board shall take her to sea. In the case of a vessel that arrived without a pilot, the pilot who had the least number of ships during the previous month will be appointed to take her to sea, subject, however, to the foregoing condition; the Signal Master being under instructions to hoist the ensign as a signal that a sea-going vessel requires a pilot, the proper pilot not being on his way to her.

12. Under this system it is necessary that pilots carry their licenses with them.

13. All vessels must, as heretofore (except those having powder, which are to be taken to Neutral Bay), be brought up as near to Sydney as practicable; and they will not be considered out of sea pilots' water until anchored above a line between Careening Point and Garden Island.

14. A Pilot having once taken charge of a vessel, must not leave her until she is safely anchored, or given a proper offing, as the case may be, without the written permission of the master, or the usual pilot's certificate.

15. Pilots are bound to the strictest observance of, and will be responsible for carrying out, the Quarantine and other existing laws and regulations.

16. Pilots detained in Quarantine will be paid £1 per diem; 8s. of which will be charged to the vessel, in accordance with the Act 3 Wm. IV, No. 6, sec. 16.

17. A coxswain of one of the pilots' boats will be paid 10s. a month for looking after the life-boat, and the pilots and their crews will be required to serve in her in case of necessity.

(FORM OF CERTIFICATE.)

Sea Pilot's Certificate.

NOTICE.—Complaint against the Pilot must be lodged in writing with the Superintendent, within seven days from the date of neglect complained of.

I certify that Mr. _____ (*Pilot*) piloted the (*ship*) _____
(*into or out of*) the Harbour of Port Jackson, and performed his duty
to my satisfaction.

Draught

Tonnage

Bearings' and distance to be taken by the Master of the vessel { North Head
Macquarie Light-house ...
Hornby Light-house

I also certify that he has delivered a copy of the Port Regulations, and that there is *no Gunpowder* on board.

_____ Master.

_____ Date.

No. 8.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 July, 1864.

WITH reference to the advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, dated 4th July, notice is hereby given, that the time for receipt of Tenders for the purchase, separately or collectively, of the undermentioned boats, has been extended to noon of Thursday, the 21st instant.

Lot 3, consisting of four Whaleboats, of the following dimensions:—

“ No. 2,” 32 feet in length.

“ No. 3,” 31 feet 8 inches in length.

“ No. 1,” 30 feet 5 inches in length.

Small boat, 22 feet 2 inches in length.

Each having masts, sails, oars, &c., complete.

Lot 4, consisting of three unservicable boats, which can be inspected at the Boat Shed, Circular Quay.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Pilots, &c.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 9.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS, to UNDER SECRETARY
FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 19 July, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, and the subsequent correspondence relating to the introduction of the Competitive Pilotage System at this port, I now do myself the honor to report that the Honorable the Treasurer's instructions have been fully carried out, and that system was duly initiated on the morning of the 15th instant, by the withdrawal of the pilot schooners, which are now at their moorings, for public inspection, off the Government Boat-shed.

Everything necessary has been done to give the new system a fair start.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

No. 10.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS, to UNDER SECRETARY
FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 19 July, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of this day's date, reporting the introduction of the Competitive Pilotage System, I do myself the honor to revert to the paragraphs of your letter of the 14th ultimo, intimating to me that my salary will be reduced from the 1st instant, from £650, as voted by the Legislative Assembly, to £500 per annum.

As this is a matter affecting me very materially, I beg that I may be excused in pointing out to the Honorable the Treasurer that, by the remodelling of this establishment, my duties are in no way diminished; but on the contrary, are, from the fact of the reduction in the Harbour Staff, increased, and become more responsible.

Having this in view, therefore, as well as the fact that, by the recasting of the department, I am the only officer whose salary will have been reduced, I trust that the Honorable the Treasurer will see fit to recommend the Executive Council to restore me my original salary, and thus place me in the position for which I was induced to leave the Royal Navy.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

No. 11.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. SIR J. YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned, appointed as a Committee at a public meeting of Shipowners, Merchants, Underwriters, and others interested in Shipping, held on the 10th inst., at the Exchange, Sydney;—J. L. Montefiore, Esq., in the Chair,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That at the said meeting it was resolved,—

- 1st. That the changes recently introduced into the Pilot Service, by reverting to the *open shore boat system*, are highly inexpedient, and detrimental to the shipping interests of this Port.
- 2nd. That this meeting deprecates the contemplated sale of the pilot boats, recently acquired at so great an expense, and is of opinion that a well arranged and efficient system of outside pilot boats is indispensable for the safety and protection of life and property.
- 3rd. That a Petition embodying these resolutions, and praying that the necessary steps be taken to establish an *efficient outside Pilot Service*, be addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draw up and present it, viz.:—Hon. R. Towns, J. L. Montefiore, J. S. Willis, Cha. Smith, and George King, Esquires.

Your Memorialists respectfully crave your Excellency's consideration to the following reasons for granting the prayer of their Memorial:—

- 1st. That the great advantage to ships approaching the Harbour, from receiving a pilot in the offing, can only be attained by an *outside service*.

2nd.

- 2nd. That ships incur very great danger by approaching near enough to receive pilots from *shore boats*.
- 3rd. That under the system now reverted to, ships not only approach, but continually enter the Heads before receiving a pilot.
- 4th. That an immense mass of evidence was taken before a Parliamentary Committee in 1861, *unanimously* in favour of an *outside service* with *decked* vessels, and condemnatory of the open *shore boat system*.
- 5th. That facts were disclosed in the said evidence, shewing the great danger that had been incurred, and the many hair-breadth escapes which vessels had had under the former system.
- 6th. That the Light, Pilot, and Navigation Board had previously strongly and unanimously reported in 1857, and again in 1858, in favour of an *outside service*.
- 7th. That the value of cargoes of vessels passing through the Heads annually is upwards of *twelve millions* sterling; the tonnage of shipping about *five hundred thousand* each way, representing a value of about *ten millions* sterling; that thus upwards of twenty millions sterling in value passes the Heads annually in charge of the pilots.
- 8th. That considering the magnitude of the property at stake, the service should be rendered thoroughly efficient.
- 9th. That the *tax* which vessels pay for pilotage would defray the expense of an *efficient outside service*; while now not only shipowners are called upon to pay a *heavy tax* for work imperfectly performed, but very often pilotage is paid when vessels are altogether independent of pilot service, having entered the Heads, and abreast or past the Sow and Pigs.

Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency, in *Council*, will take such steps as may be necessary for establishing a thoroughly efficient outside service, and

Your Memorialists will ever pray,—

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.
R. TOWNS.
CH. SMITH.
G. KING.
J. S. WILLIS.

No. 12.

SCHEDULE of Tenders for the purchase collectively or separately, of Lot 1, consisting of the Pilot Schooner "Sea Witch," "No. 1," and Lot 2, consisting of Pilot Schooner "No. 2," received at this Office, in pursuance of Notice dated 4th July, 1864, which Tenders were opened on the 15th August, 1864, in presence of the undersigned.

No.	Name of Tenderer.	Rate.	Remarks.
1	Michael Dunn, per R. T. Ford } & Co. }	£1,000 nett cash.	For "Sea Witch."
2	G. A. Lloyd & Co.	£700 nett cash.	do.

The tender of Mr. Dunn being the higher, and his offer considered a fair one, is recommended for acceptance.

The Treasury,
15th August, /64.

HENRY LANE.

Approved—G. E.—15/8/64.

FRANCIS HIXSON,
W. A. DUNCAN.
GEORGE F. WISE.
P. L. CLOETE.
L. I. BRENNAND.

There not being any offer for Lot 2, we recommend that fresh tenders be invited for its sale.

FRANCIS HIXSON.
W. A. DUNCAN.
P. L. CLOETE.
GEORGE F. WISE,
L. I. BRENNAND.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 1 in No. 12.]

Circular Quay, Sydney,
13 August, 1864.

SIR,

I beg to tender the sum of £1,000 nett cash, for the pilot schooner "Sea Witch," her iron ballast, sails, and general inventory of stores, being the same on examination as per specification, shewn to me, in the Port Office.

I have, &c.,

MICHAEL DUNN,
Per R. T. FORD, & Co.,
Agents.

In all, two tenders, opened on 15th August, 1864.

HENRY LANE.

FRANCIS HIXSON.
W. A. DUNCAN.
GEORGE F. WISE.
P. L. CLOETE.
L. I. BRENNAND.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 12.]

Sydney, 15 August, 1864.

SIR,

We beg hereby to tender for the purchase of the Government pilot schooner "Sea Witch," the sum of Seven hundred Pounds sterling, nett cash, (say £700) and shall be prepared, if this tender is accepted, to complete the purchase at any time you may select.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE A. LLOYD & Co.
Per EDWARD RUSSELL.

No. 13.

MR. JOHN CUTHBERT to TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Sydney, 16 August, 1864.

SIR,

In answer to your question, I consider the "Sea Witch" worth as she now stands, £800.

I am, &c.,

JOHN CUTHBERT.

No. 14.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBORS, &c.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 August, 1864.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, that Messrs. Ford and Co., as agents for Mr. Dunn, have paid the sum of One thousand pounds into the Treasury, on account of the purchase of the Pilot Schooner "Sea Witch," and to request that you will be good enough to deliver the vessel to Messrs. Ford and Co. upon their application.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

Vessel delivered, receipt enclosed.—FRANCIS HIXON.—19/8/64.

Sydney, 19 August, 1864.

Received from the Superintendent of Pilots, the Pilot Schooner "Sea Witch," fully equipped and found in accordance with the Inventory referred to in advertisement of sale, and exhibited in the Superintendent's Office.

MICHAEL DUNN.

No. 15.

No. 15.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, ESQ., THE HON.
B. TOWNS, ESQ., M.L.C., AND OTHERS SIGNING THE MEMORIAL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 August, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to inform you that your Memorial, on the part of certain Shipowners, Merchants, and others interested in Shipping, presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 12th instant, has had the careful consideration of the Government, who see no reason to alter the arrangements which they have made for the economical and efficient performance of the Pilot Service of Port Jackson.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 16.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 August, 1864.*

WITH reference to the advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, dated 4th and 14th July, notice is hereby given that the time for the receipt of Tenders for purchase of, separately or collectively, lots 2 and 3, has been extended to noon of Thursday, the 15th September next.

Lot 2, consisting of Pilot Schooner "No. 2," of the following description:—

Tonnage—59 tons register.
Rig—fore and aft schooner.
Draught—9 feet 6 inches, in ballast trim.

This vessel was built in Sydney, in 1863, expressly for the Pilot Service, and is fully equipped and rigged for the purpose.

Lot 3, consisting of four Whale-boats, of the following dimensions:—

"No. 2," 32 feet in length.
"No. 3," 31 feet 8 inches in length.
"No. 1," 30 feet 5 inches in length.
Small boat, 22 feet 2 inches in length.

Each having masts, sails, oars, &c., complete.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of Superintendent of Pilots, &c.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 17.

MEMORANDUM.

It is reported to the Treasurer that, owing to combination amongst the Pilots, the object of the Government, in reverting to the competitive system, is defeated, inasmuch as inward-bound vessels are now boarded by the Pilots in regular rotation.

The Superintendent will, at once, inquire into and report upon this matter; and he will submit a statement of services rendered by the Pilots, *in the order of dates*, since the 15th ultimo, shewing the name of the Pilot by whom each service was rendered.

HENRY LANE.

*Treasury,
17 August, 1864.*

No. 18.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOTS, to UNDER SECRETARY
FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 18 August, 1864.*

I HAVE no direct evidence of combination amongst the Pilots, although I believe combination exists, as I reported verbally to the Honorable the Treasurer some two or three weeks ago; and although there is no proof of regular rotation in boarding inward-bound vessels, yet each Pilot appears to have about the same number.

On

PILOT SERVICE OF PORT JACKSON.

17

On inquiry at the South Head Signal Station, when I was last there, I found that not more than one Pilot had gone after the same ship in the day time. There is no doubt of a combination during the night, inasmuch as one Pilot goes to the hill to look-out, and, on seeing a ship requiring a Pilot, makes a signal to a brother Pilot on board the Light-vessel, in precisely the same manner as that in which the rotation system was carried on. This I also mentioned to the Minister, as he will no doubt remember.

With regard to the object of the Government being defeated in the manner reported, I consider that to be impossible if the regulations are adhered to; and the only case in which any complaint has come to me, or in which a vessel was not boarded at a proper limit, was the one of the "Royal Albert," which I brought under the Minister's notice.

I enclose the information ordered, also particulars of payments made to each Pilot last month.

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 18.]

CERTIFICATES granted to Sea Pilots for Vessels which arrived after the 15th ultimo.

1864.			PILOTS' NUMBER.
July 17	Madras, R.M.S.S.	Mr. Walsh	6
" 18	Onward	" Shanks	5
" 18	Georgina Smith	" Gibson	4
" 19	Greyhound	" Jenkins	1
" 20	Joan Cunllo	" Robinson	3
" 20	St. Joseph	" Fullerton	2
" 21	Filomele	" Gibson	4
" 23	Wallabi	" Walsh	6
" 23	You Yangs	" Shanks	5
" 24	Naomi	" Jenkins	1
" 25	Calidonienne	" Fullerton	2
" 29	Adelaide Baker	" Robinson	3
Aug. 1	Coya	" Gibson	4
" 2	Spray of the Ocean	" Shanks	5
" 3	Glencaple	" Jenkins	1
" 3	Lalla Rookh	" Walsh	6
" 5	Mary Nicholson	" Robinson	3
" 6	Rangoon	" Fullerton	2
" 6	Maid of Judah	" Gibson	4
" 6	Star of Eve	" Shanks	5
" 7	Cloian	" Robinson	3
" 7	Pakeha	" Walsh	6
" 7	Ellesmere	" Jenkins	1
" 8	Breadalbane	" Fullerton	2
" 9	Royal Albert	" Gibson	4
" 16	Gem	" Shanks	5
" 17	Neraide	" Walsh	6

[Enclosure 2 in No. 18.]

THE following Payments were made to the Sea Pilots for their Services, from the 15th to 31st July last, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Jenkins	22	12	8
" Fullerton	32	13	6
" Robinson	35	6	10
" Gibson	17	14	0
" Shanks	17	5	6
" Walsh	20	1	0
Total	£145	13	6

No. 19.

SCHEDULE of Tenders for the purchase of, separately or collectively, lot 2, consisting of Pilot Schooner No. 2, and lot 3, consisting of Four Whale-boats of different dimensions, were received at this office, in pursuance of Treasury Notice dated 17th August, 1864, which Tenders were opened on the 15th September, 1864, in the presence of the undersigned.

No.	Name of Tenderer.	Rate.	Remarks.

The box produced, and no tender found therein. As the Board understand that an offer of £1,500 has been made for the Pilot Schooner No. 2, by Commodore Wiseman, and as they are of opinion that a more favourable offer is not likely to be made, they recommend that the same be accepted.

We also recommend that the whale-boats be brought up to Sydney, and disposed of by public auction.

The Treasury,
15 September, 1864.

W. A. DUNCAN.
P. L. CLOETE.
JNO. R. MYHILL.
GEORGE F. WISE.
L. I. BRENNAND.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 19.]

Sir William Wiseman has certainly expressed his intention to me of purchasing this vessel for the Governor of New Zealand, and I know he has written to New Zealand on the subject, but has, as yet, received no reply. I have no positive knowledge of what Sir William's offer will be, but certainly consider the schooner worth the reserve price put on her—namely, £1,890. I hear, too, that by next mail an extra assistant is coming out for Captain Sidney, which will perhaps necessitate his wanting the schooner, irrespective of what he has done concerning the "Salamander." Two or three gentlemen have twice been to look at the vessel lately, who have some wish to purchase a suitable vessel for proceeding to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Under these circumstances, the matter had better perhaps remain in abeyance for the present.

I consider that the recommendation with respect to the boats should be approved of.

24 September, 1864.

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

The boats may again be advertised.—G.E.—26/9/64.

Draft advertisement herewith.—F.H.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 19.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 September, 1864.

With reference to the advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, dated 4th July and subsequently, notice is hereby given, that the time for the receipt of Tenders for purchase, separately or collectively, of the boats specified in lot 3, has been extended to noon of Tuesday, the 25th October next.

Lot 3, consisting of four whale-boats of the following dimensions:—

- "No. 2," 32 feet in length.
- "No. 3," 31 feet 8 inches in length.
- "No. 1," 30 feet 5 inches in length.
- Small boat, 22 feet 2 inches in length.

Each having masts, sails, oars, &c., complete.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of Superintendent of Pilots, &c.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 20.

MEMORANDUM.—The Superintendent has, on several occasions, spoken favourably of the new arrangements for piloting vessels into and out of Port Jackson.

As, on the 30th instant, he will have had experience of the new system for two and a half months, the Treasurer directs him to submit, *as soon as possible after that date*, a formal Report of its working, illustrated by such particulars as prove the practical success of the system.

HENRY LANE.

23 September, 1864.

No. 21.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, LIGHTS, AND HARBOURS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR,
FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 30 September, 1864.*

It appears to me that the most explanatory way of answering the Treasury Minute of the 23rd instant, will be by submitting a plan of the entrance to the Harbour, illustrating each position at which ships have been boarded by the pilots since the present system was initiated.

The positions shew that, with but three exceptions, vessels have been boarded at fair and reasonable distances from the entrance.

No official complaint has been made against the system, and I consider it to be working well. There have, however, been two cases where indorsements reflecting on the system were made on the pilot's certificate, by the masters of the ships, namely, the "Royal Albert" and the "Whitehall"; but as both of them came in in heavy weather, probably a pilot could not have boarded them in better positions under any system.

The "Royal Albert" was delayed off the port a long time (not having a pilot on board) in consequence of there being insufficient water for her to take the port until the tide had risen, and because her jib stay was adrift, and the captain was anxious to have it refitted before bearing up.

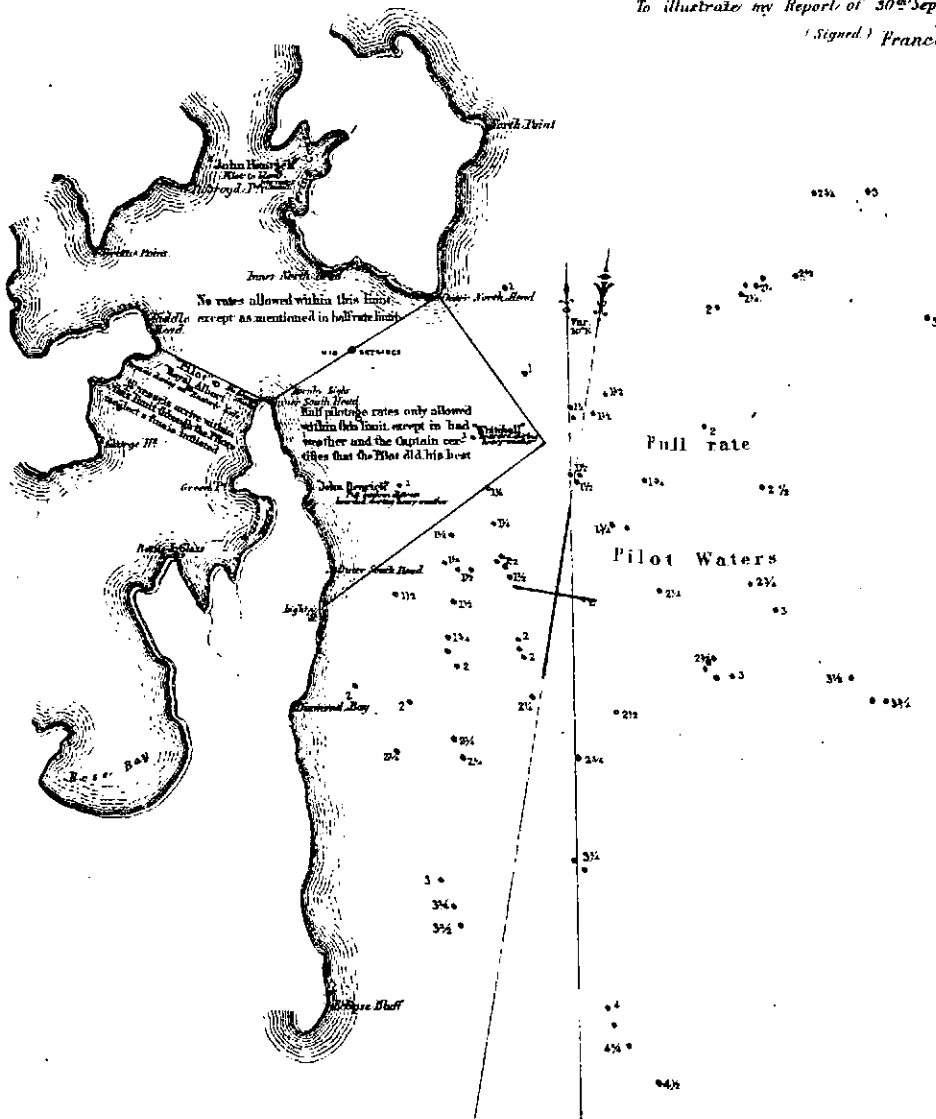
FRANCIS HIXSON,
Superintendent.

A CHART
SHOWING THE POSITIONS AT WHICH INWARD BOUND VESSELS
 have been boarded under the
COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

The figures indicate the distance in Miles from the Mid entrance

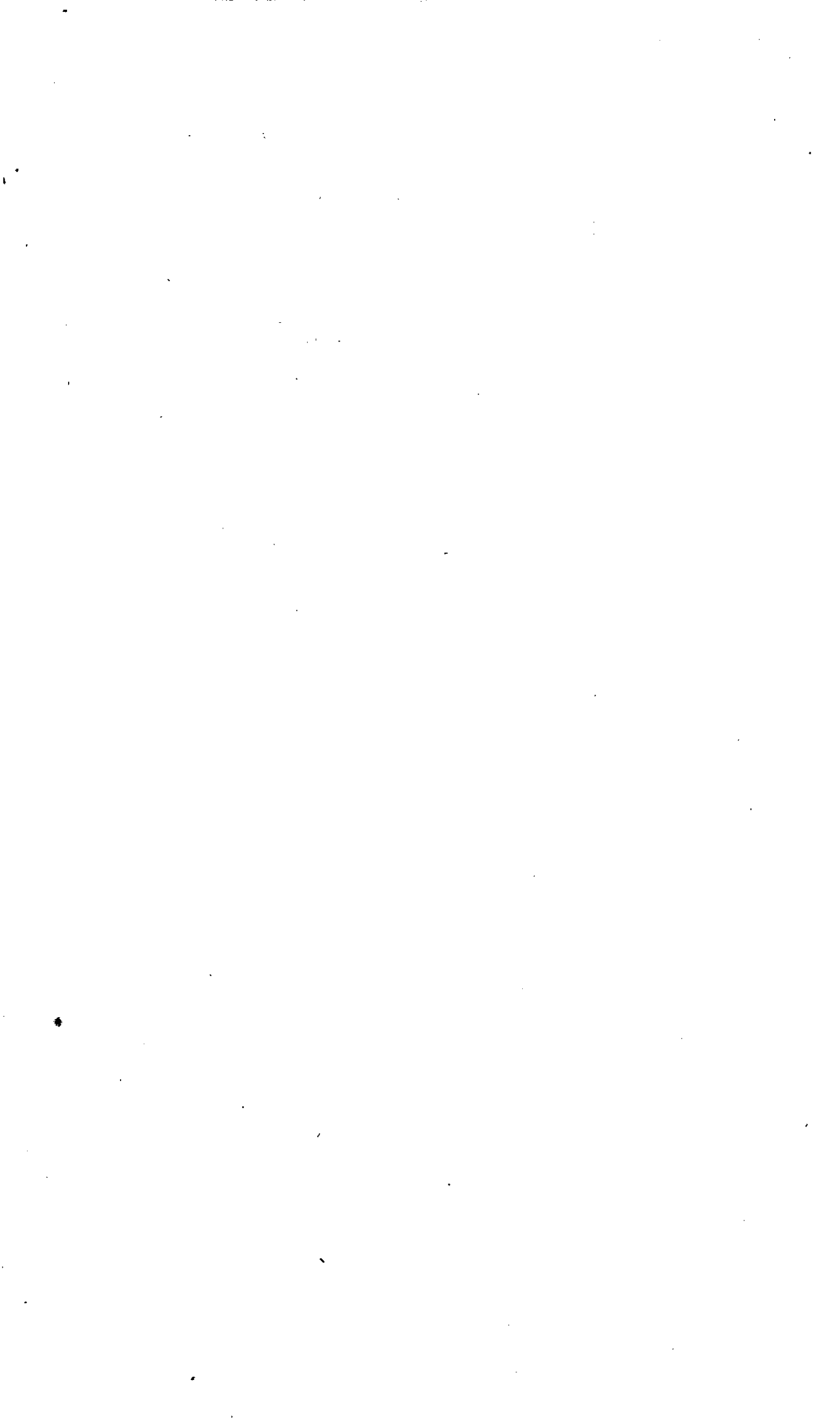
To illustrate my Report of 30th Sept 1866

(Signed) Francis Huxson.



Scale of 2 Sea Miles

*Surveyor General's Office,
 Sydney, October 1866*



1864.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
INCREASED POSTAGE.

(ON LETTERS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.
 —

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INCREASED POSTAGE.

No. 1.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(Circular.)

Downing-street,
26 January, 1864.

11 January, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that on and after the 1st of July next, the postage on letters despatched from this country to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, *viâ* Southampton, will be raised to 1s. the half-ounce letter, and *viâ* Marseilles, to 1s. 4d., together with some other minor changes.

You will be good enough to lay this communication before your Responsible Advisers, for their consideration, and also in order that these changes may become publicly known.

I have, &c.,
NEWCASTLE.

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]

THE RIGHT HONORABLE F. PEEL to SIR F. ROGERS.

Treasury Chambers,
11 January, 1864.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that the Postmaster General has called the attention of this Board to the question of raising the postage on letters to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, with a view to diminish the loss at present sustained in this service; and my Lords concur with His Lordship in opinion that steps should be taken for this purpose.

I am to observe, that the increase from 6d. to 1s. the half-ounce, which took effect more than six months ago, in the charge upon letters between this country and the West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal—these last Colonies, like those in Australia, with a considerable emigrant population—has had a very satisfactory result.

The Cape service, which at the lower rate of postage, and the greater amount of subsidy paid, was until then attended with great loss, is now self-supporting; whilst the loss sustained in the service to and from the West Indies has been greatly reduced, very little diminution of correspondence having followed the increase in the rate of postage.

My Lords have every reason to believe that similar satisfactory results would attend an augmentation in the rate of postage on letters to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; and they therefore request that the Duke of Newcastle will inform the Governments of those Colonies that, on 1st July next, the postage on all letters despatched from this country to those Colonies *viâ* Southampton will be raised to 1s. the half-ounce letter, and the postage on letters sent *viâ* Marseilles will be raised to 1s. 4d. the half-ounce letter; but that at the same time, with a view to relief being afforded to the correspondence of the poorer class of emigrants, the postage on letters conveyed by private ship will be reduced to 4d. the half-ounce letter.

My Lords further request that the Duke of Newcastle will, in making this communication to the Governments of the respective Colonies, observe to them, that each Colony will be at liberty to alter, to such extent as it may think proper, the postage on letters despatched to or through the United Kingdom.

I am to state, further, that my Lords propose that simultaneously with the raising of the postage on letters to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, the scale of weight should be modified, and made to correspond with the scale recently adopted in respect of letters exchanged with the British West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, &c. Under this amended scale, one rate of postage will be charged for each half-ounce that a letter may weigh; so that a letter weighing more than an ounce, but not more than one and a half ounce, will be charged three rates of postage; a letter weighing more than two ounces, but not more than two and a half ounces, four rates of postage, instead of five and six rates respectively, as under the existing scale of progression.

It will, however, be for the Colonial Post Offices to decide whether they will adopt these changes with regard to letters despatched to or through the United Kingdom or not, as they may feel disposed.

I am, &c.,
F. PEEL.

No. 2.

INCREASED POSTAGE.

3

No. 2.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
15 April, 1864.*

THE Treasurer submits to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating that, on and after the 1st of July next, the postage on letters despatched from the United Kingdom to this Colony, *via* Southampton, will be raised to 1s. the half-ounce, and *via* Marseilles to 1s. 4d. the half-ounce; and that, at the same time, the scale of weights will be so far modified as that one rate of postage will thenceforth be charged for each half-ounce that a letter may weigh; and further, that, with a view to meet the circumstances of the poorer class of emigrants, the postage of letters per private ship will be reduced to 4d. the half-ounce.

With reference thereto, the Treasurer recommends that the scale of charges, as thus altered, be adopted in respect of letters despatched from New South Wales to the United Kingdom, and that the alteration take place on the same date, *viz.*, the 1st of July, 1864.

The Postmaster General estimates that an additional postal revenue of upwards of £4,000 would be collected under the proposed arrangement.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute, 64/18, 18 April, 1864.—Confirmed, 19 May, 1864.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the subject herein set forth, approve of the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, with reference to the increase of postage on letters between this Colony and Great Britain; and advise that the changes proposed by the Home Government, as set forth in the accompanying communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, be approved, and take effect from the 1st July next, as herein recommended.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

24 May, 1864.

Approved—J. Y.

No. 3.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 28 March, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR,

Referring to our conversation regarding the probable result, &c., of doubling the postage on letters despatched hence by the mail contract ships of the P. and O. Company, I have gone over the 18 Vic., No. 17, and believe that the first section of such Act gives the necessary authority, and that the third section of the same Act leaves such authority intact.

I enclose a return of the number of letters, &c., despatched by the mail steamers during 1863, excluding, in the absence of detailed information, letters, &c., transmitted to the sister Colonies, but including those sent beyond Western Australia, to India, China, &c.

This return gives, on the number of letters so despatched, a postal revenue of £6,424 6s. 6d., but I am assured, by those capable of judging, that the actual revenue, thence derivable (some of the letters being very heavy) is not less than double, or £12,848 13s. If this be again doubled, for double postage, the result is £25,697 6s.

But I am satisfied that the correspondence will decrease, and that letters will go more by private ships.

If I deduct one-third for such diminution, I arrive at a postal revenue from this source of £17,131 17s. 4d., being an increase on the previous postal revenue on that head of £4,283 4s. 4d.

My estimate is rather under than over the mark, as my calculations are based on the returns of *last* year.

Faithfully, &c.,
W. H. CHRISTIE.

[Enclosure

INCREASED POSTAGE.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

RETURN of the Actual number of Letters despatched from New South Wales, by P. and O. Company's Contract Steamers, to places beyond the Australian Colonies, during the year 1863.

MONTH.	LETTERS.	BOOKS.	NEWSPAPERS.
January	19,548	406	22,679
February	19,368	287	28,599
March	19,976	245	25,127
April	24,538	224	27,577
May	23,144	336	29,868
June	21,804	281	27,757
July	21,172	187	22,901
August	23,113	397	27,213
September	23,103	282	25,093
October	23,234	261	23,687
November	17,530	289	19,621
December	20,343	408	21,512
TOTAL.....	256,973	3,553	296,634

The Revenue from the above number of letters, at the rate of 6d. per letter, would be	£	s.	d.
Add for letters more than single	6,424	6	6
Total	12,848	13	0
Add same for double postage	12,848	13	0
Total Revenue, without deduction	25,697	6	0
Take off one-third for lessened correspondence.....	8,565	15	4
Gives an estimated actual total of	17,131	17	4

No. 4.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 May, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has entered into the following arrangements with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, in reference to the Rates of Postage to be charged, from and after the 1st day of July next, upon letters transmitted by post from any part of the Colony to and through the United Kingdom, and therefrom to and through the Colony, and the same are hereby published for general information.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

RATES of Postage chargeable on letters despatched from the United Kingdom to this Colony by Mail Contract Steamers, and on letters despatched from this Colony to the United Kingdom by Mail Contract Steamers, viz. :—

WEIGHT.	VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	VIA MARSEILLES.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 4
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	2 0	2 8
Exceeding 1 oz., and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 0	4 0
Exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 2 ozs.	4 0	5 4
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0	1 4

With a view to meet the circumstances of parties desirous to take advantage of cheaper rates, the postage chargeable on letters despatched from the United Kingdom to this Colony by private ships, and on letters despatched from this Colony to the United Kingdom by private ships, will be reduced to 4d. the half-ounce, on and from the same date.

The new rates of postage to the United Kingdom will necessitate an alteration in the charge payable upon all letters despatched from New South Wales to Colonies and Foreign Countries *via* the United Kingdom.

The exact rates of postage chargeable on letters of this class on and from the 1st July next, will be specified in the New South Wales Postal Guide for that month.

INCREASED POSTAGE.

5

No. 5.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 1 July, 1864.*

MY DEAR SIR,

The letters transmitted by the next English Mail *ought* to bear the increased postage rates.

It has been usual hitherto, to allow the Postmaster General some discretion as to not carrying out the regulations with extreme rigour, the first month of the change.

There are a large number of under-stamped letters now in the General Post Office, addressed to and through the United Kingdom.

With your sanction, I propose sending on these and all other letters so circumstanced, *without* returning them to the writers, this month, and this month only.

It will be necessary to keep strictly secret this decision—should you sanction it—as *all* parties will otherwise take advantage of it.

Waiting your instructions,—

Faithfully yours,

W. H. CHRISTIE.

No. 6.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., to SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.
(No. 53.)*Government House,
Sydney, 20 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch, of date January 26th, 1864, with reference to the increase of postage on letters from the United Kingdom to this Colony.

2. I duly submitted this despatch to my responsible advisers, and beg to enclose a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council, from which you will perceive that it has been decided to adopt the new scale of charges on letters despatched from this Colony to the United Kingdom. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st July next.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 7.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.
(Circular.)*Downing-street,
26 July, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to my predecessor's circular despatch of the 26th of January last, I have the honor to transmit for your information, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that their Lordships have approved the suspension, for the present, of the directions by which the postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand was raised from sixpence to one shilling the half-ounce, and the postage on letters sent by private ships was reduced to four-pence the half-ounce.

26 July, 1864.

I have, &c.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure in No. 7.]

*Treasury Chambers,
26 July, 1864.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that their Lordships have approved of the suspension, for the present, of the directions contained in the warrant of the 7th of May last, by which the postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand was raised from sixpence to one shilling the half-ounce letter, and the postage on letters sent by private ship was reduced to four-pence the half-ounce; the suspension being without prejudice to the power of their Lordships to alter the rates of postage on letters from this country, as they may see fit; and the object of it, that if a second monthly mail should be about to be established, the two measures of raising the postage and doubling the communication may, if it should be thought expedient, come into operation at the same time.

I have, &c.,

F. PEEL.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

No. 8.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
19 September, 1864.*

THE Government of this Colony having accepted the proposition of the Imperial Authorities, as to an increased rate of postage per mail steamers, to and from the United Kingdom, to commence on 1st July,—and this acceptance having been formally communicated by His Excellency the Governor, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 20th June,—it is considered undesirable to alter the decision of this Government, until the Home Government are in possession of His Excellency's Despatch above adverted to; and, until it is known how far the action of this Government, as stated in said despatch, may affect the decision of the Imperial Government, as to the temporary suspension, or otherwise, of the increased rate from the United Kingdom to the Colonies.

G. E.,
Treasurer.

No. 9.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., to SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 79.)

*Government House,
Sydney, 21 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular despatch, of date July 26th, 1864, transmitting the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that their Lordships have approved of the suspension, for the present, of the directions contained in the Warrant of the 7th May last, by which certain alterations were made in the rates of postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

2. I lost no time in laying these papers before my responsible advisers, for their consideration, and I beg to enclose a copy of a Minute prepared by the Colonial Treasurer, which conveys their views. You will perceive that, for the present, it is proposed to adhere to the higher scale of charges which was forwarded to you under cover of my despatch No. 53, of date June 20th, 1864.

I have, &c.,
JOHN YOUNG.

No. 10.

RETURN shewing the Number of Letters despatched to and through the United Kingdom, by Contract Packets and by Private Ships, during the Quarters ended 30th September, 1863, and 30th September, 1864, respectively.

Quarter ended 30 September.	Number of Letters by Contract Packets.	Number of Letters by Private Ships.
1863	63,383	150
1864	51,356	2,438

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 8 October, 1864.*

W. H. CHRISTIE,
Postmaster General.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW POST OFFICE.
(EXTENSION OF BUILDING SITE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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NEW POST OFFICE.

No. 1.

COLONIAL TREASURER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
14 November, 1863.*

THE sum of £40,000 was voted by Parliament in 1854 "for the erection of a new General Post Office," and £3,500 has since been expended in the erection of a temporary office, leaving £36,500 unappropriated.

The Treasurer now proposes to purchase, if obtainable at a reasonable price, the allotment of land in Pitt-street, which extends to the rear of the old Post Office, in order that the projected building may be accessible both from George and Pitt Streets.

This, he considers, would be a very great convenience, as he would be enabled to open a public street through, on the principle of a covered arcade; whereas, at present, the only passage, for the whole distance from King-street to Hunter-street, is "Mort's Entry," traffic through which is only allowed on sufferance.

He, therefore, requests authority to negotiate the purchase of the land in question, out of the balance of the abovenamed vote.

G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 63/42, 16 Nov., 1863.—Confirmed, 23 Nov., 1863.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the propositions of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, relative to the purchase of the allotment of land extending to Pitt-street, at the rear of the General Post Office, approve of the same, and advise that he be authorized to negotiate the purchase of the said land, if obtainable at a reasonable price, in order that certain arrangements, for the public convenience, may be carried out.

They further advise that the price of the said land be provided for out of the balance of the vote of £40,000 "for the erection of a new Post Office."

Approved, J.Y.—24 Nov., /63.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 2.

COLONIAL TREASURER to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
9 August, 1864.*

SOON after the present Treasurer took office, his attention was called to plans that had been prepared of the General Post Office, proposed to be erected on the site of the old building.

The land forming this site, has a frontage to George-street of 82 feet by a depth of 170 feet, extending backwards to the western side of the Tank Stream.

The plans, referred to, were made by the late Colonial Architect, with the design that the new Post Office should cover the whole of the site, giving access to the building and premises from *George-street only*.

The Treasurer was impressed, at the time, with a sense of the disadvantage to the public of having but *one* street frontage, and that of limited extent, to a building of such great importance as the General Post Office of this Colony.

The allotment in the rear of the Post Office site has a frontage to *Pitt-street*, and runs back to the eastern side of the Tank Stream.

This allotment is divided into two unequal parts—the larger belonging to Mr. John Reeve, now in London—and the smaller to Mrs. Esther Hughes, of Sydney. Neither portion is occupied by buildings.

In order, therefore, to secure the great public convenience of an *additional* approach to the proposed new Post Office from Pitt-street (as well as from George-street), the Treasurer opened negotiations with Captain Pockley, the agent for Mr. Reeve, and with Mrs. Hughes, through Messrs. Mort & Co. The accompanying letter from Captain Pockley will shew the result of the negotiation, as to the land belonging to Mr. John Reeve. But the Treasurer has the pleasure to report to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that, through the assistance of Messrs. Mort & Co., he has been enabled to make purchase of the portion that belonged to Mrs. Esther Hughes. This portion has a frontage to Pitt-street of 36 feet, and a depth to the Tank Stream of 170 feet.

The

The price offered, under authority of Executive Minute, 63-42, 23 November, 1863, and accepted by the vendor, is (£125) one hundred and twenty-five pounds per foot frontage to Pitt-street, which the Treasurer, looking at the great public advantage, secured by the purchase, considers a reasonable price.

The terms are "Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, to be paid to Mort & Co., as agents for Mrs. Hughes, on the signing of the contract. The residue of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on completion of conveyance."

The deposit of £1,125 has been paid.

The land forming the northern boundary of the Post Office allotments also belongs to Mrs. Hughes. Of this land she consents to give up 16 feet, on condition that the Government give up 16 feet of the old allotment from George-street to the Tank Stream, and 16 feet of their new purchase from Pitt-street down to the Tank Stream, thereby making a street or lane 32 feet wide throughout, from George-street to Pitt-street, and connecting these important streets at a central and convenient point in the long and hitherto unbroken line of private buildings, extending between King and Hunter Streets.

Besides this great public accommodation, the Government will have secured a frontage for the proposed new Post Office of 20 feet to Pitt-street, as well as of 340 feet to the lane—an arrangement that will admit of the Money Order and Telegraph Offices being included in the same building with the Post Office; for 20 feet of the George-street frontage, with a depth of 110 feet, may be given from the southern part of the old allotment, to the Money Order Office; an adjoining space, of the same dimensions—20 feet by 110 feet—may be applied to the use of the Telegraph Office, and the remaining frontage to George-street, 26 feet, together with the continuous frontage to the lane, 340 feet, and the frontage to Pitt-street, 20 feet, may be appropriated to the new Post Office.

The proposed disposal of the ground will be best understood by reference to the accompanying diagram.

For the present, the new buildings will not be extended beyond the site of the old Post Office.

The amount voted in 1854, under 18 Vict., No. 35, for building a new Post Office, was £40,000. Out of this was defrayed the expense of erecting the temporary building in Wynyard Square, amounting to £3,498 14s. 6d., leaving, for the purchase of the additional land and for the building, £36,501 5s. 6d.

As, from the extension of the site and the consequent alteration of arrangements, the plans already prepared are now quite unsuitable, the Treasurer recommends that immediate steps be taken to procure new plans in accordance with the enlarged area, and new and more extensive frontage.

G. BAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/31, 10 August, 1864.—Confirmed, 17 August, 1864.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the various circumstances herein set forth by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, relative to the extended site and consequent alteration of arrangements in connexion with the proposed new General Post Office, advise that immediate steps be taken to procure new plans in accordance with the extended area, and new and enlarged frontage.

Approved, J.Y.—18 Aug., /64.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 3.

ROBT. F. POCKLEY, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

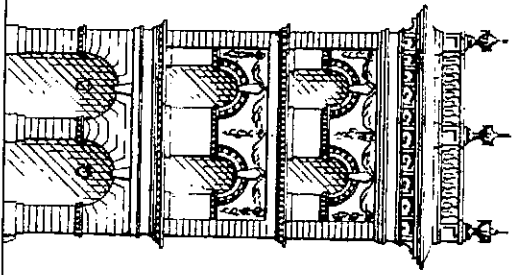
*Lamb's Wharf,
Sydney, 28 July, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith the plan of the land in Pitt-street, which the Honorable the Treasurer lent me to aid me in defining the boundaries of the piece which he stated he was desirous of having placed under offer of sale to the Government.

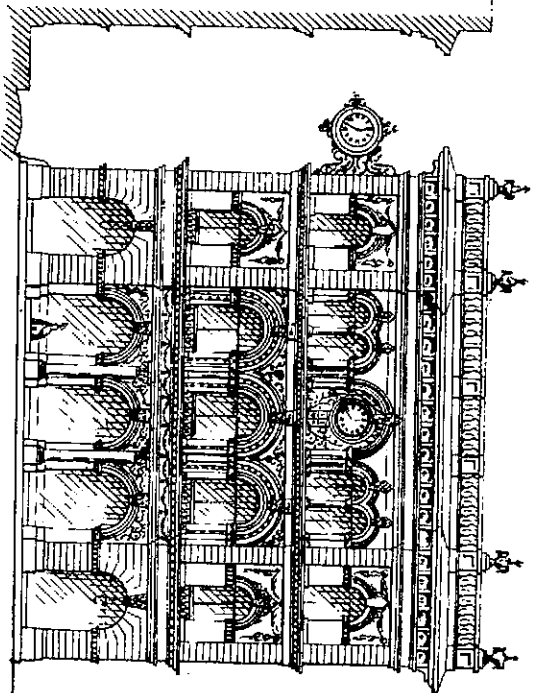
In reply to the Honorable the Treasurer's communications, respecting the land in question, I beg to request that you will inform that Minister that the extent of the land required by the Government is not large enough to be worth portioning off the block, and that I decline offering it for sale at present.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. F. POCKLEY.

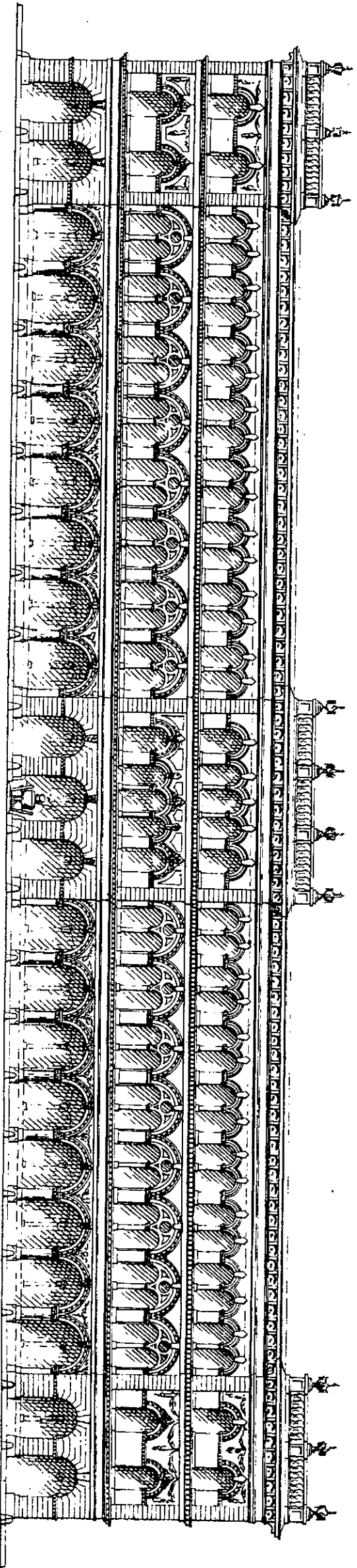


PITT STREET

SKETCH FOR
GENERAL POST OFFICE



GEORGE STREET



ST. MARTIN'S LANE



7 1/2" x 10" CLEAR



GEORGE

32^{ft}

ST

MONEY ORDERS

TELEGRAPHS

COURT
YARD

O F F I C E

Martin's Lane

Tank

Stream

Saint

P O S T

(for extension)

PITT

32^{ft}

ST

110^{ft}

20^{ft}

20^{ft}

28^{ft}

60^{ft}

110^{ft}

110^{ft}

44^{ft}

160^{ft}



1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENGLISH BANKING AGENCY.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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ENGLISH BANKING AGENCY.

No. 1.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW
SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 September, 1864.*

SIR,

The Government being desirous to consolidate their banking business,—at present conducted by the Oriental Bank Corporation, as to English, and by your institution, as to local operations,—I am instructed by the Honorable the Treasurer to inquire, if it would be convenient to you to undertake our London agency, and upon what terms?

To save time and correspondence, I beg to hand you copy of a *précis* of the terms upon which the Oriental Bank now does our London business, as well as the nature of such business. (See No. 11, page 9—Parliamentary Paper, “English Banking Agency”—of 11th August, 1857.)

These terms are modified, or rather, more particularly defined as to the question of interest, by Minute of the Executive Council, No. 57/52, of 2nd November, 1857, to which I beg to refer you. (See No. 23, page 14—Parliamentary Paper, “Government Debentures”—of 30th March, 1858.)

The Treasurer’s object is to ascertain, whether, by combining, in a Colonial institution, the conduct of both the local and London banking business of the Government, the latter could not be done upon more favourable terms, than are at present enjoyed by the Oriental Bank.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to state the terms, upon which the Bank of New South Wales would be disposed to undertake the business in question, under the conditions and limitations set forth in the *précis* before adverted to.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

April, 1862.

PRÉCIS of terms now agreed with the ORIENTAL BANK, laid before the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, by the SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE, with the view of obtaining sanction and authority to close a CONTRACT or AGREEMENT with the ORIENTAL BANK in these terms.

BEFORE STATING TERMS, I assume that the documents laid before the Government, in this correspondence, are sufficient to satisfy them—

1. That the ORIENTAL BANK is an Institution entitled, by the amount of its paid-up CAPITAL, its list of SHAREHOLDERS, and ROYAL CHARTER, to the entire confidence of the Government.
2. That the Manager (G. K. INGELow, Esq.) is fully authorized to bind the BANK by a Contract of the nature proposed.

In order, however, to clear up this matter more effectually, I propose to request the absolute concurrence of the Court of Directors in London in the terms of the proposed agreement.

PROPOSED

PROPOSED CONDITIONS.

All the BANKING BUSINESS of the GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, in England, is to be conducted through the ORIENTAL BANK, viz. :—

- All payments for INTEREST on DEBENTURES payable in LONDON.
 Do. for STORES and SUPPLIES for the COLONIAL SERVICE.
 Do. for RAILWAY PLANT, STOCK, or STORES of all kinds.
 Do. for EMIGRATION SERVICES, &c.
 Do. for PENSIONS and other PAYMENTS.

FUNDS will be placed in London, by this Government, in one of two ways :—

- 1.—By remitting the bills of the ORIENTAL BANK, in London, at the exchange of the day (as agreed.)
- 2.—By placing in their hands GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES for sale, in terms hereinafter specified, the Bank agreeing to advance, in London, upon such DEBENTURES, to the extent of 90 per cent. of their nominal value.

Charges to be made by the Bank.

UPON SALES of DEBENTURES placed in their hands, and sold in the London Market, a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) per cent., exclusive of the regular rate of Brokerage charged upon the Stock Exchange upon large transactions.

UPON PAYMENTS on the GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT in whatever service, and resulting from whatever funds, Nil.

When DEBENTURES are handed to the ORIENTAL BANK, for transmission to London, a receipt will be taken from the Manager at Sydney, as on account of the Bank; and a CREDIT NOTE furnished to the extent of 90 per cent. of the nominal value of such DEBENTURES, which sum of 90 per cent. will be forthwith placed at the credit of the GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, in the ORIENTAL BANK in LONDON—and held at the disposal of the GOVERNMENT, whether for payment to parties specified by name (as recipients of Pensions, or Others), or to be held at the credit of a mercantile firm, to be named; or (in particular cases) by LETTER OF CREDIT to be issued by the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT in SYDNEY, in a form to be hereafter agreed upon, in favour of EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, CONTRACTORS, or Others. It is understood that the whole accounts between the Government of New South Wales and the Oriental Bank shall be conducted through, and with the cognizance of, the SYDNEY BRANCH of the BANK.

The limit within which the DEBENTURES are to be held by the ORIENTAL BANK in LONDON (and not sold until further advice from the Colony) is to be computed at a margin of 5 per cent. below the last actual selling rate advised in London;—that is to say, if the last sales have been effected (as is now the case) at par (or £100 per cent.) the limit below which the Debentures handed for sale shall not be sold will be £95 per £100.

In the event of this price, or rate, not being in any instance obtainable in London, the ORIENTAL BANK will be bound, at the option of the GOVERNMENT, to hold such DEBENTURES for a period of not less than six months, or longer, should it be necessary, so as to receive advices from the COLONY, after the notice of non-sale at the limit that has been given to the Bank, and in such case until by such return of post such advice can reach London.

In the last described event, a fresh limit will be named by the GOVERNMENT as early as may be possible, should the GOVERNMENT decide upon selling in the LONDON MARKET at the rate which then may be obtainable; but the GOVERNMENT reserve the right to cover any advances which may have been at such time made by the ORIENTAL BANK in LONDON, by remittance of BILLS OF EXCHANGE, purchased here of the ORIENTAL BANK, at the Exchange of the day, or of directing that money be raised in the London Market, at the charges of the GOVERNMENT, upon such Debentures, as may at the time remain unsold.

The ORIENTAL BANK to have the option, in such event, of continuing to make such advances; and the BANK shall then be entitled to make such charge for the continued advance upon the unsold Debentures, as would be made by the BANK OF ENGLAND or principal Money Brokers in London.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.—A reciprocal INTEREST ACCOUNT to be kept in London—made up and closed to a point half-yearly—say on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

The rate of interest to be allowed to the Government on the balance, at any time lying at their credit in the Bank in London, and charged to the Government on any overdraft, will fluctuate with the BANK OF ENGLAND rate of the day, according to the custom of LONDON BANKERS.

EXCHANGE OF THE DAY.—The Exchange of the Day to be charged, as allowed by the BANK IN SYDNEY, upon all Drafts purchased by the GOVERNMENT, for remittance under this agreement, is to be understood to mean the Rate of Exchange for selling BILLS ON ENGLAND, at the majority of Banks established in Sydney, at any time when Drafts may be purchased by the GOVERNMENT, of the ORIENTAL BANK.

AMOUNT TO BE ADVANCED AT ANY ONE TIME IN LONDON.—The amount to be demanded from the BANK, at any one time, on advance, upon DEBENTURES deposited for sale shall never exceed £252,000 (Two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds); that is, the advance of 90 per cent. upon DEBENTURES amounting in value to £280,000 (Two hundred and eighty thousand pounds).

This agreement is to continue in force for the period of FIVE YEARS from its commencement.

STUART A. DONALDSON.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 26th October, 1857, with respect to the arrangement with the Oriental Bank for Colonial Agency.

Minute No. 57-52.—Confirmed, 2nd November, 1857.

REFERRING to the proceedings on the 21st April last, with respect to the establishment of a Banking Agency in London, their Excellencies the Administrators of the Government lay before the Council a letter from the Sydney Manager of the Oriental Bank, transmitting the copy of an extract from the Minute of the Court of Directors in London, approving and confirming the arrangement made by him with this Government, subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

- 1st. That the tenor of the Debentures to be offered for sale be modified to suit the London market, there being, at present, a positive objection to the Interminable Debentures.
- 2nd. That all Debentures to be placed in the hands of the Bank, for sale, be transmitted by the Government direct to the Office in London, and only a note of the same given to the Sydney Manager by the Colonial Treasurer. The extent of credit agreed upon to take effect on the receipt, at the said office, of the Debentures so transmitted.
- 3rd. That as the custom of London Bankers regarding interest varies considerably, it be understood that current daily interest will be allowed on the credit balance at 1 per cent. per annum under the Bank of England rate of discount; and on the other hand, that interest will be charged on any debit balance at 1 per cent. over the Bank of England rate of discount of the day.

2. Having carefully weighed the reasons urged by the Court of Directors, and their Sydney Manager, for proposing the modification of the original arrangement involved in these conditions, the Council advise in respect of them as follows :—

1st. That as the Interminable Debentures are not suited to the London Market, the securities of that description, now lodged with the Oriental Bank in London, amounting to £100,000, be replaced by Terminable Debentures to a like amount, having a currency of 15 years, and with the interest and principal payable in Sydney or London, and that their Excellencies the Administrators of the Government should issue fresh Debentures accordingly, for transmission by the November Mail.

2nd. That Condition No. II be acceded to, and that Condition No. III, which they regard as an equitable and satisfactory arrangement, as to the interest to be received and paid, be also acceded to.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Clerk of the Council.

*Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 4 November, 1857.*

No. 2.

SECRETARY, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 26 September, 1864.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to advise you that, after consideration thereof by my Board of Directors, I am desired to intimate to you, that they are prepared to conduct the English portion of the Government business (now conducted by the Oriental Bank Corporation) on the same terms as those named in the Précis of Agreement and Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council of the 26th October, 1857, handed to me with your letter, and referred to therein; except as regards the charge for brokerage, which this Bank would include in the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission charged on the sale of Debentures.

I trust this offer will be satisfactory, and—

I have, &c.,
J. OSWALD GILCHRIST,
Secretary.

No. 3.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
27 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th instant, and to state, that the terms, on which you intimate your willingness to conduct our London business, are not of that character, which would justify the Treasurer in recommending them for the acceptance of the Government.

He anticipated that the amalgamation of the Local and London operations would enable the Bank to propose a much lower rate of Commission, on the sale of Debentures; and I am directed again to refer the matter to you, in the hope that your Board will give it the benefit of further consideration.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

SECRETARY, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 29 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, S 459, of this date, having reference to the terms proposed by this Bank for conducting the English business of the Government, and which, not meeting the Honorable the Treasurer's views, he requests may be made the subject of further consideration.

Agreeably

Agreeably with this request, the matter has again been submitted to my Board of Directors; and I am by them instructed to apprise you of their willingness to modify the terms originally proposed to the following extent, viz.:—In lieu of charging $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission—this covering brokerage—to charge $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., exclusive of any brokerage which they may have to pay, and which in that case would be a further charge to the Government.

Should this meet the views of the Treasurer, I shall be happy to be so informed at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,
J. OSWALD GILCHRIST,
Secretary.

Approved at Cabinet. The term of the new Contract to be concurrent with that now existing for the local banking business of the Government.—G.E.—30/9/64.

No. 5.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 October, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th September, 1864, apprising me that, on reconsideration of the subject of the Banking Agency, your Board of Directors are now willing to modify the terms proposed in your letter of the 26th of that month, to the following extent, viz.:—

Instead of charging one-half per cent. commission, including brokerage, they will charge one-quarter per cent., exclusive of brokerage.

In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Honorable the Treasurer, with the concurrence of his colleagues, approves of an agreement being completed between the New South Wales Government and the Bank of New South Wales, for the conduct, by the latter, of the banking business of the Colony *in England*, on the amended terms as stated in your letter of the 29th September, before referred to.

This agreement will commence on 1st January, 1865; and the period of the agreement will be concurrent with the period of that at present subsisting for the conduct of the Government banking business *in the Colony*.

An official notification of the transfer of the Agency has been this day made to the Manager of the Oriental Bank in Sydney. A copy of the notification will be furnished to you without delay, for the purpose of being transmitted by the next mail, to the Manager of your London Establishment.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MANAGER, ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 October, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 14th May, 1862, on the subject of the continuance, from 21st April, 1862, by your Corporation, of the Banking Agency of New South Wales, in England, and to my letter of 27th August, 1862, acquainting you that "it was understood that the Agency was to be continued on the same terms, and with the same stipulations as theretofore," I am now directed by the Honorable the Treasurer, to inform you that, with the object of combining in one institution the whole of the banking business of the Government, an arrangement has been entered into with the Bank of New South Wales, whereby the general monetary operations of this Government will be conducted by that Bank in London, as well as in the Colony—the terms of such arrangement being more advantageous to the Government than those of the contract completed with your Corporation, in April, 1857.

Under these circumstances, the Treasurer being now in a position to release the Oriental Bank, at a specified date, from all the duties of the Agency, which had been temporarily continued by the Corporation, after the termination of the late contract on 20th April, 1862, I am instructed to acquaint you that, on and after the 1st January, 1865, the whole of the monetary transactions of the Colony, in London, will be conducted
by

by the Bank of New South Wales ; and to request that you will, by next opportunity, move your Manager in London—

1. To make early formal notification, on the Stock Exchange, and in the *London Gazette*, of the intended transfer to the Bank of New South Wales of the English Banking Agency of this Government, on 1st January, 1865.
2. To hand over, on that date, to the Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, all the unsold Debentures remaining in the hands of the Oriental Bank, after settlement of claims by the Corporation, upon the Government of this Colony.
3. To hand over to the Bank of New South Wales all Lists of Dividends, Pensions, &c., payable on 1st January, 1865.
4. To furnish to the Bank of New South Wales, a statement of the Credits, or balance of the Credits, which had been opened by this Government in your Bank, but which will not have been operated upon by the 1st January, 1865.

The Treasurer cannot allow the connection which has existed for upwards of seven years, between this Government and the Oriental Bank, to be brought to its final close, without acknowledgment of the general ability and the integrity with which the Agency has been conducted by the Corporation, and of the personal courtesy which uniformly characterized your official intercourse with himself and his predecessors.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7 October, 1864.

It having been considered desirable to consolidate the Banking business of the Government—at present conducted by the Oriental Bank Corporation, as to English, and by the Bank of New South Wales, as to local operations—with the view that, by combining, in a Colonial Institution, the local and London business, the latter might be done upon more favorable terms for the Government, than those at present enjoyed by the Oriental Bank,—the Treasurer requested the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales to state if it would be convenient to that Institution to undertake the London Agency, and upon what terms.

After some correspondence, the terms of an agreement were concluded between the Treasurer and the Bank of New South Wales, by which the latter undertakes the conduct of the Banking business of the Government in London, as at present managed by the Oriental Bank Corporation, upon the same conditions as exist between the Government and the Oriental Bank, except as regards the commission on sale of Debentures ; for which service the Bank of New South Wales agree to charge $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., exclusive of brokerage, whilst the Oriental was allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., exclusive of brokerage. By this arrangement a considerable saving will be effected.

The Treasurer therefore now requests, that the sanction of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may be given to the agreement thus entered into between him and the Bank of New South Wales, which is to commence on the 1st January, 1865, and to be for a period concurrent with that of the present arrangement with the Bank for the conduct of the local Banking business of the Government.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/41, 14 October, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a minute paper by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, with reference to the Banking Agency of the Government in England.

It appears from the accompanying papers that, in consequence of it having been considered desirable to consolidate the Banking business of the Government, at present conducted in England by the Oriental Bank Corporation, and in this Colony by the Bank of New South Wales, with the view that by combining in a Colonial Institution the local and London business, the latter might be done upon more favourable terms for the Government than those at present enjoyed by the Oriental Bank, the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales was requested to state if it would be convenient to that institution to undertake the London Agency, and upon what terms.

After some correspondence, the terms of an agreement were concluded between the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and the said Bank, by which the latter undertakes to conduct the Banking business of the Government in London, as at present managed by the Oriental Bank, upon the same conditions as exist between the Government and that Bank, except as regards the Commission on sale of Debentures, for which the Bank of New South Wales agrees to charge a quarter per cent., exclusive of Brokerage, whilst the Oriental Bank was allowed one-half per cent., exclusive of Brokerage.

The

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer therefore recommends, in consequence of the considerable saving which will thus be effected, that the agreement entered into with the Bank of New South Wales be approved, to take effect from 1st January, 1865, and to be for a period concurrent with that of the present arrangement with the Bank, for the conduct of the local Banking business of the Government.

2. The Council, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that the arrangement proposed by the Bank of New South Wales for conducting the Banking business of the Government in England, is one which may with every confidence be entered into, as not only tending to consolidate the Government Banking business, but being of a character by which a considerable saving will be effected, and accordingly advise that the Treasurer be authorized to enter into the said agreement, upon the terms, from the date, and for the period herein set forth.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

STATEMENT of Brokerage and Commission on Debentures negotiated in England, through the Agency of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, during the Contract.

YEAR.	Amount of Debentures Sold.	Broker's Commission, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Principal.	Bank Commission, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Proceeds.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857	Nil.	.....	.....
1858	130,400	307 5 0	627 13 9
1859	818,100	2,045 5 0	4,073 13 1
1860	560,900	1,402 5 0	2,796 5 5
1861	206,900	464 15 0	903 14 8
1862	495,500	1,238 10 0	2,422 8 5
1863	610,000	1,525 0 0	5,058 16 7
	2,821,800	6,973 0 0	13,882 11 11

The Treasury,
28th September, 1864.

JAMES THOMSON,
Accountant.

No. 8.

MANAGER OF THE 'ORIENTAL BANK to TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Sydney, 11 October, 1864.

SIR,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1st instant, in which you inform me that, with a view to combine the whole of the Banking business of the Government in one institution, an arrangement has been entered into with the Bank of New South Wales for the future management of the monetary affairs of the Colony in England, and on terms more advantageous than those which the Government have received under the contract entered into with this Corporation in 1857.

Seeing that the Bank were not prepared, for the reasons stated in my letter of 14th May, 1862, to enter into a fresh contract, except upon modified terms, and have been carrying on the agency since that time as a temporary measure only, so long as the commission arising out of the sale of debentures was sufficient, in their opinion, to justify their doing so, it was no doubt open to the Government to seek for what they might deem advantageous terms before it became a matter of necessity their making a new arrangement (either with this Bank or some other) owing to the almost entire cessation of commission, which would, under the present plan, have shortly ensued, consequent upon the exhaustion of the borrowing powers of Government under the Loan Acts.

There are, however, one or two matters of detail which appear to require some further consideration. I am requested to move the Chief Manager of this Corporation in London, to intimate publicly the intended transfer of the agency to the Bank of New South Wales, on the 1st January, and on that day to hand over all unsold debentures (after settlement of claims) with lists of dividends, &c., then payable.

As the advice of this abrupt termination of the agreement can only reach our head office a few days before the half-yearly dividends are due, and not probably until after this Bank will have given the usual notice that they are prepared to pay them, it would most likely be very inconvenient in many respects (if indeed practicable) to alter the arrangements in this particular matter, on so short a notice—the usual letters of credit for payment of these dividends and other advices were obtained from and forwarded by this Bank only last mail; and it would, I think, be unwise now to attempt to interfere from this end, lest it should give rise to some construction unfavorable to the credit of the Government on the Stock Exchange. The better course now, I think, is to ask the Bank in London to act in this matter, as they think most suitable in the interest of the Government, when the advices reach them.

I have, &c.,
GEO. K. INGELOW,
Manager.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1864.

[Price, 6d.]

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council, 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1864.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Profits at the close of the year, after deducting such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	230,832 0 1	3,011 6 1	85,200 0 6	1,414,710 12 1	1,743,844 13 9	158,406 11 9	31,266 1 9	60,575 1 7	11,316 6 10	1,184,050 18 11	1,384,639 5 8	2,821,243 6 6	750,000 0 0	10 ½ cent.	75,000 0 0	250,000 0 0
Commercial	177,960 1 6	6,039 19 4	8,365 11 7	1,170,171 3 10	1,363,556 16 3	188,642 10 7	3,705 7 9	38,607 19 3	15,162 14 7	117,020 8 5	1,413,746 15 11	1,771,874 16 6	320,000 0 0	15 ¾ cent.	24,000 0 0	75,097 9 9
Australasia.....	57,049 6 2	8,569 5 5	.....	531,105 3 10	590,723 15 5	80,018 11 3	126 3 7	31,000 0 0	4,790 14 3	.....	671,679 12 4	787,615 1 5	1,050,000 0 0	11 ¼ cent.	63,000 0 0	340,039 15 3
Union of Australia	37,545 18 6	7,630 0 1	.....	320,724 0 9	365,900 8 4	39,126 17 0	81,976 10 6	14,000 0 0	3,937 19 5	.....	326,464 4 8	405,520 0 7	1,000,000 0 0	15 ¾ cent.	80,000 0 0	235,049 9 7
Australian Joint Stock,	173,912 9 2	5,550 17 0	9,845 7 7	838,354 9 0	1,027,203 2 9	173,569 14 0	293 14 1	70,966 18 7	25,584 4 5	47,700 13 5	1,170,413 4 3	1,488,589 8 9	428,505 0 0	10 ¾ cent.	18,750 0 0	40,324 4 10
London Chartered of Australia	16,048 12 4	191 2 4	17,358 11 6	96,791 3 10	130,869 10 0	45,914 19 2	.....	17,845 12 0	1,169 6 2	160 16 10	274,046 12 10	339,007 7 0	1,000,000 0 0	8 ¾ cent.	40,000 0 0	114,520 16 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	31,036 2 4	3,060 15 7	.....	492,503 16 9	527,196 14 8	53,145 7 9	.....	39,252 5 2	2,245 16 11	331 11 3	717,251 17 2	807,220 18 3	598,160 0 0	6 ¾ cent.	15,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	101,831 0 0	4,736 12 8	483,909 15 5	800,229 6 6	1,390,708 14 7	236,449 14 7	13,777 19 5	27,282 11 1	7,635 0 0	287,329 8 5	2974,607 3 4	1,547,681 16 10	1,260,000 0 0	14 ¾ cent.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	825,816 16 1	37,825 18 6	614,289 15 7	6,664,590 5 7	7,143,521 15 9	976,954 6 1	71,151 6 1	279,530 7 8	71,842 2 7	1,665,008 17 3	6,992,767 16 2	9,983,254 15 10	6,408,665 0 0	.....	403,950 0 0	1,413,028 15 7

* Includes £837 10s. Government Securities.

† 15 ½ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 2½ cent. on paid up Capital.

‡ 6 ¾ cent. per annum, and Bonus of 3s. per share, equal to 14 per cent. per annum, on £300,000.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th May, 1864.

JOHN WELLS,
Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council, 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1864.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
New South Wales	£ s. d. 222,959 2 5	£ s. d. 11,004 12 11	£ s. d. 124,324 4 1	£ s. d. 1,366,937 19 7	£ s. d. 1,722,325 18 10	£ s. d. 252,346 8 11	£ s. d. 9,433 17 0	£ s. d. 47,557 2 10	£ s. d. 10,190 7 1	£ s. d. 1,253,568 6 11	£ s. d. 1,333,694 8 3	£ s. d. 2,912,790 11 0	£ s. d. 873,920 0 0	20 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 75,000 0 0	£ s. d. 260,000 0 0
Commercial	£ s. d. 172,059 5 5	£ s. d. 9,066 10 10	£ s. d. 13,852 14 4	£ s. d. 1,194,694 14 8	£ s. d. 1,386,573 4 10	£ s. d. 138,476 15 3	£ s. d. 9,680 6 9	£ s. d. 38,216 18 8	£ s. d. 18,952 16 6	£ s. d. 165,090 3 0	£ s. d. 1,408,560 4 9	£ s. d. 1,778,673 4 10	£ s. d. 230,000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 24,000 0 0	£ s. d. 76,057 9 9
Australasia	£ s. d. 52,168 0 1	£ s. d. 7,952 4 5	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 592,200 18 4	£ s. d. 582,331 2 10	£ s. d. 86,851 16 7	£ s. d. 7,159 9 4	£ s. d. 31,000 0 0	£ s. d. 5,328 1 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 662,255 7 8	£ s. d. 792,394 14 10	£ s. d. 1,050,000 0 0	11 1/2 cent.	£ s. d. 63,000 0 0	£ s. d. 340,681 11 0
Union of Australia	£ s. d. 34,640 0 0	£ s. d. 3,691 0 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 324,804 14 8	£ s. d. 368,105 14 11	£ s. d. 44,901 8 1	£ s. d. 49,075 12 3	£ s. d. 14,000 0 0	£ s. d. 3,039 15 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 294,354 0 7	£ s. d. 406,630 10 6	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	16 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 80,000 0 0	£ s. d. 256,049 9 7
Australian Joint Stock	£ s. d. 169,958 0 2	£ s. d. 4,916 18 0	£ s. d. 4,110 2 5	£ s. d. 807,740 18 9	£ s. d. 976,735 19 4	£ s. d. 117,851 15 9	£ s. d. 617 4 6	£ s. d. 74,780 0 2	£ s. d. 18,593 12 10	£ s. d. 87,290 14 9	£ s. d. 1,191,650 11 4	£ s. d. 1,487,993 19 4	£ s. d. 488,729 0 0	0 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 18,750 0 0	£ s. d. 49,324 4 10
London Chartered of Australia	£ s. d. 12,503 10 9	£ s. d. 233 11 8	£ s. d. 19,918 10 0	£ s. d. 87,972 14 3	£ s. d. 120,623 6 8	£ s. d. 57,316 4 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 17,815 12 0	£ s. d. 718 7 8	£ s. d. 153 7 5	£ s. d. 257,258 15 1	£ s. d. 333,260 6 3	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 40,000 0 0	£ s. d. 114,626 10 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	£ s. d. 27,325 14 8	£ s. d. 2,421 19 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 444,407 10 3	£ s. d. 474,155 4 7	£ s. d. 60,119 4 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 28,866 14 5	£ s. d. 2,186 7 8	£ s. d. 1,116 17 2	£ s. d. 653,997 0 5	£ s. d. 762,305 3 10	£ s. d. 599,160 0 0	6 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 15,000 0 0	£ s. d. 35,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	£ s. d. 90,162 0 0	£ s. d. 2,392 19 2	£ s. d. 415,346 16 1	£ s. d. 760,260 17 0	£ s. d. 1,274,162 12 3	£ s. d. 208,802 13 8	£ s. d. 35,072 7 0	£ s. d. 27,282 11 1	£ s. d. 7,452 0 0	£ s. d. 184,729 9 4	£ s. d. 978,087 8 0	£ s. d. 1,442,435 1	£ s. d. 1,260,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent. Bonus of 7 3/4 cent.	£ s. d. 151,200 0 0	£ s. d. 253,000 0 0
City	£ s. d. 17,736 6 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 120,827 2 7	£ s. d. 147,563 8 9	£ s. d. 43,901 15 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 24,475 0 9	£ s. d. 1,323 6 2	£ s. d. 44,074 16 2	£ s. d. 227,235 8 3	£ s. d. 321,010 6 4	£ s. d. 105,457 0 0	.....	£ s. d. 1,125 2 11	£ s. d.
TOTALS	£ s. d. 785,511 19 6	£ s. d. 43,659 16 11	£ s. d. 574,652 6 11	£ s. d. 5,638,747 9 8	£ s. d. 7,062,471 13 0	£ s. d. 1,016,297 1 6	£ s. d. 110,944 16 10	£ s. d. 281,013 19 11	£ s. d. 68,144 14 8	£ s. d. 1,736,933 14 9	£ s. d. 7,024,481 4 4	£ s. d. 10,236,786 12 0	£ s. d. 5,793,266 0 6	.....	£ s. d. 468,950 0 0	£ s. d. 1,413,804 14 3

* Includes £87 10s. Government Securities. † 15 3/4 cent. 3/4 cent. 3/4 cent. on paid up Capital. ‡ 6 3/4 cent. per annum, on £900,000 and Bonus of 4s. per share. § Bank fittings.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11th August, 1864.

JAMES THOMSON, Accountant.

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Treasurer.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.

(No. 22.)

Downing-street,

10 May, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copies of a Report and of its enclosures from the Master of the Mint, relative to the transactions of the Sydney Mint during the half-year ended 31st December last.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

T. GRAHAM, ESQ., to G. A. HAMILTON, ESQ.

Royal Mint,

15 April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following Returns have been duly received from the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Six Monthly Returns, shewing the transactions in Bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for July to December, 1863, both inclusive. The Coin issued to the public during these months was as follows:—

	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.
	ozs.	ozs.
In July	30,050.10	.....
„ August	24,528.55	.....
„ September	24,789.22	.....
„ October	20,545.49	.....
„ November	43,655.95	.....
„ December	61,514.33	.....

Amount charged for coinage—Nil.

Two Returns of waste in coining Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, for the Quarters ending 30th September and 31st December, 1863.

Two duplicate Returns made by the Board of Verification, to the Colonial Secretary, reporting the state of the Bullion in the Mint, on the 1st October, 1863, and 4th January, 1864.

I have also to request you to submit to their Lordships my Report enclosed (being the twenty-second), of the weight and fineness of Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the six months July to December inclusive, and transmitted by the Deputy Master, for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council above referred to.

A copy of the aforesaid Report will be forwarded to the Deputy Master at Sydney, for his information.

I have, &c.,

THOS. GRAHAM.

[Enclosures.]

SUMMARY of Monthly Returns of Gold Coin issued to the public, at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the Year 1863.

	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Total.	Value.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	£
January	31,592.10			
February	36,080.15			
March	49,693.20			
April		16,056.12		
May		24,396.82		
June		31,270.17		
July	30,050.10			
August	24,623.55			
September	24,789.22			
October	20,545.49			
November	43,655.95			
December	61,514.33			
	322,449.09	71,723.11	394,172.20	£ 1,534,808

Value of Gold Coin issued in 1855	£ 512,500
Do. do. 1856	1,220,000
Do. do. 1857	767,500
Do. do. 1858	1,343,000
Do. do. 1859	1,221,033
Do. do. 1860	1,651,510
Do. do. 1861	1,719,255
Do. do. 1862	2,477,621
Do. do. 1863	1,534,808
	<u>£12,447,227</u>

Royal Mint,
15 April, 1864.

THOS. GRAHAM,
Master of the Mint.

TWENTY-SECOND Report addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Master of the Mint, on the weight and fineness of Gold Coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master, for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Secretary, at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint.

During the Quarter ending 30th September, 1863.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
		ozs.	ozs.	
Sovereigns	67	17.204	0.25677	916.923

During the Quarter ending 31st December, 1863.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Total Weight.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of Gold in 1,000 parts.
		ozs.	ozs.	
Sovereigns	102	26.196	0.25682	916.922

The standard weight of the Sovereign being 0.25682 oz. troy, and the standard fineness 916.67 in 1,000 parts.

Royal Mint,
15 April, 1864.

THOS. GRAHAM.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ESCORT FEES.
(ALTERATION IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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ESCORT FEES.

No. 1.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 July, 1864.*

WHEN the Estimate for the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint for 1864 was under discussion, the Treasurer assured the Committee of Supply that the subject of an escort charge on the gold transmitted for conversion into coin, or for purchase at the Mint, would be fully considered by the Government during the recess. The Estimate, as submitted, was then passed by the Committee.

In regard of the assurance thus given, the Treasurer has for some time past directed his careful attention to the matter. He has collected all the information procurable by him; and besides referring to persons unconnected with the Government, possessing great experience on the general subject of gold conveyance, coinage, &c., he has had special conferences thereupon with his colleague the Chief Secretary, under whose control the Escort is placed, and with the Deputy Master of the Mint. A report as to the cost of the gratuitous conveyance of gold by escort, and as to the means of relieving the Treasury of this expense, was also asked and obtained from the Inspector General of Police. So that the opinion now to be expressed, and the recommendation to be submitted by the Treasurer, may be received as the results of his personal inquiries and research, and as based upon information obtained from the most reliable materials.

The first charge in 1851, for the conveyance of gold to Sydney, under armed escort, from the fields at or near Ophir, Sofala, Bathurst, Araluen, Abercrombie, and Goulburn, was 1 per cent. Braidwood was included in 1852; and in the same year an additional charge—1 per cent—was fixed for the conveyance of bank notes from the then existing Gold Fields to Sydney. In 1856 the operations of the diggers had become more extended. Escorts were established from Mackerawa, in the west, and Armidale and Rocky River in the north; and in September of that year, a modification of the charge for the conveyance of *gold* was made from 1 per cent. to *8d. for every ounce*; the charge for the conveyance of *bank notes* remaining as before. On the 24th July, 1857, a notice was published in the *Government Gazette*, to the effect that, after that date, all gold consigned to the care of the Deputy Master of the Mint, of which the proceeds were required without delay, and all such proceeds transmitted by escort, should be conveyed *free of escort charges*.

To this notice was subjoined a memorandum signed by the Deputy Master, intimating to the public, that proceeds of gold so consigned could be paid into any bank in Sydney, or at the Mint, to any agent, *without being subject to escort charges*.

From 1st November, 1858, a uniform charge of *one-fourth per cent.* was made for conveyance by escort, in any direction, or for any distance, of all specie or notes, not being the proceeds of gold sent to the Mint for coinage, which *latter would be conveyed free of charge*.

In October, 1859, it was notified to the public, that "on and after the 1st November following, a charge of *one-fourth per cent.* would be made for the conveyance of all bank notes transmitted by Government Escort."

From the foregoing summary of the charges for conveyance by escort, which have been established at various times, since the gold discovery of 1851, the rates now existing are shewn to be as follows, viz. :—

1. For *gold* conveyed to the Deputy Master of the Mint, for coinage—*nil*.
2. For *gold* sent to the Mint, for delivery to owners or agents—*8d. per ounce*.
3. For *specie*—the proceeds of gold sent to the Deputy Master for coinage, when returned to gold consignors by escort—*nil*.

For other specie, sent to inform the Mint, for delivery to other persons, *one-fourth per cent.*

Thus, exemption from escort charge of gold sent to the Mint for coinage, and of its proceeds, as considered by the Treasurer to be unsatisfactory in its financial results, and as by no means acceptable to the general public.

The conveyance of gold on the one hand, being in the nature of work and labour done for a particular portion of the community, the cost of the service should clearly be borne by the parties who derive the benefit: viewed on the other hand, in connection with the operations of the Mint, and as a matter of Revenue, there is an annual loss under present arrangements which the general public should not, in the Treasurer's opinion, be called upon any longer to sustain. For example, the expenses of the Mint, for the year 1863, were £13,086; and of the Escort, for like term, £15,114—£28,200. The whole returns from the Mint, during the same period, were £23,603, and from Escort fees, £2,384—£25,987; leaving less for the year, £2,213 of public Revenue.

It

It appears also, from the report of the Inspector General of Police, before referred to, that the quantity of gold deposited by the Escorts in the Mint during the year, from 1st June, 1863, to 31st May, 1864, was 362,370 ozs., and that the cost of the conveyance of the gold in the same period was £14,928 9s. 6d. If, therefore, the escort fee of 8d. per ounce had been exacted for the *whole* quantity received at the Mint, for coinage and for *delivery*, the Revenue thence derived (£12,079) would not have fallen very far short of the amount expended for its *conveyance*. And by pursuing the calculation, through the term of another year, to 31st May, 1865, the Inspector General shews (of course, on the assumption that there will be no decrease in the gold transmitted) that the Escort Revenue would overtake and outstep the *Escort Expenditure* by nearly £1,300, thus:—

Estimated Revenue, 1st June, 1864, to 31st May, 1865 ...	£12,079
Estimated Expenditure do. do. ...	10,817

Excess of Revenue over Expenditure £ 1,262

It is scarcely necessary to state that, under the present system, the fees for escort and conveyance reach the comparatively insignificant sum of £2,020 per annum.

The Treasurer now recommends to His Excellency in Council, that the present regulations for the conveyance of gold specie and bank notes by escort, be superseded by the amended code of regulations now submitted, and which provide for a uniform charge of 8d. per ounce on gold conveyed by escort to Sydney, and for a charge of one fourth per cent. on all specie and bank notes sent under protection of the Escort in any direction or for any distance; these charges to take effect from and after the 15th proximo.

With reference to the sixth recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Sydney Branch Mint,—that the charge for the Branch Mint should be provided for by permanent appropriation by the Legislature of New South Wales, rather than by an annual vote,—the Treasurer, having in view the great importance of securing for the Sydney sovereign an imperial circulation, suggests that the Bill to make permanent provision for the Sydney Mint, which, owing to the press of business towards the close of the Session of 1862, had fallen through, should be re-introduced to the Colonial Parliament early in the next Session.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the various circumstances herein set forth by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, relative to the escort charges on gold, &c., conveyed to the Royal Mint, approve of the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and accordingly advise that the Regulations relative thereto, now in force, be cancelled, and the amended code, now submitted, approved and enforced from the 15th instant.

The Council further advise, with reference to the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons herein referred to, that the Bill "to make permanent provision for the Sydney Mint," be re-introduced to Parliament early in the next Session.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 64/30.—2 August, 1864.

Confirmed, 10 August, 1864.

13 August, 1864,

Approved.—J.Y.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3 August, 1864.

THE following Regulations, referring to the transmission of Gold, Bank-notes, or Specie, by Escort to and from the Mint, to take effect from the 15th instant, are published for general information:—

1. Gold, Bank-notes, or Specie, for transmission by Escort to Sydney, must be deposited with the Gold Commissioner or Receiver of the district; and notes or specie for transmission up-country, at the Escort Office of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

2. Gold for coinage must be consigned to "the Deputy Master of the Mint," or to "the Mint."

3. Gold, notes, or specie for delivery, must be addressed to the consignee, *without any reference to "the Mint" or the Deputy Master.*

4. The Gold Commissioner or Receiver will enter, on the receipt, which he will give to the depositor, and on the butt of it (which he will retain), the gross weight of the parcel to be transmitted, and the depositor's wish concerning it, in the terms of either clause 2 or 3; he will also require the signature of the depositor to the butt of the receipt.

5.

5. When gold is transmitted "for coinage," the Gold Receiver's receipt should be sent by depositor to the Mint; when for "delivery," to the consignee; in all other cases to the consignee.

6. Immediately after the dispatch of each Escort for Sydney, the Gold Receivers will send to the Mint an invoice of parcels transmitted. This document must contain a *precise* transcript of the particulars inserted in the "receipts" having reference to that Escort.

7. The whole of the parcels "for coinage" included in one "receipt," will be melted together, unless otherwise requested on the receipt. The proceeds will be disposed of as desired on the same document. Gold, notes, or specie otherwise consigned, will be delivered in exchange for the receipt to the bearer of it. Gold not called for within seven days after its arrival at the Mint, will be paid for in cash at the Mint price.

8. When the "proceeds of gold" are required to be returned, the consignor's address should be sent to the Mint, that a delivery order or authority to receive the proceeds may be sent to him.

9. No delivery of any kind will be made without the surrender of the Gold Commissioner's "receipt" or the Mint "delivery order."

10. A uniform charge of 8d. per ounce will be made for gold forwarded to Sydney under these arrangements; and for specie and bank notes, conveyed in any direction, or for any distance, a charge of one-fourth per cent. will be made.

11. The packages of gold will be delivered at the Mint, to the agents or parties authorized to receive them; and notes or specie for transmission up-country, will be received there daily (Saturdays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m.

12. The owner of gold, bank notes, or specie, transmitted by the Escort, must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever (including robbery and theft), as the Government will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for loss.

GEOFFREY BAGAR.

No. 2.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 27 May, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Edye Manning has been conveying the small quantities of gold brought by the Clyde steamer from the Gulf Gold Field free of charge, the passage of the sergeant in charge (first class) being paid for once a week.

As however the escort now only runs once a fortnight, and the quantity of gold is largely augmented by the Braidwood Escort, Mr. Manning proposes to charge 1d. (one penny) per oz. for the conveyance of the gold by the steamer, which at an average of say 2,000 ozs. per fortnight, will make a charge of about £200 per annum, for which I request authority to be charged against the vote for "Conveyance of Gold and Escorts."

The above charge is at a less rate than that charged by the Hunter steamers for conveying the gold brought down by the Northern Escort.

I have, &c.,
JNO. McLERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

THIS and similar charges seem to me to fall very unfairly on the Police Department. If gold is to be carried gratuitously to the Mint, the charge should certainly be borne by the Mint and not the Police; but looking at the state of the public finances, and the obvious necessity of reducing all expenditure not absolutely indispensable, I think that in future a charge should be made by carriage of gold by escort or otherwise, under public supervision; and I request the Inspector General of Police to make arrangements for the same, with as little delay as possible, accompanying whatever suggestions he may make, with an estimate of the rate to be charged on the parties benefited.

W. F., *May 30, 1864.*
B.C.

The Inspector General of Police.

Memo. and Estimate herewith.—JNO. McLERIE.—I.G.P.—13/6/4.

I recommend and am desirous of obtaining the concurrence of the Colonial Treasurer in carrying out the arrangements with reference to Gold Escorts herewith suggested by the Inspector General of Police.

W.F.

B.C.—*July 7, 1864.*

No. 3.

No. 3.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Police Department,**Inspector General's Office,**Sydney, 13 June, 1864.*

MEMORANDUM.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed in the minute of the Honorable the Chief Secretary of the 30th May, 1864, directing that arrangements might be made for relieving the Police Department of the expense now incurred by it for the gratuitous conveyance of the Gold by Escorts to the Mint, and substituting in lieu thereof an estimate of the quantities of gold conveyed by escort and the rate that should be charged for such protection and conveyance to the parties benefited thereby.

The following statement (A) shews the expenditure on account of Gold Escorts for the year commencing 1st June, 1863, and ending 31st May, 1864, amounting in all to £14,928 9s. 6d., and also the estimated expenditure on account of the same service, from 1st June, 1864, to 31st May, 1865, amounting to £10,817 3s. The decrease of expenditure between the current year and last, has been effected by a reduction of escorts on some of the lines from once a week to once a fortnight, and on others from once a fortnight to once a month—a change considered to be expedient in consequence of the decrease in the quantity of gold produced; and in order to meet the estimated expenditure of £10,817 3s., for the escort and conveyance of gold to the Mint to the 31st May, 1865, the following statement of the quantity conveyed for the year ending 31st May, 1864, has been taken on which to base an estimate of the charge that might be made to parties for escort services.

For the quantities given as per statement (B), a charge of 8d. an ounce would produce the sum of £12,079, and although this amount is about £1,200 in excess of the estimated expenditure for Gold Escorts, yet as the quantity of gold sent by escorts during the current year may be less than that sent during the last year, and the receipts for carriage thereby reduced, and as circumstances might arise in connection with the Contracts for conveyance, or from other causes necessitating an increase of the escort's expenses, it is not deemed advisable to suggest a lower rate for conveyance than eight-pence an ounce.

At present a charge of one-eighth per cent. is made for the conveyance of notes and specie by escorts from Sydney, and as no additional expense is incurred by the Police Department in carrying out this duty, the money or specie being merely placed in the return gold boxes, sent from the Mint to the Gold Receivers in the interior, it is suggested that under the proposed arrangements for charging eight-pence per ounce on gold conveyed by Escorts, Banking Companies, or mercantile firms *who avail themselves of the escorts for bringing their gold to Sydney*, might be entitled to have their notes and specie conveyed by Escort from Sydney, or between intermediate stations on Escort routes free of any charge.

It is further suggested for consideration whether it would not be desirable to remove the doubt that now exists as to the responsibility for the security of gold or monies while in charge of the escorts; in the consideration of this point, however, the risk attending the loss of gold conveyed coastwise, by shipwreck or other dangers of the seas, could only, of course, be borne by the consignees.

In carrying out the proposed arrangements, no charge in the existing regulations for the receipt and delivery of gold appears to be necessary, and the charge for the conveyance of gold could be made at the Mint, and the collections paid into the Treasury, to the credit of the general revenue, under the head of "Repayments on account of Police."

JNO. McCLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

A.

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Police Department for the Gold Escort Service between 1st June, 1863, and 31st May, 1864, and the Estimated Expenditure on account of the same service from 1st June, 1864, to 31st May, 1865.

	Expended from 1 June, 1863, to 31 May, 1864.			Under existing arrangements for 1864-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	2,565	6	3	1,396	2	6
Conveyance of Escorts	7,721	8	7	5,500	0	0
Passages and Conveyance of Gold	2,435	18	0	2,435	18	0
Forage	1,225	0	0	850	0	0
Remount Horses	175	0	0	250	0	0
Fencing Paddocks	685	14	2	265	0	0
Incidental Expenses	120	2	6	120	2	6
	£	14,928	9 6	10,817	3	0

B.

B.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Ounces of Gold delivered by the Escorts at the Mint between the 1st June, 1863, and the 31st May, 1864.

		Ounces.
Southern	{ Braidwood	62,295
	{ Young	46,018
	{ Yass	19,878
	{ Gulf	11,915
	{ Cooma	4,904
	{ Goulburn	5,377
	{ Kiandra	1,580
	{ Adelong	559
Western	{ Sofala	64,965
	{ Orange	43,937
	{ Forbes	36,491
	{ Bathurst	24,644
	{ Mudgee	2,654
	{ Tambaroora	1,914
	{ Hargraves	1,428
	{ Stoney Creek	941
Northern	{ Armidale	24,736
	{ Grafton	8,054
		362,370
At 8d. per oz.		£12,079 0 0

No. 4.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOLD ESCORT REGULATIONS.

THE Inspector General of Police has submitted a memo. as to alterations to be made in the existing Gold Escort Regulations. One suggestion is, that the doubt that now exists as to responsibility for the security of gold or money whilst in the charge of the escorts, and all risk by loss of shipwreck, or other dangers of the seas whilst being conveyed coastwise, should be provided against in the new regulations. This has been attempted to be done in the printed draft regulations sent herewith by clause 12.

Mr. Solicitor General is requested to advise whether that clause is sufficient for the purpose intended.

This matter is said to be, by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, *extremely urgent*.

I would advise that the 12th regulation should be altered, so as to read as follows:—

“The owner of gold, gold-dust, cash, or bank notes transmitted by the escort must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever, whether arising from robbery, theft, or any other cause, as the Government will not, under any circumstances whatsoever, be responsible for loss.”

I would also advise that the position of the regulation should be altered, so that it might be the last, by which means it will be likely to attract greater attention.

I would further recommend that the same regulation should be printed at the end of the Gold Receipt forms; and that every person bringing gold, &c., for transmission should sign the receipt, and also the duplicate receipt (having the regulation printed), to be kept by the officer receiving the gold.

P. FAUCETT.

August 3, 1864.

GOLD ESCORT REGULATIONS.

Regulation 12.

On further consideration I think it will be better to strike out the words “whether arising from robbery, theft, or any other cause,” and substitute the words “including robbery”

ESCORT FEES.

7

robbery and theft." It will then read rather better, and be as comprehensive and effectual.

The regulation will then be as follows :—

"The owner of gold, gold-dust, notes, or coin specie transmitted by the escort must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever (including robbery and theft), as the Government will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for loss."

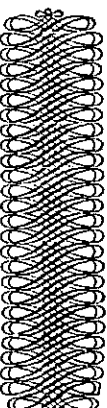
P. FAUCETT.

No. 5.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 6 August, 1864.

Submitted by the Honorable the Treasurer for the inspection of the Honorable the Solicitor General.

B.C.—HENRY LANE.

<p>No. 186</p> <p>Consigned by Mr. _____</p> <p>of _____</p> <p>Bag of Gold weighing oz. dwt. grs.</p> <p>Parcel of Notes or Specie, said to contain £ _____</p> <p>addressed to _____</p> <p>for *</p> <p>For Transmission by Escort of _____ the _____</p> <p>[* State here Consignor's wishes.]</p> <p>NOTE.—The owner of Gold, Bank Notes, or Specie, transmitted by the Escort, must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever (including robbery and theft) as the Government will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for loss.</p> <p>[Signature of Consignor.]</p>		<p>N.B.—If consigned or addressed to the "DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT," or "THE MINT," the Gold will be coined.</p> <p>No. 186</p> <p>RECEIVED from Mr. _____</p> <p>Bag of Gold, weighing oz. dwt. grs.</p> <p>Parcel of Notes or Specie, said to contain £ _____</p> <p>consigned to _____</p> <p>for transmission by the _____</p> <p>Government Escort of _____ the _____</p> <p>NOTE.—The owner of Gold, Bank Notes, or Specie, transmitted by the Escort, must undertake all risks of conveyance whatsoever (including robbery and theft), as the Government will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for loss.</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner at _____</p> <p>Signature of Consignor— _____</p>
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The Solicitor General is of opinion that the receipt form herewith is sufficient.

B.C.—8 August, 1864.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 6.

(Circular.)

The Treasury, New South Wales, 3 August, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, a copy of the Amended Regulations for the transmission of Gold, Bank Notes, or Specie, by Escort, to and from the Mint, which will come into operation on the 15th instant; from which you will observe that a uniform charge of 8d. per ounce will be made for gold forwarded to Sydney, and one fourth per cent. for bank notes or specie conveyed in any direction, or for any distance.

I am at the same time to draw your particular attention to the 12th clause of the Regulations, which has been inserted upon the advice of the Honorable the Solicitor General, who has further advised that the said clause "be printed at the end of the Gold Receipt Forms, and that every person bringing gold, &c., for transmission, should sign the receipt, and also the duplicate receipt (having the Regulation printed) to be kept by the officer receiving the gold."

I have therefore to direct that you will be careful to satisfy yourself that the parties transmitting gold, bank notes, or specie, are aware of its intention and effect.

I have, &c., HENRY LANE, Under Secretary.

To

No. 7.

No. 7.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
26 August, 1864.*

WITH reference to his minute of the 26th ultimo, No. 375, submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, under which authority was given for the imposition of a uniform charge of 8d. per ounce on gold forwarded by escort to Sydney, the Treasurer now proposes, upon the recommendation of the Deputy Master of the Mint and the Inspector General of Police, that a similar charge of 8d. per ounce be made for the transmission of gold between the intermediate stations, in whatever direction, and for whatever distance it may be conveyed.

GEORGE EAGAR,
Treasurer.

UNDER the circumstances herein stated, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the Executive Council advise that a charge of 8d. per ounce be made for the conveyance of gold between intermediate stations, in whatever direction, and for whatever distance it may be conveyed.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute 64/34.—30 August, 1864.
Confirmed, 6 September, 1864.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD FIELDS.

(ADDITIONAL REGULATION UNDER THE "GOLD FIELDS ACT OF 1861.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 July, 1864.*

GOLD FIELDS.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Additional Regulation, under the Act 25 Victoria, No. 4.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

No. 2 of the General Regulations of the 9th February, 1862, is hereby repealed, in so far as it relates to the division of the Gold Districts of the Colony and the interpretation of the term "Chief Commissioner." Wherever this term is used in the Regulations, it shall in future be understood to mean the Commissioner entrusted with the general superintendence of one of the Gold Districts of the Colony, viz., the Northern, Southern, or Western District.

20 20 20

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

Colony of New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1863,

CONSISTING OF SEPARATE STATEMENTS, UNDER THE
FOLLOWING HEADS, VIZ.:-

GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT.—CIVIL-LIST GRANTS.—
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.—SALES OF DEBENTURES IN ENGLAND.—
LOANS OUTSTANDING ON 31st DECEMBER, 1861.—
NEWCASTLE TONNAGE DUTY, 19 VICT., No. 25, & 20 VICT., No. 12.—
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENTS.—
COLONIAL AGENT, LONDON.—
CLERGY AND SCHOOL LANDS' REVENUE.—
ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP (SCAB ACT).—POLICE REWARD FUND, 25 VICT., No. 16.—
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, 25 VICT., No. 16.—SPECIAL RECEIPTS.—
TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSITS, 20 VICT., No. 11.—MINT BULLION.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed,
18th October, 1864.

SYDNEY:
THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1864.

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Mint—Sydney Branch of the Royal—Expenditure	34	Public Debt—Statement of	59
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Principal Secretary	33	Public Works and Buildings	39, 41, & 45
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Miscellaneous Receipts	25	Quarter Sessions	34
Molasses—Duty on	23	Queen's Plate	36
Money Orders—Commission on	25	R	
Money Order Department	35	Railways—General Establishment	38
Mudgee Gaol	30	Railway Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts	24
Mudgee School of Arts—Building Fund	31	Railway Works provided for by Loans	49
Mudgee Hospital	32	Real Property Act—Assurance Fund	91
Municipal Council, Sydney—in aid of City Funds	33	Real Property Act—Commissioner's Fees	91
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Museum—Australian—Endowment of	31	Receivers—Gold	34
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St. John's College—Endowment Fund	29
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NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF THE

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS

OF THE

COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

AND OF THEIR

EXPENDITURE,

IN THE YEAR

1863

GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE REVENUE AND RECEIPTS OF THE COLONY

Dr.

PAGE.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	To CASH BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, on the 31st December, 1862, viz. :—		
22	Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	213,756 15 5	
46	Loans' Account	118,662 8 11	
80	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	12,300 8 8	
83	Assessment on Sheep Account	8,114 6 10	
87	Police Reward Fund	19,218 11 8	
89	Police Superannuation Fund	6,757 10 8	
91	Special Receipts' Account	85,543 16 11	
93	Trusts Moneys' Deposit Account	66,404 9 4	
			530,758 8 5
	To RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1863, as per the following Statements, viz. :—		
25	Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 1 ...	1,534,187 0 9	
46	Loans' Account, Statement No. 3	649,116 5 4	
80	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	9,166 15 4	
83	Assessment on Sheep Account	35 19 4	
87	Police Reward Fund	3,297 6 4	
89	Police Superannuation Fund	3,359 17 3	
91	Special Receipts' Account	74,249 6 2	
93	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	73,344 4 4	
			2,346,756 14 10
	To ISSUES ON ACCOUNT ADJUSTED—		
	Balance of Adjustments over Advances to Public Officers, on the following Accounts, viz. :—		
22	Consolidated Revenue Fund, as per Account Current	228,637 8 4	
80	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	153 13 4	
89	Police Superannuation Fund	14 3 8	
			228,805 5 4
22	To BALANCE AT THE DEBIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, on the 31st December, 1863	.....	66,883 7 4
	TOTAL... ..	£	3,173,203 15 11

OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND OF THEIR EXPENDITURE, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Cr.

PAGE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	BY PAYMENTS IN THE YEAR 1863, UNDER THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, VIZ. :—		
27	Consolidated Revenue Fund, Statement No. 2 ...	2,043,464 11 10	
51	Loans' Account, Statement No. 3	537,795 9 10	
81	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	6,976 14 9	
85	Assessment on Sheep Account (Scab Act) ...	8,150 6 2	
87	Police Reward Fund	653 11 9	
90	Police Superannuation Fund	5,053 14 4	
91	Special Receipts' Account	97,834 14 11	
93	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	86,708 5 8	
			2,786,637 9 3
	BY ISSUES ON ACCOUNT—		
51	Loans' Account	74,071 9 2	
87	Police Reward Fund	14 3 8	
			74,085 12 10
	BY CASH BALANCES AT THE CREDIT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS, on the 31st December, 1863, viz. :—		
51	Loans' Account	155,911 15 3	
81	Clergy and School Lands' Revenue Account ...	14,644 2 7	
87	Police Reward Fund	21,848 2 7	
90	Police Superannuation Fund	5,077 17 3	
91	Special Receipts' Account	61,958 8 2	
93	Trust Moneys' Deposit Account	53,040 8 0	
			312,480 13 10
	TOTAL	£	3,173,203 15 11

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary sources, as well as the specific techniques employed for data processing and statistical analysis.

The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the trends and patterns identified in the data. The author also discusses the implications of these findings and how they relate to the overall objectives of the research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of recommendations for future research. The author suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for addressing the issues identified.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL LIST GRANTS.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

OUT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND,

UNDER

18 & 19 VICT., CAP. 54. (SCHEDULE 1, SEC 49.)

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Schedule A, 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 54.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	18,466 13 4	By Amount of Payments as per Account of Consolidated Revenue Fund, to 31st December, 1863.....	18,466 13 4
To Balance of the Annual Amount provided by the Schedule A.	3,883 6 8	By Balance reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	3,883 6 8
TOTAL	£ 22,350 0 0	TOTAL	£ 22,350 0 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT shewing the Particulars of Salaries provided by Schedule A, annexed to the Act 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 54, of the Salaries drawn, and of the Amount which has reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1863.

SALARIES PROVIDED AND PAYABLE FROM SCHEDULE RESERVE FOR 1863.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	BALANCE REVERTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.	REMARKS.
	From	To			
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
7,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863	7,000 0 0		Cesased to be a charge upon the Government of New South Wales on the erection of the Colony of Queensland, 1st December, 1869.
2,000 0 0	"	"	2,000 0 0		
3,000 0 0	"	"	3,000 0 0		
1,500 0 0				1,500 0 0	
2,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863	2,000 0 0		Office vacant from 1st January to 31st July, 1863.
1,250 0 0	"	"	1,250 0 0		
900 0 0	"	"	900 0 0		Salary of Master in Equity lapsed from 1st January, 1856, by the appointment of S. F. Milford, Esq., as Puisne Judge. Salary of Chairman of Quarter Sessions lapsed by the appointment of Thomas Callaghan, Esq., to that office, in the room of Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
1,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1863	"	1,500 0 0		
1,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1863	"	416 13 4	583 6 8	
400 0 0			400 0 0		
1,000 0 0				1,000 0 0	
800 0 0				800 0 0	
22,350 0 0	TOTALS.....		18,466 13 4	3,883 6 8	

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Schedule B, 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 51.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	ARREARS.	CURRENT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	ARREARS.	CURRENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	670 13 4	9,547 9 0	By Amount of Payments, as per Account of Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1863	670 13 4	9,547 9 0
To Balance of the Annual Amount provided by the Schedule B.....	0 0 2	4,402 11 0	By Amount of Charges, on account of 1863, payable in 1864		778 3 9
			By Balance reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	0 0 2	3,624 7 3
TOTALS.....	670 13 6	13,950 0 0	TOTALS.....	670 13 6	13,950 0 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT shewing the Particulars of Pensions provided by Schedule B, annexed to the Act 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 54, of the Pensions actually drawn or payable for 1863 and Previous Years, and of the Amount which has reverted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1863.

PENSIONS PROVIDED AND PAYABLE FROM		PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		PARTIES.	AMOUNT DRAWN.		PAYABLE IN 1864, ON ACCOUNT OF 1863.	BALANCE REVERTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		REMARKS.
Balance of 1862.	Reserve for 1863.	From	To		For 1862.	For 1863.		For 1862.	For 1863.	
	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
262 10 0 262 10 0	4,550 0 0	1 Oct., 1862 "	30 Sept., 1863 "	{ Roger Thierry, late Puisne Judge { J. N. Dickinson, late Puisne Judge	262 10 0 262 10 0	787 10 0 787 10 0	262 10 0 262 10 0	2,450 0 0		
				PENSIONS TO JUDGES.						
				PENSIONS TO POLITICAL OFFICERS.						
	2,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863	E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B., late Colonial Secretary		2,000 0 0				
	900 0 0	"	"	F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., late Auditor General		787 10 0				
	1,200 0 0	"	"	J. H. Plunkett, Esq., Q.C., late Attorney General		1,200 0 0				
	800 0 0	"	"	Sir W. M. Manning, Q.C., late Solicitor General		800 0 0				
	1,000 0 0	"	"	Amount lapsed by the death of C. D. Riddell, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer				1,000 0 0		
				PENSIONS TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS AND OTHERS.						
	379 3 4	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863	William Lithgow, late Auditor General		379 3 4			Deceased.	
	4 16 9	"	9 Jan., 1863	J. Nicholson, late Harbour Master			4 16 9		Deceased.	
	222 10 0	"	31 Dec., 1863	G. B. White, late Surveyor		222 10 0			Deceased.	
	186 13 4	"	"	G. H. Newcombe, late Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office				99 11 4	Deceased.	
	167 0 0	"	"	James Larmer, late Surveyor		167 0 0			Deceased.	
	79 0 0	"	"	B. P. Griffin, late Clerk in the Colonial Treasury		36 12 6		42 7 6	Deceased.	
	70 0 0	"	"	James Warnor, late Assistant Surveyor		70 0 0				
	100 0 0	"	"	S. Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham		100 0 0				
	54 15 0	"	"	J. Graves, late Sergeant, Gold Guards		64 15 0				
	35 5 8	"	"	W. Galvin, late Messenger, Legislative Council		35 5 8				
525 0 0	11,749 4 1			Carried forward	625 0 0	7,514 18 6	642 6 9	3,591 18 10		

STATEMENT OF PENSIONS PROVIDED BY SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

PENSIONS PROVIDED AND PAYABLE FROM		PARTIES.		PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.		PAYABLE IN 1864, ON ACCOUNT OF 1863.		BALANCE REVERTED TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.		REMARKS.
Balances of 1862.	Reserve for 1863.	From	To	For 1862.	For 1863.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	For 1862.	For 1863.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.											
525 0 0	11,749 4 1					525 0 0	7,514 18 6	642 6 9			3,391 18 10	
		Brought forward.....£										
		PENSIONS TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS AND OTHERS—continued.										
		N. Robinson, late Constable, Police, Sydney	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863			29 13 1					
		W. Callaghan, late Constable, Police, Sydney	"	"			14 19 9					
		E. Wilson, late Constable, Police, Penrith	"	"			14 18 3					
		B. Naughton, late Constable, Police, Sydney	1 Oct., 1862	30 Sept., 1863			141 8 9	47 2 11				
		Rev. F. Wilkinson, late Colonial Chaplain	"	"			39 0 0	13 0 0				
		F. Gosling, late Clerk in the General Post Office	"	"			2 5 6	2 6 0				
		T. Devan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	"	"			34 7 2	34 7 8				
		T. S. Townsend, late Surveyor	"	"			39 10 0					
		M. Doyle, late Messenger, Colonial Treasury	1 Jan., 1863	"			63 0 8					
		N. Leader, late Clerk in the Court of Requests	"	"			102 0 0					
		R. Ormiston, late Chief Clerk, Central Police Office	"	"			35 10 0					
		Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in the Supreme Court	"	"			134 10 5					
		Merion Moriarty, late Port Master	"	"			143 19 9					
		J. J. Galloway, late District Surveyor	1 Oct., 1862	30 Sept., 1863			10 0 0	10 0 0				
		O. Homersham, late Clerk, Customs Department	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863			28 4 0					
		Thomas Hinton, late Porter, Customs Department	"	"			23 16 0					
		John Brennan, late Turnkey, Farmamatta Gaol	"	"			73 9 6					
		W. S. Wall, late Curator, Australian Museum	"	"			24 5 6					
		W. Taylor, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong	"	"								
		W. C. Greville, late Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office	"	"			366 13 4					
		T. H. B. Venour, late Shipping Master	1 Oct., 1862	30 Sept., 1863			29 0 3	29 0 5			0 0 2	
		F. Garling, late Landing Waiter, Customs	1 Jan., 1863	31 Dec., 1863								0 0 4
		D. Nash, late Warehouse-keeper, Customs	"	"								
		J. Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, Customs	"	"								
		J. G. N. Gibbes, late Collector of Customs	"	"			114 11 8					
		J. M. Dillon, late Criminal Crown Solicitor	"	"			216 13 4					
		B. Shaw, late Assistant Harbours Master	"	26 Aug., 1863			61 0 11				32 8 1	Deceased.
		W. Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol	"	31 Dec., 1863			7 11 4					In part only.
670 13 6	13,950 0 0	TOTALS.....£				670 13 4	9,547 9 0	778 3 9		0 0 2	3,624 7 3	

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Schedule C, 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 54, & 26 Victoria, No. 19

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Cr.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.	ARREARS.			CURRENT.			DISBURSEMENTS.			ARREARS.			CURRENT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Credit of the following Communion, on the 31st December, 1862, viz. :—															
Church of England	1,703	1	0												
Presbyterian Church	21	19	10												
Wesleyan Methodist Church	922	10	6												
Roman Catholic Church	4,240	7	9												
To Revenue derived from the Bishopthorpe Estate, for 1862-3	143	15	10				456	4	2						
To Amount transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and apportioned to the undermentioned Communion, according to the Census of 1851, viz. :—															
Church of England							14,634	6	5						
Presbyterian Church							2,852	15	11						
Wesleyan Methodist Church							1,572	10	6						
Roman Catholic Church							8,940	7	2						
TOTALS	7,031	14	11	7,031	14	11	28,456	4	2	7,031	14	11	28,456	4	2

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure, from the Colonial Treasury, of the Amount appropriated for defraying the Expenses of the several Services and Purposes specified in the Schedule C, annexed to the Act 18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 54, in the Year 1863.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOWANCES			Special Payments out of the Unexpended Balances on 31 Dec., 1862.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID			TOTAL.
			In lieu of Forage for one Horse.	For Travelling Expenses.	In lieu of House Rent.		For the Service of Previous Years.	For the Service of Year 1863.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.										
<i>Diocese of Sydney.</i>										
{ The Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan	The Right Reverend F. Barker, D.D.	1,875 0 0					500 0 0	1,375 0 0	1,875 0 0	
{ Dean of Sydney	Very Revd. W. M. Cowper, M.A.	300 0 0					25 0 0	275 0 0	300 0 0	
{ St. Phillip's	St. Phillip's	160 0 0					13 6 8	146 13 4	160 0 0	
{ St. James	Revd. Robert Allwood, B.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ St. Andrew's	George King, M.A.	41 13 4					16 13 4	25 0 0	41 13 4	
{ St. Andrew's	succeeded by									
{ St. Lawrence	Thomas O'Reilly	158 6 8						158 6 8	158 6 8	
{ Trinity	W. H. Walsh, M.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ St. Mark's, Alexandria	Edward Rogers	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ St. Mark's, Alexandria	G. W. Richardson	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ St. Mark's, Alexandria	H. S. King	88 5 2					5 5 7	32 13 7	88 5 2	
{ Surry Hills	(absent on leave.)									
{ Surry Hills	J. Sullivan	60 12 1					25 0 0	35 12 1	60 12 1	
{ Surry Hills	George Gurney, B.A.	6 8 4						6 8 4	6 8 4	
{ Surry Hills	T. H. Wilkinon	150 0 0					12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	W. Lumsdaine	150 0 0					12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	W. Stack, B.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	Thomas Shawpe, M.A.	200 0 0					28 3 4	217 9 2	245 12 6	
{ Surry Hills	J. S. Hassall	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	James Allan	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	E. B. Proctor	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	H. Tingcombe	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	Edward Smith, B.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	C. C. Kemp	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	P. G. Smith, M.A.	150 0 0					12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	J. A. Burle, B.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
{ Surry Hills	A. H. Stephen, B.A.	200 0 0					16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	
	Carried forward	5,890 5 7	45 12 6				867 12 3	5,068 5 10	5,985 18 1	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOWANCES			Special Payments out of the Unexpended Balances on 31 Dec., 1862.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID			TOTAL.
			In lieu of Forage for one Horse.	For Travelling Expenses.	In lieu of House Rent.		For the Service of Previous Years.	For the Service of the Year 1863.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND—continued.	Brought forward.....	£ 10,804 9 3	£ 136 17 6	£	£	£ 1,493 3 8	£ 9,548 3 1	£ 10,941 6 9	£ 10,941 6 9	
<i>Diocese of Newcastle.</i>										
Bishop of Newcastle	The Right Revd. W. Tyrrell, D.D.	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	41 13 4	458 6 8	500 0 0	500 0 0
Armidale	Revd. S. Hungerford	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Clarence River	A. E. Selwyn	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Falbrook and Jerry's Plains	W. W. Dove	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Dungog	S. Simm	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Glen Innes	J. H. Johnson	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Gosford	Alfred Glennie	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Hexham and Alnwick	T. L. Dodd	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Lochinvar	K. D. Bode	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Lower Hawkesbury	R. T. Bolton, M.A. succeeded by	16 13 4	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	.....	16 13 4	16 13 4
Manning River	F. White	183 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 6 8	183 6 8	183 6 8
Maitland (East)	W. O. Hawkins	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Maitland (West)	Lovick Tyrrell	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlehope.	Robert Chapman	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Murrumbidgee	J. R. Thackeray	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Muswellbrook	Charles Walsh	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Newcastle	J. J. Nash, M.A.	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Paterson	W. E. White	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Fort Macquarie	G. C. Bode	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
Raymond Terrace	H. C. Cloughton	5 18 3	.....	.....	.....	5 18 3	.....	5 18 3	5 18 3
Scots	F. W. Addams	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Singleton	F. R. Kemp	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Tamworth	J. R. Blomfield	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
Wollombi	Colles Child, B.A.	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
	James Blackwood, B.A.	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	200 0 0
	J. F. R. Whinfield	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0	100 0 0
	J. A. Greaves, M.A.	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0	137 10 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
	Total, Diocese of Newcastle.....	£ 4,155 18 3	£	£	£	£ 351 14 11	£ 3,804 3 4	£ 4,155 18 3	£ 4,155 18 3	
	Carried forward.....	£ 14,960 7 6	£ 136 17 6	£	£	£ 1,744 18 7	£ 13,352 6 5	£ 15,097 5 0	£ 15,097 5 0	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOWANCES				Special Payments out of the Unexpended Balances on 31 Dec., 1862.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID			TOTAL.
			In lieu of Forage for one Horse.	For Travelling Expenses.	In lieu of House Rent.	For the Service of Previous Years.		For the Service of Year 1863.	Total.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward.....£	11,960 7 6	136 17 6				1,744 18 7	13,352 6 5	15,097 5 0	15,097 5 0	
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.											
Sydney .. { Pitt-street .. { St. Andrew's .. { Paddington .. { Woolloomooloo ..	Revd. James Fullerton, LL.D.	200 0 0						200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
	" John Dougall ..	200 0 0						200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
	" James Milne ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
	" John McGibbon ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
	" J. B. Laughton ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Bathurst ..	" William McKee ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Campbelltown ..	" William Ross ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Goulburn ..	" Alexander McEwen ..	200 0 0						200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Hinton ..	" William Purves ..	200 0 0						200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Maitland ..	" Duncan Ross ..	102 0 0						102 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	
Muswellbrook ..	" James Counts, M.A.	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Newcastle ..	" Thomas Craig ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Parramatta ..	" George Macho ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Pitt Town ..	" Thomas Stinton ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Paterson ..	" Edward Holland ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Port Macquarie ..	" James S. White ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Singleton ..	" Matthew Adam ..	6 1 0						6 1 0	6 1 0	6 1 0	
Windsor ..	" D. Moore.....	125 0 0						125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	
	" Payment to Revd. Thomas Craig } for extra clerical duty at this } Church, during its vacancy ..	18 19 0						18 19 0	18 19 0	18 19 0	
	Revd. Cunningham Atcheson ..	150 0 0						150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Wollongong ..	.....						11 3 11		11 3 11	11 3 11
Moderator of the Synod, for incidental expenses ..	.....						10 0 0		10 0 0	10 0 0
Clerk of the Synod, for incidental expenses ..	.....									
	Total, Presbyterian Church...£	2,552 0 0					21 3 11	2,552 0 0	2,573 3 11	2,573 3 11	
	Carried forward	17,812 7 6	136 17 6				1,766 2 6	16,204 6 5	17,970 8 11	17,970 8 11	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.		ALLOWANCES				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID				TOTAL.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.		17	812 7 6	136	17 6	21	3 11	1,766	2 6	16,204	6 5	17,970	8 11	17,970	8 11
	Brought forward.....£														
	Rev. S. Rabone	200	0 0					172	10 6	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0
	George Hurst	172	10 4					172	10 6	172	10 4	345	0 10	345	0 10
	W. Kelynaek	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	G. Martin	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	Joseph Oram	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	J. Somerville	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	W. Curnov	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	W. Clarke	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	B. Chapman	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	J. W. Dowson	150	0 0					150	0 0	150	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	Total, Wesleyan Church.....£	1,572	10 4			922	10 6	922	10 6	1,572	10 4	2,495	0 10	2,495	0 10
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.															
	The Very Revd. John Bode Polding, } D.D.	800	0 0					66	13 4	733	6 8	800	0 0	800	0 0
	The Very Revd. S. A. Sheehy	300	0 0					25	0 0	275	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0
	Vicar General	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	St. Mary's	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	St. Patrick's	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	St. Benedict's	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Surry Hills	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Albury	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Appin	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Armidale	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Bathurst	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Berrina	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Braidwood	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Brisbane Water	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Bungonia	62	10 0					12	10 0	50	0 0	62	10 0	62	10 0
	succeeded by														
	Eugene Luckie	81	5 0					12	10 0	81	5 0	81	5 0	81	5 0
	Very Revd. J. Rigney	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Rev. J. P. Roche	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Timothy McCarthy	200	0 0					16	13 4	183	6 8	200	0 0	200	0 0
	Patrick Newman	150	0 0					12	10 0	137	10 0	150	0 0	150	0 0
	Carried forward	4,043	15 0			943	14 5	337	10 0	3,706	5 0	4,043	15 0	4,043	15 0
	Carried forward	19,354	17 10			136	17 6	2,688	13 0	17,776	16 9	20,465	9 9	20,465	9 9

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.		ALLOWANCES				Special Payments out of the Unexpended Balances on 31 Dec., 1862.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID			TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	In lieu of Forage for one Horse.	For Travelling Expenses.	In lieu of House Rent.	For the Service of Previous Years.		For the Service of the Year 1863.	Total.	£		s.	d.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH— <i>continued.</i>	Brought forward	£	19,384 17 10	£	136 17 6	£	943 14 5	£	2,688 13 0	£	17,776 16 9	£	20,465 9 9
	Brought forward	£	4,043 15 0					£	337 10 0	£	3,706 5 0	£	4,043 15 0
Glebe	Rev'd. J. H. A. Curtis		54 11 4						16 13 4		54 11 4		54 11 4
Goulburn	Michael McAlroy		200 0 0								183 6 8		200 0 0
Grafton	W. X. Johnson		54 11 4								54 11 4		54 11 4
Hartley	James Phelan		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Keelo	Peter O'Farrell		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
Kiama	M. Flanagan		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Liverpool	Peter Young		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
	Very Rev'd. D. V. M. O'Connell		91 13 4						16 13 4		75 0 0		91 13 4
Maitland (East)	Rev'd. J. Kony		108 6 8								108 6 8		108 6 8
	J. T. Dunn		91 13 4						16 13 4		75 0 0		91 13 4
Maitland (West)	Jerome Keating		108 6 8								108 6 8		108 6 8
Millendary	Patrick Birch		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Mudgee	Calaghan McCarthy		150 0 0						25 0 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Macedonaid River	John Maher		162 10 0								54 11 4		162 10 0
Newtown	J. N. Quirk		54 11 4								54 11 4		54 11 4
Newcastle	C. V. Dowling		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Orange	Edmund Athy		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Parramatta	Patrick Kenyon		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
Pearlri	Michael Brennan		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
Petersham	James McGirr		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Queanbeyan	Patrick White		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
	Eugene Luckie		68 15 0						12 10 0		56 5 0		68 15 0
Raymond Terrace	Rev'd. J. T. Dunn		81 5 0								81 5 0		81 5 0
Ryde	C. M. Joly		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Singleton	Bernard Murphy		165 11 1						16 13 4		148 17 3		165 11 1
	Peter Powell		68 15 0						12 10 0		56 5 0		68 15 0
St. Leonard's	Rev'd. J. T. Dunn		81 5 0								81 5 0		81 5 0
Shoalhaven	D. J. Darcy		112 10 0								112 10 0		112 10 0
Wellington	H. N. Woolfrey		150 0 0						12 10 0		137 10 0		150 0 0
Windsor	Patrick Hallinan, D.D.		200 0 0						16 13 4		183 6 8		200 0 0
	Carried forward	£	8,098 0 1						666 13 4		7,431 6 9		8,098 0 1
	Carried forward	£	19,384 17 10		136 17 6		943 14 5		2,688 13 0		17,776 16 9		20,465 9 9

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATION.	NAME.	SALARIES.	ALLOVANCES				Special Payments out of the Unexpended Balances on 31 Dec., 1863.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID			TOTAL.
			In lieu of Forage for one Horse.	For Travelling Expenses.	In lieu of House Rent.	£ s. d.		For the Service of Previous Years.	For the Service of the Year 1863.	£ s. d.	
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH— <i>continued.</i>	Brought forward	£ 19,384 17 10	136 17 6	.....	.....	943 14 5	2,688 13 0	17,776 16 9	20,465 9 9	£ s. d. 20,465 9 9
	Brought forward	8,098 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 13 4	7,431 6 9	8,098 0 1	£ s. d. 8,098 0 1
Wollongong	Rev. W. X. Johnson	91 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	75 0 0	91 13 4	£ s. d. 91 13 4
Yass	The Very Revd. D. V. M. O'Connell ..	108 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 6 8	108 6 8	£ s. d. 108 6 8
	" " James Hanly	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 13 4	183 6 8	200 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Albury .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	£ s. d. 700 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Amidale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	£ s. d. 700 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Maneroo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Proulee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Port Macquarie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0	260 0 0	.....	260 0 0	£ s. d. 260 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Gunning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Carcoat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Newtown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0
	For the erection of a Church at Lane Cove .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0
	For the erection of a Presbytery at Ryde .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 14 5	263 14 5	.....	263 14 5	£ s. d. 263 14 5
	For the erection of a Chapel in South Sydney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	£ s. d. 200 0 0
	Total, Roman Catholic Church...£	8,498 0 1	.....	.....	.....	3,423 14 5	4,123 14 5	7,798 0 1	11,921 14 6	£ s. d. 11,921 14 6
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....£	27,882 17 11	136 17 6	.....	.....	4,367 8 10	6,812 7 5	25,674 16 10	32,387 4 3	£ s. d. 32,387 4 3

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1863.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
To Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Account, on the 31st December, 1862	213,756 15 5	By Payments in the Year 1863, as per Statement No. 2	2,043,464 11 10
To Receipts in the Year 1863, as per Statement No. 1...	1,534,187 0 9		
To Issues on Account— Balance of Adjustments over Advances to Public Officers* ... £164,882 14 1 Adjustment of the Colonial Stores Purchase Account to 31st December, 1862, for which Parliamentary Provision was not obtained until after the 31st December, 1863 ... 63,754 14 3	228,637 8 4		
To Balance at the Debit of the Consolidated Revenue Account, on the 31st December, 1863 ...	66,888 7 4		
TOTAL, REVENUE ACCOUNT ...	£ 2,043,464 11 10	TOTAL, REVENUE ACCOUNT...	£ 2,043,464 11 10
LOANS' ACCOUNT.			
To Cash Balance at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on the 31st December, 1862	118,662 8 11		
To Receipts in the Year 1863, as per Statement No. 3...	649,116 5 4	By Payments in the Year 1863, as per Statement No. 3	537,795 9 10
		Balance of Advances over Adjustments to Public Officers in 1863 ... £22,579 17 0	
		Railway Store Purchases in excess of Issues, in 1863	74,071 9 2
		By Cash Balance at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on the 31st December, 1863	155,911 15 3
		TOTAL, LOANS' ACCOUNT...	£ 767,778 14 3
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ...	£ 2,811,243 6 1	TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND...	£ 2,811,243 6 1

* Includes the adjustment of £69,318 4s. 11d. recovered from the Loans' Account, as explained in the Estimates of the Ways and Means for 1863-4, Part I, page 58.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
29th August, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

IN THE YEAR 1863,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS.						
Spirits	333,986	13	7			
Wine	36,618	12	1			
Ale, Porter, and Beer of all sorts	10,673	9	6			
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	73,515	19	11			
Tea	68,810	18	1			
Sugar and Molasses	77,461	4	8			
Coffee and Chicory	9,103	14	7			
Opium	5,312	17	5			
Ad Valorem Duties	530	2	3			
				616,008	12	1
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES				14,586	13	4
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY				35,650	13	7
GOLD REVENUE.						
Duty on Gold—	Collected by the Collector of Customs		4,829	17	7	
	Collected by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint		24,671	16	8	
Miners' Rights			9,718	10	0	
Business Licenses			1,245	10	0	
Leases of Auriferous Tracts			1,520	0	0	
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold, &c.			2,384	6	0	
				44,370	0	3
MINT RECEIPTS				23,602	12	11
LAND REVENUE.						
Land Sales—	Auction Sales		110,261	5	5	
	Selections		17,949	13	11	
	Conditional Purchases		63,902	11	4	
Rents of Land			80,147	10	2	
Increased Assessment and Rent of Runs, 22 Victoria, No. 17			90,693	6	6	
Quit Rents			263	7	11	
Survey of Land			71	6	3	
Licenses to cut Timber and make Bricks, &c., on Crown Lands			1,925	10	0	
Mineral Leases			5,057	17	3	
Miscellaneous			998	0	0	
				371,270	8	9
POSTAGE				57,742	6	5
LICENSES.						
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers			6,120	0	0	
To Auctioneers			1,513	12	0	
To Bonded Storekeepers			4,006	17	6	
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors			59,622	18	2	
Billiard and Bagatelle			2,220	0	0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers			60	0	0	
To Hawkers and Pedlers			534	12	8	
To Pawnbrokers			260	0	0	
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry			48	0	0	
All other Licenses			310	11	8	
				74,696	12	0
Carried forward				£ 1,237,927	19	4

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1863,

HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	1,237,927 19 4
FEEs OF OFFICE.		
On Commissions to Public Officers	47 5 0	
On Certificates of Naturalization	203 18 6	
On the Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	2,655 0 0	
Registrar General	2,975 1 3	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	3,342 2 2	
Master in Equity	1,152 10 10	
Curator of Intestate Estates	344 1 4	
Insolvent Court	1,562 0 11	
Sheriff	897 10 10	
District Courts	5,374 19 11	
Courts of Petty Sessions	2,644 9 8	
Water Police Court	650 11 10	
Shipping Masters	2,648 11 0	
Steam Navigation Board	253 0 0	
Court of Claims	8 6 0	
Under Gold Fields Act	30 0 0	
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoirs	777 17 0	
Other Fees	95 0 0	
		25,662 6 3
FINES AND FORFEITURES.		
Sheriff	852 6 6	
Courts of Petty Sessions	2,611 9 10	
Water Police Court	330 18 9	
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	534 6 7	
Crown's share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	250 1 2	
Proceeds of Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	654 12 6	
Other Fines	36 10 4	
		5,270 5 8
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.		
Tolls and Ferries	614 7 5	
Tolls, (Main Roads' Act, 1858)	16,374 3 7	
Wharves	3,626 12 8	
Military Canteen, Sydney	60 0 0	
Government Buildings and Premises	140 18 0	
Glebe Island Bridge	843 6 8	
Glebe Island Abattoirs	1,201 1 8	
		22,860 10 0
RAILWAYS.		
Railway Tolls	128,553 10 1	
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Sale of Property	412 9 11	
Advertising in Carriages	301 4 8	
Rents	99 3 4	
Hire of Machinery	50 12 5	
Fines, &c.	19 2 9	
Unclaimed Wages	13 2 7	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	19 13 1	
	915 8 4	
		129,468 18 5
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS ... ..	.....	31,904 15 2
PILOTAGE.		
Port Jackson	7,911 13 0	
Out Ports	4,989 11 0	
		12,901 4 0
HARBOUR DUES ... ..	.....	1,459 3 4
FEEs ON CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO MASTERS OF VESSELS ... ..	.....	442 6 0
TONNAGE DUES, NEWCASTLE ... ..	.....	3,539 2 0
Carried forward	£	1,471,436 10 2

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		1,471,436 10 2
INTEREST ON CITY DEBENTURES		5,000 0 0
RATES UNDER THE CHINESE IMMIGRANTS REGULATION AND RESTRICTION ACT OF 1861		260 0 0
COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS		567 4 0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	943 14 9	
Sale of Government Stores	12,369 12 11	
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	771 18 5	
Collections by the Government Printer	2,476 4 0	
For Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	864 14 0	
Rateable proportion of the Expenses of Imperial Convicts for the Year 1862, received from the British Treasury	2,718 15 2	
Contributions by the Ordnance Department towards the Expense of the Gunpowder Magazine	68 6 9	
For advertising Intestate Estates in the <i>London Gazette</i>	20 0 0	
For Military Washing and Barrack Damages	17 18 5	
For Hire of Steam Dredge	240 0 0	
Repayment of Expenses incurred for docking Vessels at the Fitz Roy Dry Dock	950 5 10	
Store Rent of Gunpowder	1,166 9 1	
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	225 0 0	
Fees on Letters of Registration	380 0 0	
For Arms and Accoutrements lost or destroyed by Police	16 6 0	
Royalty and Repayment of Expenses incurred on Coal extracted from Crown Lands on Trespass	213 17 6	
Amount of unclaimed Costs due to Complainants and Informers	172 18 2	
Unclaimed balances of Insolvent Estates	773 3 10	
Unclaimed balances of Intestate Estates	7,702 4 0	
For the transport to Sydney of the Battery of Royal Artillery under Captain Lovell's command	3,730 14 5	
Balance at the Credit of the Old Revenue Suspense Account against which no Claims are likely to arise	744 8 6	
Proceeds of Sale of overplus supply of Seed Wheat to Settlers... ..	814 18 1	
Rebatement, &c., on Stores purchased in England by the Government Commercial Agents	238 17 8	
Amount received for the services of Tide Waiters employed in vessels after the time allowed by law... ..	135 18 9	
Surcharges recovered	167 12 7	
Interest on Public Monies received from the following Banks, in which they have been deposited, viz. :—		
Oriental Bank Corporation, London	3,864 10 2	
Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney	5,499 19 10	
Bank of New South Wales	8,868 2 6	
	18,232 12 6	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	166 15 3	56,323 6 7
SCHEDULE C.		
Revenue derived from the Bishopthorpe Estate, for 1862-3		600 0 0
TOTAL	£	1,534,187 0 9

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS,
 IN THE YEAR 1863,
 OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND,
 AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

PAGE.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			TOTAL.
		Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28	I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT, 18 & 19 VICTORIÆ, CAP. 54	2,772 19 5	4,710 1 4	53,588 19 2	61,071 19 11
28	SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B. .. .. .	.....	149 8 10	4,431 5 8	4,580 14 6
29	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	220 6 1	504 9 2	17,530 16 5	18,305 11 8
33	III.—THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY	5,594 0 6	30,723 13 7	434,714 9 10	521,032 3 11
34	IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	66 10 5	1,476 6 6	57,935 5 2	59,478 2 1
36	V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	2,972 18 8	37,895 5 2	319,525 18 8	360,394 2 6
38	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	9,928 15 1	67,723 19 6	214,661 0 2	292,313 14 9
39	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	37,718 17 2	81,862 18 6	304,084 13 8	423,666 9 4
	UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE :—				
39	Interest on Loans .. .. .	.....	.....	224,244 2 10	} 302,621 13 2
39	Charges on Collections .. .. .	.....	.....	1,267 19 10	
40	Revenue and Receipts returned .. .. .	.....	.....	77,091 10 6	
40	Arrear Charges against Schedule A, part 3	18 0 0	.....	.....
	TOTALS	£ 59,292 7 4	225,046 2 7	1,753,126 1 11*	2,043,464 11 10

* Including £280,003 10s. 1d., for the Service of the Years 1857 to 1863, for which Parliamentary Authority was not obtained until after 31st December, 1863, viz. :—

1857.....	£22 10 0	1861.....	£2,906 11 7
1858.....	46 0 0	1862.....	135,105 7 4
1859.....	2,619 12 1	1863.....	137,378 2 0
1860.....	926 7 1		
			£280,003 10 1

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
 29th August, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
 Auditor General.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS,

IN THE YEAR 1863,

OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which supplementary authority will not obtain until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
E.—Schedules to Imperial Act, 18 & 19 Victoria, Cap. 54.								
SCHEDULE A	18,466 13 4	61,071 19 11	18,466 13 4	
SCHEDULE B	10,218 2 4		670 13 4	9,547 9 0	
SCHEDULE C	32,387 4 3		4,089 8 0	25,574 16 10	
Total, Schedules A, B, and C	£	£	61,071 19 11	* 61,071 19 11	4,710 1 4	53,688 19 2	
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.								
SCHEDULE A.								
Chief Justice, 20 Victoria, No. 5	600 0 0	1,849 19 10	600 0 0	
Puisne Judges, do.	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	
Colonial Treasurer, 20 Victoria, No. 18	249 19 10		249 19 10	
Lady Forbes, Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice	200 0 0		200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice	200 0 0		150 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General	200 0 0		200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela	75 0 0		50 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Finders, R.N.	100 0 0		75 0 0	
William Bland, in consideration of the Benevolent Asylum	133 6 8		133 6 8	
William Flinn, late Turnkey, Bathurst Gaol	300 0 0		300 0 0	
Charles Ormsby, late Superintendent, Cockatoo Island	83 12 4	.. .. .	33 12 4	.. .. .	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Water, Customs	72 4 9	.. .. .	72 4 9	.. .. .	
Charles Watson, late Pilot, Moreton Bay	61 6 0	.. .. .	45 19 6	.. .. .	
King Barton, late Clerk to the Private Secretary	1 14 6	.. .. .	1 14 6	.. .. .	
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor General's Orderlies	94 10 0	.. .. .	94 10 0	.. .. .	
William Macpherson, late Clerk of the Legislative Council	40 16 8	.. .. .	32 13 4	.. .. .	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	431 13 4	2,780 14 8	431 13 4	.. .. .	
G. N. Russell, late Tide Waiter, Customs	153 0 11	.. .. .	153 0 11	.. .. .	
James Bean, late Messenger, Surveyor General's Office	31 19 1	.. .. .	31 19 1	.. .. .	
Felix Short, late Storehouseman in the Colonial Storekeeper's Department	29 7 3	.. .. .	29 7 3	.. .. .	
Saunuel Raymond, late Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates	39 1 0	.. .. .	39 1 0	.. .. .	
Patrick Plunkett, late Police Magistrate, Goulburn	198 12 4	.. .. .	198 12 4	.. .. .	
Thomas Easton, late Foreman of Works, Fitz Roy Dry Dock	113 1 10	.. .. .	113 1 10	.. .. .	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol	92 4 7	.. .. .	92 4 7	.. .. .	
Michael O'Beirne, late Messenger, Sheriff's Department	84 4 10	.. .. .	84 4 10	.. .. .	
James Riley, late Sheriff's Bailiff at Goulburn	51 18 0	.. .. .	25 19 0	.. .. .	
Margaret Forster, late Matron, Goulburn Gaol	33 5 9	.. .. .	33 5 9	.. .. .	
Total, Supplements to Schedules A and B	£	£	4,580 14 6	4,580 14 6	149 8 10	4,431 5 8	

* The detail of these payments will be found in separate Statements.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
III.—Executive and Legislative.								
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief	815 0 1	455 12 0	.....	1,270 12 1	64 9 2	1,216 2 11	.....	.....
Executive Council	910 17 6	79 12 0	.....	990 9 6	.....	990 9 6	.....	.....
Legislative Council	5,240 0 0	850 16 6	.....	5,590 16 6	.....	5,590 16 6	.....	.....
Legislative Assembly	6,524 2 9	917 15 4	.....	7,441 18 1	.....	7,441 18 1	.....	.....
Legislative Council and Assembly	1,932 14 5	1,079 1 1	.....	3,011 15 6	220 6 1	2,171 15 0	169 14 5	.....
Total, Executive and Legislative	£ 15,422 14 9	2,882 16 11	.....	18,305 11 8	504 9 2	17,411 2 0	.....	169 14 5
III.—The Principal Secretary.								
Principal Secretary	4,678 13 9	273 5 4	.....	4,951 19 1	.....	4,753 13 9	198 5 4	.....
Registrar General	7,783 8 9	3,669 9 1	.....	11,452 17 10	854 5 0	6,477 5 4	4,121 7 6	.....
EDUCATIONAL.								
National Schools .. .. .	.....	.....	35,264 11 4	35,264 11 4	298 10 6	29,966 0 10	5,000 0 0	.....
Denominational Schools—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England .. .. .	.....	.....	15,916 11 9	15,916 11 9	527 10 0	12,522 9 6	.....	.....
Presbyterian .. .. .	.....	.....	2,570 16 7	2,570 16 7	185 0 10	370 14 7	.....	.....
Wesleyan .. .. .	.....	.....	2,285 18 11	2,285 18 11	662 11 10	1,470 10 6	.....	.....
Roman Catholic .. .. .	.....	.....	10,509 14 0	10,509 14 0	682 8 3	1,772 13 0	.....	.....
Expenses of the Board .. .. .	.....	.....	894 13 8	894 13 8	80 10 0	97 10 11	.....	.....
Protestant Orphan School	1,126 18 8	2,050 4 4	.....	3,207 8 0	.....	3,130 14 8	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan School	1,069 14 0	3,245 19 10	.....	4,315 13 10	.....	4,058 12 9	.....	.....
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Victoria, No. 31 .. .. .	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
Endowment of St. Paul's College, 18 Victoria, No. 37 .. .. .	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	41 13 4	.....	.....
Endowment of St. John's College, 18 Victoria, No. 37 .. .. .	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	41 13 4	.....	.....
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, 18 Victoria .. .. .	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
POLICE—(Arrears.)								
Inspector General and Metropolitan .. .. .	.....	16 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural Police	18 8 0	210 2 4	.....	984 14 6	984 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Horse Patrol and Gold Police, Country Districts	444 10 10	215 17 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Contingent .. .. .	.....	79 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
POLICE UNDER THE POLICE REGULATION ACT, 25 Victoria, No. 16.								
Inspector General	2,652 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constabulary	119,579 7 2	81,333 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detective	3,079 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Escorts on Main Lines	2,662 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judicial	15,356 11 6	2,600 6 7	.....	241,730 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police Magistrates	14,467 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police Clerks and Clerks of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward	£ 172,918 18 5	93,724 3 8	74,942 6 9	341,585 7 11	3,321 5 11	16,461 10 11	274,725 19 8	47,076 11 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary Authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1893.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
III.—The Principal Secretary—continued.								
Brought forward	£ 172,918 18 5	93,724 3 3	74,942 6 3	341,585 7 11	3,321 5 11	16,461 10 11	274,725 19 3	47,076 11 10
GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.								
Sidney	6,804 3 7	3,024 12 1	.....	9,828 15 8	.....	578 11 0	7,543 0 0	1,707 4 8
Parramatta	3,720 15 9	1,072 14 7	.....	5,393 10 4	.....	166 4 4	5,154 10 3	72 15 9
Bathurst	1,772 10 9	1,010 3 10	.....	2,782 14 7	.....	.....	2,681 3 10	101 10 9
Maitland	1,560 0 9	819 9 4	.....	2,379 10 1	.....	77 5 11	2,158 3 5	144 0 9
Goulburn	1,969 5 8	1,232 7 4	.....	3,201 13 0	.....	443 13 2	2,271 14 7	486 5 3
Derrima	2,409 10 5	1,078 8 1	.....	3,487 18 6	.....	278 5 8	2,604 13 8	604 19 2
Yass	373 12 2	62 2 4	.....	435 14 6	.....	11 7 0	131 3 0	293 4 6
Wollongong	375 14 0	165 8 8	.....	541 2 8	.....	33 15 5	414 6 7	93 0 8
Albury	609 12 5	378 5 4	.....	987 17 9	.....	1 18 6	985 19 3	.....
Gundagai	134 11 6	.....	.....	134 11 6	.....	32 4 0	102 7 6	.....
Tamworth	224 3 6	.....	.....	224 3 6	.....	13 18 0	192 13 0	.....
Braidwood	401 7 6	275 13 4	.....	677 0 10	.....	80 2 9	591 4 7	.....
Mudgee	615 18 4	324 10 5	.....	940 8 9	.....	95 0 1	656 7 8	189 1 0
Grafton	375 14 0	103 12 5	.....	479 6 5	.....	28 4 0	393 12 8	.....
Orange	254 10 0	.....	.....	254 10 0	.....	20 19 8	231 6 0	.....
Deniliquin	353 14 6	.....	.....	353 14 6	.....	4 16 0	251 19 9	.....
Armidale	229 0 3	27 15 6	.....	256 15 9	.....	40 12 6	416 12 4	.....
Eden	378 4 8	79 0 2	.....	457 4 10	.....	.....	585 2 2	.....
Wagga Wagga	612 11 0	271 13 0	.....	884 4 0	.....	4 12 0	13 13 0	299 1 10
Dubbo	68 4 6	.....	.....	68 4 6	.....	16 0 0	13 13 0	39 19 6
Tenterfield	117 14 8	.....	.....	117 14 8	.....	79 17 0	149 15 0	88 1 8
Other Gaols, Country Districts	229 12 0	.....	.....	229 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hulk "Harmony"	426 3 5	202 2 0	.....	628 5 5	.....	.....	.....	628 5 5
Cockatoo Island	6,069 18 9	2,780 7 8	.....	8,850 6 5	.....	3,212 17 1	6,337 0 0	540 9 4
OBSERVATORY	460 0 0	58 10 10	.....	518 10 10	.....	4 5 9	514 5 1	.....
COLONIAL AGENT	750 0 0	225 0 0	.....	975 0 0	.....	.....	975 0 0	.....
MEDICAL.	44 0 0	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....	44 0 0	.....	.....
Medical Board	1,040 11 2	11 17 0	.....	1,052 8 2	.....	179 0 0	872 3 2	.....
Vaccine Establishments	267 10 0	.....	.....	267 10 0	.....	22 10 0	245 0 0	.....
Lunatic Asylums—	3,613 9 4	9,907 7 5	.....	13,520 16 9	.....	3,457 14 11	7,877 6 0	2,162 3 4
Allowance to Medical Board	3,443 11 8	6,766 15 7	.....	9,209 7 3	.....	8 0 0	9,192 7 3	.....
Tarban Creek .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward	£ 212,554 14 8	123,392 0 2	74,942 6 3	410,889 1 1	3,346 3 5	25,477 19 5	327,476 16 0	54,588 2 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		Previous Years.	1863.		
					1862.	1863.	
XXX.—The Principal Secretary—continued.							
Brought forward	£ 212,554 14 8	123,392 0 2	410,880 1 1	3,346 3 5	25,477 19 5	327,476 16 0	54,588 2 3
AUDITOR GENERAL	5,473 19 4	231 19 4	5,705 12 8	.....	1 0 0	5,704 12 8	.....
MILITARY.
Infantry	4,236 11 5	.....	.....	4,236 11 5	.....
Artillery	2,802 6 0	0 16 8	3 11 6	2,797 17 10	.....
VOLUNTEER CORPS.
General Staff	1,081 1 5	.....	.....	1,081 1 5	.....
Artillery	1,106 7 6	.....	.....	1,067 12 6	.....
Rifles	3,824 12 0	.....	38 15 0	3,824 12 0	.....
Mounted Rifles	136 17 6	.....	.....	136 17 6	.....
Band Allowance	508 6 8	.....	.....	508 6 8	.....
Prizes, Rifle Association	467 7 2	.....	.....	467 7 2	.....
Clothing and Contingencies generally	4,878 10 9	1 7 6	679 1 5	2,914 2 9	1,283 19 1
NAVAL BRIGADE	1,942 12 11	.....	.....	1,942 12 11	.....
ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE	8,209 15 9	.....	.....	7,000 0 0	1,209 15 9
GRANTS IN AID.
Australian Museum Endowment	100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	200 0 0	.....
In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, equal sums having been raised by private subscriptions, viz. :—
St. Leonard's School of Arts	226 4 10	.....	26 4 10	200 0 0	.....
Bathurst School of Arts	58 10 0	.....	26 5 0	32 5 0	.....
Albury School of Arts	185 8 6	.....	85 8 6	100 0 0	.....
Goulburn School of Arts	185 18 6	.....	95 18 6	100 0 0	.....
Armidale School of Arts	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Braidwood Literary Institute	79 0 0	.....	79 0 0	100 0 0	.....
Building Fund of the Albury Mechanics' School of Arts	56 11 0	.....	56 11 0	.....	.....
Building Fund of the Wollongong School of Arts	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
Building Fund of the Balmain School of Arts	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....
Building Fund of the Mudgee School of Arts	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
Building Fund of the Armidale Mechanics' Institute
Carried forward	£ 218,028 8 0	123,623 19 6	448,980 15 8	3,648 7 7	26,609 15 2	361,640 15 10	57,081 17 1

* £1,000 paid under 17 Victoria, No. 2.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1868.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.		Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.							
Brought forward	£ 218,028 8 0	123,623 19 6	448,980 15 8	3,648 7 7	26,600 15 2	861,640 15 10	67,081 17 1
For the support of Paupers in the Colonial Hospitals	107,323 8 2	1,346 6 10	.....	2,800 0 0	1,534 0 2
In support of the Establishment of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of £1,000 being raised by Voluntary Contributions	4,532 13 10	.....	751 8 7	3,000 0 0	781 5 3
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, at Randwick	505 11 0	.....	168 10 4	337 0 8	.....
Furniture and Fittings for the new Wing of the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick	750 0 0	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0
Reimbursement to Benevolent Society, for Repair of Buildings at Liverpool	1,601 3 7	.....	.....	.....	1,601 3 7
In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, equal Sums having been raised by Private Subscriptions, viz. :—							
The Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary	1,642 18 3	.....	446 12 9	1,642 18 3	.....
The Asylum for Destitute Children, at Randwick	1,937 17 9	.....	.....	1,491 5 0	.....
The Deaf and Dumb Institution, Sydney	150 0 0	.....	73 11 1	150 0 0	.....
The Benevolent Society, Parramatta	135 5 7	.....	150 0 0	61 14 6	.....
The Benevolent Society, Singleton and Patrick's Plains	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....
The Benevolent Society, Tanworth	110 12 6	.....	110 12 6	.....	.....
The Hospital and Benevolent Society, Penrith	121 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Hospital and Benevolent Society, Adelong	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	.....
Erection of an Hospital at Muswellbrook	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....
Erection of an Hospital at Wellongong	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of an Hospital at Narrabri	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of an Hospital at Grafton	112 17 1	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....
{ Armidale and New England	335 15 7	.....	112 17 1	.....	.....
Bathurst	200 0 0	.....	129 7 6	.....	.....
Braidwood	200 0 0	.....	.....	215 8 1	.....
Burrangong	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
Carcoar	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doniquin	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	296 9 6	.....	67 5 0	229 4 6	.....
Maitland	648 7 9	.....	270 19 0	377 8 9	.....
Mudgee	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
Newcastle	117 14 6	.....	117 14 6	.....	.....
Parramatta	182 17 6	.....	71 13 6	.....	.....
Port Stephens	11 17 0	.....	11 17 0	.....	.....
Port Macquarie	47 18 9	.....	17 3 11	.....	.....
Sofala	104 2 0	.....	104 2 0	.....	.....
Windsor	200 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
Wellington	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	187 0 6	.....	187 0 6	.....	.....
Young	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
Carried forward	£ 218,028 8 0	123,623 19 6	129,991 10 10	4,994 14 5	30,491 10 5	372,837 14 5	63,219 19 1

Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1868.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1883.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1882.	1883.	
III.—The Principal Secretary—continued.								
MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.								
City of Sydney—in aid of the City Funds	£ 218,028 8 0	123,623 19 6	123,891 10 10	471,543 18 4	4,994 14 5	30,491 10 5	372,837 14 5	63,219 19 1
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 22 Victoria, No. 13	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
Endowment of Municipal Institutions, 22 Victoria, No. 13	43 12 3	21,549 2 4	.....	.....	43 12 3	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Expenses attending the preparation of the Electoral Lists	16,505 10 1	.....	.....	.....	16,505 10 1	.....
Expenses of Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly	6,894 14 11	.....	.....	.....	4,800 0 0	1,094 14 11
Further Expense connected with the adequate representation of the Colony at the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, held in London in 1862	978 6 11	.....	.....	.....	978 6 11	.....
Further Expense of the Second Military Expedition to Lambing Flat Gold Fields	599 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Further Expense of the Maintenance of Troops at Lambing Flat Gold Fields	250 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 6 1
Towards the Erection of Pounds and Allowances to Poundkeepers	1,847 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,847 9 9
Gratuity to the Reverend W. B. Clarke, for Mineralogical and Geological Services in the Colony	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
Purchase of Specimens of New South Wales Gold for the Australian Museum	3,201 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	3,001 0 0	.....
Refund of Fine imposed upon John Cunningham, under the Publicans Licensing Act	1,111 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,111 0 0	.....
Further Expense of taking the Census in 1861	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0
Cost of Seed Wheat and Oats supplied to Settlers in New South Wales	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Travelling Expenses of the Honorable Charles Cowper, Chief Secretary of New South Wales, while on official business at Queensland	18,179 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,179 4 8
Expenses of the Honorable Charles Cowper, the Honorable T. W. Smart, and J. C. Weekes, Esq., on their visit to Melbourne with reference to the Adjustment of the Tariff, and other important questions	20 0 0	27,939 3 3	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Fee paid to C. K. Murray, Esq., for the final completion of four volumes of "Public Statutes" and "Private Acts" of New South Wales	155 2 6	.....	.....	.....	155 2 6	.....
Amount paid for Medical Attendance at Darlinghurst Gaol, during the sickness of the Dispenser	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Allowance for extra Clerical Assistance in the Audit Office, required through the protracted sickness of a Clerk	21 0 0	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	.....
Balance of Advance, made in 1858, to the late Robert Sealy, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Parramatta, remaining unadjusted at the time of his decease	86 0 0	.....	.....	.....	86 0 0	.....
Travelling and other Expenses of Capt. Mayne, Auditor General, while engaged upon an inquiry into certain charges preferred against the Police Magistrate at Deniliquin	18 5 0	.....	18 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Cost of Tracings of the Penal Establishment at Pentridge, Victoria, supplied at the request of the Government of New South Wales	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....	61 0 0	.....
Cost of Special Railway Trains at Sydney and Newcastle, for School Children and their Teachers, in honor of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales	23 12 0	.....	.....	.....	23 12 0	.....
Fees paid to Messrs. O'Brien, Nathan, and Alloway, for inquiry respecting Fever at Darlinghurst Gaol	19 14 0	.....	.....	.....	19 14 0	.....
Amount taken from a Prisoner convicted of robbery, and handed over to his prosecutor	15 15 0	.....	.....	.....	15 15 0	.....
Miscellaneous Items	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
	47 6 4	.....	18 18 2	.....	33 8 2	.....
Total, The Principal Secretary	£ 218,028 8 0	123,623 19 6	179,379 16 5	521,032 3 11	5,594 0 6	30,723 13 7	404,592 15 4	79,821 14 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.	
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.			1863.
II.—Administration of Justice.									
LAW OFFICERS	3,327 0 0	798 19 1	.....	4,125 19 1	.....	0 12 0	4,052 0 0	73 7 1
SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS	5,421 9 0	5,312 10 6	.....	10,733 19 6	.....	.....	8,968 0 0	1,765 19 6
SHERIFF	4,046 19 6	2,171 9 9	.....	6,218 9 3	.....	40 17 6	6,168 11 9	.....
INSOLVENT COURT	2,455 0 0	.....	.....	2,455 0 0	.....	.....	2,455 0 0	.....
DISTRICT COURTS	14,989 4 5	3,084 17 6	.....	18,074 1 11	31 0 4	898 10 4	17,644 11 3	.....
QUARTER SESSIONS	3,005 13 4	10,440 15 0	.....	13,446 8 4	8 0 0	125 0 0	7,055 13 4	6,257 15 0
CORONERS	415 19 1	3,595 4 5	.....	4,011 3 6	27 10 1	898 2 8	2,908 13 6	176 17 3
COURT OF CLAIMS .. .. .	.....	.....	12 10 0	12 10 0	.....	4 4 0	8 6 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Cost of 110 Copies of "Archbold's Practice" .. .. .	.....	.....	131 14 0	131 14 0	.....	.....	.....	131 14 0
Law Expenses in the case <i>Jenkins v. Collins</i> .. .. .	.....	.....	163 14 4	163 14 4	.....	.....	.....	163 14 4
Law Expenses in the case of the Attorney General <i>v. Booth</i> .. .. .	.....	.....	26 15 6	26 15 6	.....	.....	26 15 6	.....
Law Expenses in the case of the Attorney General <i>v. Robinson</i> .. .. .	.....	.....	25 9 0	25 9 0	.....	.....	25 9 0	.....
Rent of a room for a Court House at Aramben .. .. .	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
Cost of a set of the "Jurist" from 1837 to 1862, supplied to the Law Officers' Department .. .. .	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
Travelling Expenses of two Witnesses summoned from Grant's Flat to Sydney, to give evidence at a Coroner's Inquest .. .. .	.....	.....	12 17 8	12 17 8	.....	.....	12 17 8	.....
Total, Administration of Justice	33,661 5 4	25,403 16 8	413 0 6	59,478 2 1	66 10 5	1,476 6 6	49,375 18 0	8,559 7 2	
V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.									
TREASURY	6,289 16 8	23 16 10	.....	6,313 13 6	.....	1 7 6	6,312 6 0	.....
CUSTOMS	21,250 5 6	3,224 12 1	.....	24,474 17 7	.....	94 8 7	22,613 0 0	1,767 9 0
DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES	2,213 3 3	115 14 0	.....	2,328 17 3	.....	.....	1,814 13 6	514 3 9
MINT	8,580 9 0	4,104 6 5	.....	12,684 15 5	.....	.....	12,684 15 5	.....
GOLD RECEIVERS	404 3 4	.....	.....	404 3 4	.....	110 8 4	293 15 0	.....
POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES.									
Post Office	27,625 0 1	2,175 11 11	.....	29,800 12 0	7 0 0	2,604 10 1	26,933 1 0	256 0 11
Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	.....	.....	67,968 1 2	67,968 1 2	.....	14,874 17 6	42,714 0 10	369 2 10
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> Suez, 19 Victoria, No. 23 .. .. .	.....	.....	14,876 8 1	14,876 8 1	.....	12,655 13 5	.....	2,220 9 8
Carried forward	66,362 17 10	9,644 1 3	72,884 4 8	148,841 3 4	7 0 0	30,341 5 5	113,965 11 9	5,127 6 2	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.								
MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.								
Brought forward	£ 66,362 17 10	9,644 1 3	72,834 4 3	148,841 3 4	7 0 0	80,341 5 5	113,365 11 9	5,127 6 2
Cash advanced to the Superintendent, to enable him to carry on the Money Order Business	1,489 10 10	201 13 4	1,691 4 2	2,691 4 2				1,691 4 2
			1,000 0 0					1,000 0 0
STORES AND STATIONERY—								
Departmental Expenses	867 9 9							841 2 0
Police Department	518 18 0							518 18 0
Stationery Department	245 0 0							245 0 0
Harbour Defences	100 0 0							100 0 0
Light Houses	100 0 0							100 0 0
Stationery and Stores			126,788 14 4	126,788 14 4				93,288 14 4
Advance on account of Stationery, 1864			2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0				2,000 0 0
Conveyance of Stores, Packing, and other Expenses			1,956 2 1	1,956 2 1		98 19 0		821 11 6
Fuel and Light			2,965 15 2	2,965 15 2		405 5 2		2,560 10 0
Gold Scales and Weights			234 16 2	234 16 2				234 16 2
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMP DEPARTMENT—								
Printing and Bookbinding	1,950 0 0	17,568 10 0		20,071 0 4	70 17 5	806 12 3	17,181 8 4	1,454 12 0
Postage Stamps			557 10 4	557 10 4	30 11 11	22 13 11	504 4 6	
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE	549 19 6	422 12 3		972 11 9		50 0 0	922 11 9	
HEALTH OFFICERS	614 3 4			614 3 4		56 13 4	557 10 0	
QUARANTINE	300 0 0	27 2 7		327 2 7				
SHIPPING MASTERS	1,185 6 1	6 17 6		1,193 3 7		21 7 0	1,154 17 6	16 19 1
HARBOURS, LIGHT HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.								
Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards	1,824 8 0	103 6 6				111 6 0	1,205 6 6	611 2 0
Harbour Masters	1,508 6 8					58 5 8	1,450 0 0	
Sea and River Pilots	8,352 17 6					260 11 2	8,082 0 4	10 0 0
Boatmen	6,381 9 4					305 12 4	6,075 17 0	
Telegraph Stations	544 0 0						544 0 0	
Light Houses	2,660 4 10					99 4 9	2,561 0 1	
Light House, Gabo Island			1,206 17 10	1,206 17 10	421 7 3	501 4 9	284 5 10	
Light House, Wilson's Promontory			1,620 5 6	1,620 5 6	615 2 11	675 17 7	329 5 0	
Light House, Kent's Group			326 7 2	326 7 2		326 7 2		
Light House, King's Island			284 7 10	284 7 10		284 7 10		
Contingencies		737 10 2				122 16 3	614 13 11	
Carried forward	£ 95,555 11 8	28,708 13 7	211,775 0 8	336,037 5 11	1,144 13 6	34,548 10 7	194,181 18 9	106,211 17 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
VI.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.								
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Brought forward	£ 95,555 11 8	28,706 13 7	211,775 0 8	336,037 5 11	1,144 19 6	34,548 10 7	194,131 18 9	106,211 17 1
Postage of the various Public Departments	4,835 13 11	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	1,321 8 9
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	9,525 4 9	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	5,802 0 8
Cost of the Queen's Plato which was run for at the Handwick Racocourse, in 1863	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
Provisions left on Booby Island, for the relief of shipwrecked persons	29 18 4	.....	.....	.....	29 18 4	.....
Further Expense of providing Pilot Vessels for Port Jackson	1,956 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,050 0 0	.....
Barrack Stores procured from England in 1855	1,374 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	876 0 0
Interest on Moneys deposited in the Treasury, under the 18th section of the Savings Bank Act of 1853	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
Stores procured from the Imperial Government	693 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	693 2 0
Repairs of the Pilot Schooner "Sea Witch"	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 0 0
Cost of Surveying Instruments brought from Tasmania by Captain Hawkins, in 1856	182 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 10 0
Further Expense of carrying on the Coast Surveys	1,175 13 2	.....	.....	.....	746 8 0	.....
Ordinance Guns and Ammunition procured from England	1,597 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597 8 7
Freight and landing ditto	440 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 4 1
Gratuities to Clerks in the Revenue Branch of the Treasury, for extra services during a pressure of business	95 14 7	.....	.....	.....	95 14 7	.....
Gratuity to the Accountant of the Treasury, for extra service	31 0 0	.....	.....	.....	31 0 0	.....
Interment of remains of persons wrecked in the "Monumental City"	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
Compensation to H. Gilmore, for injury sustained by him while engaged in repairing the Moorings at Newcastle	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Various expenses incurred in the relief of destitute families during the late Floods at the Clarence and Macleay Rivers	25 10 9	.....	.....	.....	25 10 9	.....
Hire of the Steamer "Samson," engaged to search for the missing Steamer "Pluto"	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
Cost of drawing and engraving three Diagrams illustrating the collision between the Steamers "Hunter" and "Kombla"	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
Amount paid to a Diver, for examining the wreck of the "Mimosa" Steamer	10 10 0	.....	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....
Travelling Expenses of the Government Printer, to Melbourne, to observe the working of the Papier Maché process of Stereotyping in the Government Printing Office at Victoria	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
Commission, Advertising, Postage, and other charges in England, connected with the Government Commercial Agency	269 17 7	.....	.....	.....	269 17 7	.....
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	£ 95,555 11 8	28,706 13 7	236,131 17 3	360,394 2 6	2,972 13 8	37,595 5 2	202,363 7 6	117,142 11 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1863.		
						1862.	1863.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.								
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	5,492 4 4	12 4 10	.. .. .	5,504 9 2	.. .. .	46 2 4	5,376 9 10	51 17 0
SURVEY OF LANDS	31,880 17 9	25,709 1 8	.. .. .	57,589 19 5	200 9 7	5,411 8 7	50,806 6 2	1,171 15 1
SALE OF LAND .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19,868 8 6	19,868 8 6	88 5 3	.. .. .	12,000 0 0	7,780 3 3
OCCUPATION OF LAND	9,476 19 0	3,320 7 6	.. .. .	12,797 6 6	842 6 0	1,861 17 5	10,093 3 1	.. .. .
ASSISTED IMMIGRATION .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19,576 18 0	19,576 18 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	19,576 18 0	.. .. .
IMMIGRATION	1,735 9 9	788 11 9	.. .. .	2,519 1 6	.. .. .	177 4 3	2,222 7 6	119 9 9
GOLD FIELDS	13,362 13 4	6,042 19 4	.. .. .	19,405 12 8	.. .. .	2,160 18 4	17,050 13 1	194 1 3
MANAGEMENT OF ALPACAS	1,433 14 7	575 1 6	.. .. .	2,008 16 1	.. .. .	477 5 4	1,317 13 6	213 17 3
COAL FIELDS	1,592 0 2	157 14 0	.. .. .	1,749 14 2	.. .. .	116 11 6	725 14 6	907 8 2
BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY	820 10 0	2,523 4 2	.. .. .	3,343 14 2	108 2 9	601 18 6	2,633 12 11	.. .. .
GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK	258 0 0	1,611 15 4	.. .. .	1,869 15 4	.. .. .	3 12 4	1,866 3 0	.. .. .
ROADS OTHER THAN MAIN ROADS.								
Management	3,632 2 7	1,325 10 3	.. .. .	4,957 12 10	.. .. .	395 1 6	4,562 11 4	.. .. .
Construction and Maintenance (For particulars, see Appendix, page 41) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	116,402 4 3	116,402 4 3	8,869 11 6	51,972 15 7	47,429 9 8	8,630 7 6
ABORIGINALS .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	302 6 1	302 6 1	.. .. .	55 4 0	137 7 1	108 15 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
For facilitating the Navigation of the River Darling, including survey of that River .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	29 0 0	29 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	29 0 0	.. .. .
Alignment Posts for Municipal Towns .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	503 11 0	503 11 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	283 11 0
Compensation to Chinese, for losses sustained at the Burrangong Riots .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,585 13 5	2,585 13 5	.. .. .	2,585 13 5	.. .. .	.. .. .
Expenses under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1861 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17,602 5 4	17,602 5 4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17,602 5 4
Amount advanced to meet excess of charges upon the Assessment on Sheep Account to 31st December, 1863 (vide page 85) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	745 2 7	745 2 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	745 2 7
Lithographing Plans of Inventions .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	191 2 0	191 2 0	.. .. .	191 2 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Repayment to Railway Department, for land at McDonald's Point .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	886 0 0	886 0 0	.. .. .	886 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Purchase of Land for a General Cemetery near Sydney .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	708 13 1	708 13 1	.. .. .	708 13 1	.. .. .	.. .. .
Iron Railing round Wynyard Square .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 6 0	4 6 0	.. .. .	4 6 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Reports on Sites for Bridges .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	50 15 4	50 15 4	.. .. .	50 15 4	.. .. .	.. .. .
Rewards for the Discovery of New Gold Fields .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	100 0 0	100 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Erection of Rooms for a Local Court at Forbes .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	180 0 0	180 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	180 0 0
Purchase and Alterations of Buildings, for a Local Court at Burrangong .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	59 10 0	59 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	59 10 0
Compensation to Charles Lucas, for loss of Improvements at Donilquin .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	80 0 0	80 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	80 0 0
Carried forward	69,684 11 6	42,061 10 4	179,875 15 7	267,895 18 8	9,928 15 1	67,707 9 6	175,827 9 8	38,158 3 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1863.		
						1862.	1863.	
DI.—Secretary for Lands—continued.								
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.								
Brought forward	£ 69,684 11 6	42,061 10 4	179,875 15 7	267,895 18 8	9,928 15 1	67,707 9 6	175,827 9 8	38,158 3 2
Compensation to William Mackee, for Land resumed in formation of the Onions Point Road .. .. .	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0
Compensation to J. Parnell, for removal of Fence in opening the Road through Tonerong Settlement .. .. .	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0
Compensation to J. M. Gray, for loss sustained in consequence of deficiency in area of Land purchased by him in March, 1853, together with interest .. .. .	.....	.....	117 8 6	24,417 16 1	.....	.....	.....	117 8 6
Purchase of Site for a Court House at Bega .. .. .	.....	.....	31 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 2 6
Further Travelling Expenses of the Examiner of Coal Fields, while opening a Coal Seam at the Hanging Rock .. .. .	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0
Travelling and Contingent Expenses of Examiner of Coal Fields, while making an examination of Mineral Lands under Survey .. .. .	.....	.....	114 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 15 0
Cost of Legal Expenses, consequent upon the seizure of certain Cattle, under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1861 .. .. .	.....	.....	52 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 15 0
Driving and Pound Charges on Cattle seized by Mr. Inspector Heard, under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1861 .. .. .	.....	.....	98 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 12 10
Amount paid for a Medical Investigation as to the existence of Leprosy among the Chinese at Tamboroora .. .. .	.....	.....	17 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 17 6
Amount paid to Charles Fairman, in consideration of his conveyance to the Crown of 29 acres of Land in the County of Auckland .. .. .	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0
Cost of fencing in Trees at the Victoria Barracks .. .. .	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0
Cost of a Special Train for a visit of the Minister for Lands to Parramatta, on 13th July, 1861 .. .. .	.....	.....	17 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 16 0
Total, Secretary for Lands	£ 69,684 11 6	42,061 10 4	180,567 12 11	292,813 14 9	9,928 15 1	67,723 19 6	176,176 6 0	38,484 14 2
DII.—Secretary for Public Works.								
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS								
RAILWAYS.								
General Establishment	3,810 3 7	610 12 11	.....	4,420 16 6	.....	108 6 8	4,812 9 10	.....
Existing Lines—Establishment	3,259 16 5	157 11 0	.....	.....	.....	11 2 4	3,406 5 1	.....
Working Expenses	8,785 4 11	.....	.....	116,473 8 8	18,194 1 1	81 5 0	8,703 19 11	.....
.....	.....	.....	104,270 16 4	.....	.....	694 0 4	85,362 14 11	.....
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.								
Engineer's Department	3,800 0 0	277 14 9	.....	3,577 14 9	8 0 0	146 15 0	3,422 19 9	.....
Preliminary Harbour Surveys	1,921 5 1	1,576 11 8	632 0 5	3,520 5 5	.....	28 16 7	593 8 10	.....
Steam Dredge "Hunter"	1,173 0 0	876 15 8	.....	3,497 16 9	.....	40 9 0	3,457 7 9	.....
Steam Dredge "Hercules"	640 18 8	1,131 19 9	.....	2,049 16 8	.....	70 6 6	1,979 10 2	.....
Steam Dredge, Shoalhaven	798 18 7	391 15 0	.....	1,772 18 5	.....	12 0 0	1,760 18 5	.....
Glebe Island Abattoirs	593 6 8	207 7 6	.....	800 14 2	.....	227 10 2	963 3 5	.....
Glebe Island Puncts .. .. .	.....	5 12 0	.....	5 12 0	5 12 0	37 7 6	690 0 0	73 6 8
Carried forward	£ 24,282 13 11	5,236 0 3	104,902 16 9	134,421 10 11	18,207 13 1	1,467 18 1	114,672 13 1	73 6 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1863.		
						1862.	1863.	
III.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.								
Roads.								
General Establishment	£ 24,232 13 11	5,236 0 3	104,902 16 9	134,421 10 11	19,207 13 1	1,467 18 1	114,672 13 1	73 6 8
Field Establishment	2,524 18 4	696 17 11	5,015 16 11	8,227 13 2		30 0 0	3,181 16 3	
						206 14 7	4,809 2 4	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS (For particulars, see Appendix, page 40)								
Roads, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES (For particulars, see Appendix, page 41)			110,848 18 0	110,848 18 0	18,227 10 1	21,556 9 2	37,841 3 7	38,223 15 2
COLONIAL ARCHITECT			134,724 15 4	134,724 16 4	1,061 2 0	56,196 4 9	75,620 14 7	1,826 15 0
FORTIFICATIONS	4,908 3 8	690 19 10		5,599 3 6		63 17 11	5,321 19 2	218 6 5
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH	349 19 4			349 19 4			349 19 4	
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS	15,125 0 8	8,020 8 10		23,145 4 6		1,072 13 8	22,072 11 10	
FITZ ROY DOCK ESTABLISHMENT	2,833 2 2	1,844 16 6	847 10 1	4,677 18 7		847 10 1		
MISCELLANEOUS.						410 13 9	4,267 4 10	
Cost of Diving Dresses			202 12 0		202 12 0			
Compensation to the Family of the late Mrs. De Courey			104 0 0				104 0 0	
Electric Telegraph—Dunstan's Defalcations			488 5 6					488 5 5
Cost of the erection of two Gas Lamps and Pillars on the Circular Quay			18 0 0				18 0 0	
Cost of repairing Flags at Government House			10 17 6			10 17 6		
Total, Secretary for Public Works	£ 50,023 18 1	16,478 18 3	357,163 13 0	423,666 9 4	37,718 17 2	81,862 18 6	268,259 5 0	35,825 8 8
III.—Unclassified Expenditure.								
INTEREST ON LOANS								
CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS.								
On the Sale of Government Property			224,244 2 10	224,244 2 10			224,244 2 10	
On the Sale of Tolls			4 0 0				4 0 0	
On the Collection of Intestate Estates			51 16 0				51 16 0	
On the Collection of Murray River Customs by the Government of South Australia, including £23 11s. 3d. Exchange on Remittance			112 3 6				112 3 6	
Miscellaneous—			187 15 0				187 15 0	
Value of Gold Coins taken from the general circulation of the Colony, for transmission to England								
Expenses of Letters of Registration applied for or granted under the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 24			347 10 0				347 10 0	
Allowance to Country Postmasters, for the transmission of Land Agents' Receipts to the Treasury			344 19 6				344 19 6	
Premiums on Bank Bills purchased for Remittance to the Treasury			112 19 4				112 19 4	
Allowance to the Postkeeper at Blackman's Point Ferry			36 0 7				36 0 7	
Allowance to the Postkeeper at the Ferry between East and West Kempey			38 15 6				38 15 6	
Advertising, and other Miscellaneous Charges			25 12 6				25 12 6	
Carried forward			6 7 11				6 7 11	
			225,612 2 8	225,612 2 8			225,612 2 8	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount included in the preceding columns for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31 Dec., 1863.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.			Previous Years.	1862.	1863.	
XXX.—Unclassified Expenditure—continued.								
Brought forward	£		225,512 2 8	225,512 2 8		225,512 2 8		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS RETURNED.								
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties			32,805 12 1	32,805 12 1		32,805 12 1		
Amount of Immigration Remittances received in 1861 and 1862, transferred to the Loans' Account, to replace Immigration Expenditure to that extent charged thereon			31,238 8 6	31,238 8 6		31,238 8 6		
Proceeds of the Sale of Church and School Lands credited in error, in 1862, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund			422 3 9	422 3 9		422 3 9		
Deposits on Conditional Land Purchases			5,146 11 4	5,146 11 4		5,146 11 4		
Deposits on Tenders for Runs			447 10 0	447 10 0		447 10 0		
Rent and Assessment of Runs			3,184 0 5	3,184 0 5		3,184 0 5		
Electric Telegraph Collections on behalf of other Governments			319 10 0	319 10 0		319 10 0		
Amount of Postage Stamps received in payment of Revenue			853 14 8	853 14 8		853 14 8		
Proceeds of Insolvent Estates			88 11 6	88 11 6		88 11 6		
Balance of Moneys remaining in the hands of the Curator of Intestate Estates			241 16 10	241 16 10		241 16 10		
Rent of Land resumed by the Government			185 6 3	185 6 3		185 6 3		
Balance of the proportion of Bonus paid by G. A. Lloyd for the Government Commercial Agency, returned as per agreement			231 14 7	231 14 7		231 14 7		
Fines and Forfeitures			456 11 10	456 11 10		456 11 10		
Amount paid in excess for the purchase of Land			140 13 1	140 13 1		140 13 1		
Licenses to Publicans			40 0 0	40 0 0		40 0 0		
Escheated Recognizances			130 0 0	130 0 0		130 0 0		
Certificate Fees under the "Real Property Act"			7 0 0	7 0 0		7 0 0		
Pilotage			19 2 8	19 2 8		19 2 8		
Sums deposited in the Treasury, to defray the Expenses of obtaining Letters of Registration granted under the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 24			27 8 0	27 8 0		27 8 0		
Interest on Interest Account paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation			967 16 2	967 16 2		967 16 2		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts returned			137 18 10	137 18 10		137 18 10		
AREAR ORANGE against Schedule A, Part 3, the balance having been transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1856			18 0 0	18 0 0		18 0 0		
Total, Unclassified Expenditure	£		302,621 13 2	302,621 13 2		302,603 13 2		
Gross Total	£		1,321,930 7 8	1,321,930 7 8		1,479,122 11 10		280,003 10 1

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales.
29th August, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

APPENDIX TO THE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Erection and Repairs of COLONIAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, and of the Construction and Repairs of ROADS and BRIDGES, and of other PUBLIC WORKS, defrayed from the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales, during the Year 1863.

PARTICULARS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount for which Parliamentary Authority was not obtained until after 31 December, 1863.	TOTAL.
	Previous Years.	1862.	1863.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.					
Casual Repairs to Public Buildings	94 6 2	1,620 19 7	9,665 19 11	.....	11,381 5 8
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices.. .. .	2 3 0	795 9 3	2,866 18 11	1,048 9 1	4,713 0 3
Repairs to Military Buildings	113 11 1	.....	1,340 15 11	896 9 7	2,350 16 7
Lighting Lamps and sweeping Chimneys, &c., at the Victoria Barracks.. .. .	.....	.....	234 13 1	.....	234 13 1
Lighting the Government Lamps in the Streets of Sydney .. .. .	.....	100 3 9	335 11 3	.....	435 15 0
Improvement of Hyde Park .. .. .	.....	29 0 3	633 3 7	.....	662 3 10
Illuminating Public Buildings, in honor of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,418 5 6	1,418 5 6
Furniture supplied to Government House in 1857 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	896 18 5	896 18 5
Additions to the Parliamentary Buildings .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	3,221 18 9	3,221 18 9
Erection of Parliamentary Stand in the Domain .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	157 10 4	157 10 4
Additions to the Registry Office, Sydney	34 15 5	.....	.....	2,368 6 0	2,403 1 5
Additions, &c., to Protestant Orphan School .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	64 12 3	64 12 3
Police Buildings, 1864 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0
Police Stations, Country Districts .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	4,218 3 8	4,218 3 8
Reshingling and repairing Central Police Buildings, Sydney .. .. .	.....	55 16 11	.....	.....	55 16 11
Police Buildings, Snowy River	3,807 12 0	.....	.....	.....	3,807 12 0
Police Buildings, Lambing Flat	50 0 0	.....	.....	665 7 1	715 7 1
Court House, Morpeth	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0
Court House, Burrowa	790 0 0	.....	.....	.....	790 0 0
Watch House	244 0 0	.....	.....	.....	244 0 0
{ Adelong	398 17 6	.....	.....	.....	398 17 6
{ Burrowa	74 1 0	.....	.....	.....	74 1 0
{ Murrumburra	330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	330 0 0
{ Wyagdon	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0
Fencing Police Paddock, Deniliquin .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Wellington .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0	42 0 0
Employment of Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Darlinghurst	167 2 5	93 0 4	1,517 5 1	.....	1,777 7 10
{ Parramatta	160 2 0	110 6 10	1,584 18 3	.....	1,855 7 1
{ Goulburn	46 5 6	316 8 0	145 10 11	.....	608 4 5
{ Maitland	56 7 7	.....	134 12 7	.....	191 0 2
{ Bathurst	10 1 4	160 6 0	319 10 4	.....	489 17 8
{ Berrima	101 9 11	132 14 5	418 14 8	.....	652 19 0
Employment of Prisoners, Streets of Ipswich	6 17 0	.....	.....	.....	6 17 0
Erection of Court Houses, Lock-ups, and Gaols, under the District Courts' Act	9,978 6 10	10,862 14 9	10,180 6 0	.....	31,021 7 7
Erection of Court and Watch Houses not under the District Courts Act .. .. .	.....	1,576 4 8	.....	.....	1,576 4 8
Repairs to Messenger's Quarters, Custom House, Sydney .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	386 9 11	386 9 11
Quarters for Customs Officer and Boatmen, Broken Bay .. .. .	.....	5 0 0	.....	111 17 1	116 17 1
Royal Artillery Barracks, Dawes' Point .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	31 6 9	31 6 9
Improving the Drainage of Sydney Gaol .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	775 19 5	775 19 5
Water Closets and Cells for Sydney Gaol .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	684 13 4	684 13 4
Repairing and painting Hospital Ship "Harmony" .. .. .	.....	100 0 0	.....	296 18 1	396 18 1
Fitting up Hulk Ship "Harmony" .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	548 15 2	548 15 2
Messenger's Quarters, Sydney Observatory .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	6 10 0
Additions and Repairs to Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	65 3 9	.....	.....	2,918 4 6	2,984 8 3
Additions, Alterations, &c., to Buildings at Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .. .. .	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
Additional Cells, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .. .. .	.....	2,779 4 11	.....	1,936 4 5	4,715 9 4
Harbour Defences .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2,002 18 2	2,002 18 2
Barrack Accommodation for Commanding Officer .. .. .	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
Folding-doors, ditto, Victoria Barracks .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
Additions, Benevolent Asylum, Hyde Park .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Additions, Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1,794 17 7	1,794 17 7
Additions, Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	612 3 5	612 3 5
Additions to Insolvent Court, Sydney .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	334 9 6	334 9 6
Custom House, Grafton	350 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
Customs Station, Lawrence .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	349 8 0	349 8 0
Office at the Brisbane Distillery, Sydney .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	40 2 1	40 2 1
Repairs to Buildings, Royal Mint, Sydney .. .. .	.....	.....	749 11 0	.....	749 11 0
{ West Maitland	111 5 5	.....	.....	.....	111 5 5
{ Armidale .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	257 10 0	257 10 0
{ Tamworth .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
{ Mudgee .. .. .	.....	234 0 0	.....	50 0 0	344 0 0
{ Orange .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
{ Sofala .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	203 10 6	203 10 6
{ Forbes .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	179 16 6	179 16 6
{ Wollongong .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Carried forward	£ 17,123 7 11	19,583 19 8	30,127 11 6	30,345 15 1	97,185 14 2

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1863.

PARTICULARS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount for which Parliamentary Authority was not obtained until after 31 December, 1863.	TOTAL.
	Previous Years.	1862.	1863.		
Brought forward	£ 17,128 7 11	19,583 19 8	30,127 11 6	30,345 15 1	97,185 14 2
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.					
Post Offices in connection with Electric Telegraph Offices				457 12 6	457 12 6
Fitting up Government Stores	122 14 5				122 14 5
New Sheds for Colonial Stores			920 0 0		920 0 0
Additions to the Government Printing Office	343 13 11		1,595 16 8	102 14 10	2,042 10 5
Gunpowder Magazine, Goat Island				112 1 0	112 1 0
Gunpowder Magazine, Spectacle Island			1,015 18 10		1,015 18 10
Gunpowder Magazine, Forbes				350 0 0	350 0 0
Light-house, Wilson's Promontory	11 5 10				11 5 10
Light-house, Port Stephens		129 12 0		594 0 11	723 12 11
Light-house, Eden				442 2 1	442 2 1
Commissioner's Quarters, Burrangong				346 11 6	346 11 6
Sea Wall, Botanical Gardens	195 6 6	119 7 6	1,500 0 0		1,814 14 0
Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground	31 12 0	274 19 3	1,200 0 0		1,506 11 3
Erection of three Sheds, Botanic Gardens		41 5 0			41 5 0
Drinking Fountains, Botanic Gardens				21 4 0	21 4 0
Fencing Cemetery at Adelong	78 7 6				78 7 6
Fencing Cemetery at Tamworth	149 0 0				149 0 0
Fencing and clearing Cemetery at Wagga Wagga				94 16 6	94 16 6
Fencing Cemetery at Tenterfield				70 3 9	70 3 9
Telegraph Station { Northern Line				136 13 0	136 13 0
{ Mudgee Line		325 0 0			325 0 0
Additions to Telegraph Office, West Maitland		289 3 0			289 3 0
Wall, Circular Quay			790 4 0		790 4 0
Repairs, Painting, &c., to Wharfs and Bridges		258 15 7			258 15 7
Wharf at { Gosford			292 9 6		292 9 6
{ Kempsey		159 9 6			159 9 6
{ Windsor	49 16 4				49 16 4
Laying down Moorings, Jerrington Harbour			399 3 1		399 3 1
Laying down Moorings, Newcastle		316 8 3			316 8 3
Alterations and Additions to Abattoirs	44 6 8				44 6 8
Repairs to Dam at Cook's River	72 14 0	18 9 5			91 3 5
Fencing Sydney Pound		40 0 0			40 0 0
Repair of Reservoir, Campbelltown				150 0 0	150 0 0
TOTAL, WORKS AND BUILDINGS.. .. .	£ 18,227 10 1	21,556 9 2	37,841 3 7	33,223 15 2	110,848 18 0
ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES.					
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.					
Construction, Maintenance, and Repairs of Public Roads and Bridges, viz. :—					
Subordinate Roads—					
Metropolitan	392 0 8	716 17 1	1,925 1 7		3,034 8 4
Northern	1,552 19 10	5,954 2 1	12,845 7 8		20,352 9 7
Western	818 2 8	5,717 5 6	11,568 16 2		18,104 4 4
Southern	998 12 0	8,874 1 1	12,163 7 11		22,041 1 0
Special Grants to Minor Bridges and Roads not classified	507 4 11	1,514 7 5	5,546 10 3		7,568 2 7
Subordinate Roads, Special Grants		22,199 4 2	426 5 0		22,625 9 2
Roads generally	209 10 6				209 10 6
Repairs to Roads, &c., Glebe Island Abattoirs		400 0 0			400 0 0
Formation of Streets opened through Crown Lands.					
Sydney	172 0 0	345 0 0			517 0 0
Road at Kissing Point, and formation of Wharf		250 0 0			250 0 0
Roads and Bridges in the Kiandra District	24 0 0				24 0 0
Formation of Road to the Lachlan		213 10 3			213 10 3
Formation of Charlotte-place, Sydney				405 0 0	405 0 0
Road from Hinton to Livingstone Hill	12 0 0				12 0 0
Repair of Road from Bathurst to Cowra				1,079 17 8	1,079 17 8
Road from Bathurst to Young, <i>via</i> Carcoar and Cowra		1,048 5 0			1,048 5 0
Road from Richmond to the Bridge	149 0 0				149 0 0
Completion of Long Bay Road	32 19 2	1,172 5 4			1,205 4 6
Road from Mudbank Road to Long Bay and Bunnerong Road				1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
Formation of Bunnerong or Old Botany Road and other Roads				1,799 2 7	1,799 2 7
Old Botany Road to La Perouse's Monument			1,749 1 1		1,749 1 1
Special Works on Road from Albury to Wagga Wagga		1,546 6 6			1,546 6 6
Road from Main Western Road to Glebe Island				294 14 3	294 14 3
Moreton Bay Roads				49 3 4	49 3 4
Fencing Road from—					
Raymond Terrace to Seaham and Clarence Town	438 15 9				438 15 9
Merton and Singleton Road to the Warkworth Road		47 0 6			47 0 6
Nowra to Greenwell Point		330 0 0		71 19 6	401 19 6
Appin to Wilton				15 10 0	15 10 0
Dunmore Punt to Hinton and Paterson Road				176 0 0	176 0 0
Nowra to Shoalhaven, at Bomaderry Ferry				80 0 0	80 0 0
Terrara to Nowra and Shoalhaven Road				24 16 2	24 16 2
Carried forward	£ 5,307 14 6	50,328 4 11	46,229 9 8	5,796 3 6	107,661 12 7

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1863.

PARTICULARS.	CHARGED ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR			Amount for which Parliamentary Authority was not obtained until after 31 December, 1863.	TOTAL.
	Previous Years.	1862.	1863.		
Brought forward	£ 5,307 14 6	50,328 4 11	46,229 9 8	5,796 3 6	107,661 12 7
ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES—Continued.					
Fencing road from—					
Orange to Forbes				90 0 0	90 0 0
Bathurst to the Turon, <i>via</i> Limekilns				74 17 0	74 17 0
Fencing Road passing through Mr. M'Williams' enclosed land near Liverpool		120 0 0			120 0 0
Fencing Road passing through Mr. Flett's enclosed land at Tarce		428 17 0			428 17 0
Fencing Road passing through Mr. Shepherd's enclosed land near Whcco		161 12 10			161 12 10
Fencing portion of Road from Grafton to Alumny Creek passing through private property		50 0 0			50 0 0
Making Approaches to Paterson Bridge	0 0 1				0 0 1
Making Approaches to Wagga Wagga Bridge				1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Eugowra Creek			800 0 0	350 0 0	1,150 0 0
Burrowa		574 13 4			574 13 4
Clark's Crossing-place, Paterson		201 8 2			201 8 2
Dubbo		107 19 4			107 19 4
Bridge at				450 0 0	792 5 10
Baw Baw, over the Wollondilly	342 5 10				10 10 0
Carcoar	10 10 0				50 0 0
Rylstone, over the Cudgegong	50 0 0				0 0 2
Adelong Creek	0 0 2				74 14 0
Cowra	74 14 0				1,663 7 5
Bendemeer	1,663 7 5				
Making Approaches to Windsor Ferry (Rental of the Ferry expended by the Windsor Road Trust)				369 7 0	369 7 0
Repair of Ironbark Bridge	170 19 6				170 19 6
Punt at			400 0 0		400 0 0
Clarence Town			400 0 0		400 0 0
Moruya	400 0 0				350 0 0
Tuross	350 0 0				
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 3,369 11 6	51,972 15 7	47,429 9 8	8,630 7 6	116,402 4 3
Do. III.—Secretary for Public Works.					
Construction, Maintenance, and Repair of Public Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, viz. :—					
Main Roads—					
Northern		16,412 13 3	11,797 13 2		28,210 6 5
Southern		21,175 7 9	26,834 5 3		48,009 13 0
Western	294 5 6	10,038 2 10	17,019 7 9		27,361 16 1
Mudgee Road		124 10 8	3,441 12 0		3,566 2 8
Road from Picton to Railway Station				1,826 15 0	1,826 15 0
Survey of Unproclaimed Portions of Main Roads	717 1 6				717 1 6
Glebe Island Road		31 9 9	158 0 0		189 9 9
Repairs and painting of Bridges		2,486 0 6	2,008 1 0		4,494 1 6
Erection of Beckett's Bridge		994 14 0			994 14 0
Erection of Bridge at Moulamein		143 12 0			143 12 0
Amount of Tolls and Ferries expended where collected, viz. :—					
Northern		360 14 7	4,000 0 0		4,380 14 7
Southern		1,856 18 8	4,000 0 0		6,856 18 8
Western		1,181 13 5			1,181 13 5
Western Road to junction of Southern Road			3,921 9 8		3,921 9 8
Additional Tolls and Ferries expended where collected		620 7 4			620 7 4
Tolls and Ferries, Campdown Bar			2,440 5 9		2,440 5 9
Erection of Toll-houses on Western and Southern Roads		375 0 0			375 0 0
Mudgee Road		375 0 0			375 0 0
Punt at Lismore	69 15 0				69 15 0
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 1,081 2 0	56,196 4 9	75,620 14 7	1,826 15 0	134,724 16 4
TOTAL, ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES	£ 9,450 13 6	108,169 0 4	123,050 4 3	10,457 2 6	251,127 0 7



No. 3.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1863,

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

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on Account of PUBLIC WORKS,

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOANS NEGOTIATED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON.		
25 VICTORIA, No. 19. Proceeds of Debentures issued under this Act for Public Works and other purposes, to the amount of £610,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum		613,247 7 6
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Amount recovered from the Underwriters for Railway Materials lost or damaged in transit from England ...	3,335 5 5	
Proceeds of Land sold on the Great Northern Line of Railway	886 0 0	
Sale of Government property, &c.	239 7 0	
Expenses incurred by the Commissioner for Railways in reporting on sites of certain Bridges in 1857-8, recovered from the Commissioner for Roads in 1863	50 15 4	
Compensation for Rails short delivered	13 12 8	
Rebatements on Railway Materials purchased in England ...	16 13 0	
Surcharges recovered	86 0 11	
Compensation for damage done to the Electric Telegraph line from Wollongong to Kiama	2 15 0	
		4,630 9 4
Immigration Remittances (collected under the Immigration Regulations of June, 1861) transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, to replace to that extent Expenditure for Assisted Immigration charged to this Account		31,238 8 6
		649,116 5 4
CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1862 ...		118,662 8 11
Carried forward	£	767,778 14 3

provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in the Year 1863.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	VICTORIA, No. 35. New General Post Office				2,955	16	8
19	VICTORIA, No. 38. St. John's Affiliated College Building Fund				5,322	7	2
19	VICTORIA, No. 40. Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter and Port of Newcastle				45	10	5
20	VICTORIA, No. 33. Constructing Electric Telegraph between Sydney and Albury Watch-house, Gatton Repairs of Streets, Ipswich	2,090	7	1			
			4	1	0		
			1	15	0		
					2,096	3	1
22	VICTORIA, No. 22. Constructing Electric Telegraph between Sydney and Bathurst Bridge over the Murray, at Albury	413	3	0			
		304	16	8			
					717	19	3
22	VICTORIA, No. 26. Light-house, Cape St. George					0	10
							6
23	VICTORIA, No. 10. Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle Electric Telegraph Extensions— Gundagai <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca West Maitland to boundary of Queensland Extension to Orange Erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island Renewal of the Circular Quay Improvements to Wollongong Harbour Improvements to Kiama Harbour Wharf at Eden Improving the Navigation of the Shoalhaven River Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens	18	8	7	1,116	13	4
					1,799	12	11
					1,550	15	11
					600	0	0
					828	9	10
					1,172	4	11
					7,241	5	4
					11,681	18	10
					56	6	6
					201	17	0
					33	18	0
					26,301	11	2
24	VICTORIA, No. 24. Electric Telegraph—Goulburn to Braidwood Enlargement of the Australian Museum New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers Purchase of Steam Cranes Improvements to Moruya River Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Bridge over Tumut River	308	0	0	2,688	19	9
					4,056	18	5
					4,226	13	9
					1,116	8	10
					1	0	0
					796	17	2
					1,207	12	9
					14,402	10	8
24	VICTORIA, No. 26. Assisted Immigration Voluntary Immigration	10	6	10			
		191	13	4			
					202	0	2
	Carried forward	£			52,544	9	1

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ s. d. 767,778 14 3
Carried forward	£ 767,778 14 3

on Account of PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..		.....			52,544	9	1
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.							
Electric Telegraphs—							
To the Burrangong Gold Fields		7,767	15	10			
From Tenterfield to Grafton		792	4	1			
From Mudgee to Wellington		64	0	7			
To Wollongong and Kiama		46	13	1			
Bridges—							
Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River, at Gundagai		219	5	7			
Bridge over River at Deniliquin		181	11	1			
Bridge over River at Moama		21	14	10			
Bridge over Namoi River, at Narrabri		2,064	17	3			
Public Works and Buildings—							
Erection of Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Districts		4,535	4	8			
Improvements to Shoalhaven River		189	10	5			
Improvements to Moruya River		417	0	11			
Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle		1,800	1	8			
Purchase of Steam Cranes		2,982	1	0			
Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle		31	5	6			
Construction of Wharf, Ulladulla		1,000	0	0			
Assisted Immigration		59,835	6	0			
					81,948	12	6
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.							
Public Works and Buildings—							
Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle		282	14	0			
Purchase of Steam Cranes		978	13	11			
Construction of 2nd Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug for Newcastle		1,866	10	11			
Improvements to Shoalhaven River		814	12	7			
Offices for the Department of Public Works		75	18	9			
Bridge at Bendemeer		783	3	10			
Electric Telegraphs—							
Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle		3,232	1	6			
From Parramatta to Liverpool		300	0	0			
From Deniliquin to Hay		79	0	6			
From Wellington to Dubbo		17	13	3			
From Braidwood to Queanbeyan		20	7	7			
					8,450	16	10
RAILWAYS.							
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.							
Extension of existing Lines of Railways ... ..		.....			100,051	3	3
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.							
Valuation of Land		10	0	0			
Trial Surveys—							
Salaries		1,215	16	1			
Unforeseen and Incidental Expenses		153	6	8			
New Works—							
Darling Harbour Branch		8	17	4			
Workshops, Southern Line		469	8	11			
Workshops, Northern Line		39	5	9			
Relaying the Parramatta Line with new Rails		10,539	2	2			
Rolling Stock, Northern Line		2,039	11	7			
Unforeseen and Contingent Expenses		197	3	2			
					14,672	11	8
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.							
Works in Progress—							
Contingencies ... ..		.....			2	7	0
Carried forward ... ..		£	.....		257,670	0	4

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.								
Brought forward	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">d.</td> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">767,778</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.		767,778	14	3	
£	s.	d.							
767,778	14	3							
TOTAL	£ 767,778 14 3								

*Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
24th August, 1864.*

on Account of PUBLIC WORKS, &c.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...		.....	257,670 0 4
RAILWAYS—Continued.			
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
Works in Progress—			
Salaries	.....	93 13 4	
Contingencies	.....	151 19 9	
Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	.....	14,344 14 6	
Erection of a Carriage-shed, Machine-shop, &c., Great Northern Line	.....	119 10 8	
Bridge over the Hunter River, at Singleton	.....	3,095 7 5	
Bridge over the Nepean River, at Penrith	.....	6,092 2 2	
Great Southern Line to Goulburn	.....	50,427 2 3	
Trial Surveys	.....	4,723 7 3	
Great Western Line to the Nepean	.....	4,557 3 0	
Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	.....	63,141 17 9	
Great Northern Line towards Armidale	.....	10,621 0 7	
Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	.....	26,456 10 7	
Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	.....	528 16 0	
			184,353 5 3
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
Valuation of Land—			
Salaries	.....	600 0 0	
Contingencies	.....	100 0 0	
Works in Progress—			
Salaries	.....	7,295 7 9	
Contingencies	.....	3,057 19 11	
Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction	.....	740 13 11	
Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith	.....	335 15 0	
Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton	.....	514 16 8	
			12,644 13 3
CHARGES on the Sale of Debentures negotiated through the Agency of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London		.....	4,583 16 7
PAYMENTS for which Parliamentary authority was not obtained until after 31st December, 1863, viz. :—			
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
Extensions of Northern, Southern, and Western Lines of Railway, to Singleton, Picton, and Penrith			
	160,069 12 10		
Less—Amount temporarily charged, in 1862, to the Vote for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn			
	115,509 6 9		
		44,560 6 1	
Workshops, Southern Line	.....	3,932 2 8	
Workshops, Northern Line	.....	2,426 16 3	
Rolling Stock, Northern Line	.....	11,643 12 10	
Northern Railway to Terminus at Morpeth	.....	1,968 9 8	
Enlargement of Australian Museum	.....	6,960 13 1	
Electric Telegraph—Wollongong to Kiama	.....	211 19 7	
Bridge over the Lachlan, at Forbes	.....	986 4 9	
Erection of Telegraph Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	.....	5,502 2 3	
Harbour Defences	.....	351 7 3	
			78,543 14 5
ISSUES ON ACCOUNT.			
Balance of Advances over Adjustments to Public Officers in 1863		22,579 17 0	537,795 9 10
Railway Store Purchases in excess of Issues in 1863		51,491 12 2	
			74,071 9 2
CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Loans' Account on the 31st December, 1863...			155,911 15 3
TOTAL		£	767,778 14 3

NOTE.—The amount of Loans contracted by the Colony to the 31st December, 1863, on the security of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, was £5,802,950, of which the particulars are given in a separate Statement.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

**SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1863, WHICH
REMAINED UNADJUSTED AT THAT DATE.**

STATEMENT, shewing the Amount of Advances to, and Payments by, Public Officers, Benches of Magistrates, Road Trusts, and others, which remained unadjusted on the 31st December, 1863, either from want of the requisite Vouchers, from want of Parliamentary Appropriation, or from other objections to Accounts rendered not having been answered prior to closing the Accounts of the Year.

PARTIES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
ADVANCES.		
OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENTS, &c.		£ s. d.
Bank of New South Wales, London Branch		37 17 10
Board of Trade, London		16 2 6
Barclay George, Returning Officer, Eden	Election Expenses	97 13 9
Badgery Henry, Visiting Justice, Berrima Gaol	Departmental Expenses	5 18 0
Buchanan John, late Colonial Storekeeper	Stores and Departmental Expenses	199 5 9
Bennett W. C., Commissioner for Main Roads	Road Repairs, &c.	1,187 17 11
Cowper Charles, late Chief Secretary		6 7 0
Campbell F., Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek	Departmental Expenses	42 2 3
Campbell A., Registrar and Accountant of Insolvent Court	Ditto	0 10 0
Cary Henry, District Court Judge	District Court Expenses	3 18 0
Christie W. H., Postmaster General	Departmental Expenses	463 19 6
Cracknell E. C., Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs	Ditto	81 10 0
Committee—Infirm and Destitute Asylums	Ditto	1 9 4
Commissioners of the International Exhibition		711 8 3
Denominational School Board		882 13 5
Duncan W. A., Collector of Customs	Departmental Expenses	0 10 3
Davidson W. R., Surveyor General	Ditto	198 17 9
Dawson A., late Colonial Architect	Ditto	1,010 5 5
Fitzpatrick Michael, Under Secretary for Lands	Ditto	463 10 1
Greenup R., Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	Ditto	1 8 2
Griffin J. H., Gold Commissioner	Gold Fields Contingencies	16 2 10
Hamilton Edward, Colonial Agent	Supply of Cotton Seed	200 0 0
Hixson F., Superintendent of Pilots	Naval Brigade Departmental Expenses	5 1 9
Lloyd, Beilby, & Co., late Government Commercial Agents	Balance of Advances	93 19 7
Lane H., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	Miscellaneous Services	3 4 6
Lockhart C. G. N., Commissioner of Crown Lands	Navigation of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers	2,116 10 0
M'Leic John, Inspector General of Police	Departmental Expenses	2,712 6 8
Master of the Royal Mint, London	Chemicals, Tools, &c., for the Sydney Mint	4,570 19 9
Moore Charles, Director of the Botanic Gardens	Government Domains	0 1 10
Mann G. K., Superintendent of Dry Dock	Departmental Expenses	155 3 1
Morris E. T., Ensign, 12th Regiment	Maintenance of Troops at Lambing Flat	0 8 9
McLean A. G., late Surveyor General	Departmental Expenses	307 0 0
Moriarty E. O., Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation	Public Works	885 2 8
Nathan T., Registrar, Southern District Court	District Court Expenses	118 19 0
Oriental Bank Corporation, London	Balance of Advances	36 13 4
Olivey W. R., Paymaster, 12th Regiment	Military Allowances	123 5 0
Plunkett W. E., Secretary to the Crown Law Officers	Departmental Expenses	9 15 1
Purefoy W. A., District Court Judge	District Court Expenses	2 13 8
Rogers E., Clerk of the Peace	Quarter Sessions	1 14 8
Richards Thomas, Government Printer	Departmental Expenses	1 7 4
Rae John, Commissioner for Railways	Railway Stores, &c.	102,677 0 2
Tompson C., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Departmental Expenses	0 1 2
Williams John, Crown Solicitor	Ditto	1,214 14 9
Wickham J. C., late Government Resident, Moreton Bay	Native Police Expenses, &c., 1859	2,505 12 5
Wise E., Puisne Judge	Law Library	66 2 0
BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, ROAD TRUSTS, AND OTHERS.		
Armstrong, Smith, and Crawley	Road Repairs, &c.	60 0 0
Baker, Bridge, Crothers, and others	Ditto	297 13 0
Binalong	Ditto	20 0 0
Bombala	Ditto	162 4 9
Braidwood	Ditto	17 1 0
Burrowa	Ditto	400 0 0
Carcoar	Ditto	270 15 10
Eden	Ditto	3 6 2
Bench of Magistrates.. { Kempsey and Macleay	Ditto	15 10 2
Moulamein	Ditto	300 0 0
Port Macquarie	Ditto	8 15 7
Stroud	Ditto	35 4 10
Wagga Wagga	Ditto	55 10 0
Wollombi	Ditto	114 2 1
Carried forward		£ 124,987 8 7

SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

PARTIES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
ADVANCES—Continued.		
BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, ROAD TRUSTS, AND OTHERS— continued.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward	124,987 8 7
Bellamy, Dungate, and Harrison	Road Repairs, &c.	250 18 3
Badgery, Nicolson, and Fitzgerald	Ditto	20 0 0
Bench Carcoar, Onsley, Stimpson, and others	Ditto	0 1 0
Bolton, Doyle, Butler, and others	Ditto	0 11 4
Bolding, Myers, Sadleir, and Russell	Ditto	4 7 0
Board, Wynter, and Macleod	Ditto	64 12 6
Bennett and Dixon	Ditto	100 0 0
Brown, Dight, and Parnell	Ditto	2 12 0
Campbell and Chalder	Ditto	75 0 0
Campbell, Yates, and Bradridge	Ditto	63 0 0
Campbell, Chalder, Bradridge, and Warr	Ditto	300 0 0
Chalder and Thompson	Ditto	149 11 6
Chalder, Hambly, and Walker	Ditto	30 0 0
Clerk, Darby, and Cooper	Ditto	8 9 0
Close, Wisdom, and O'Keefe	Ditto	140 0 0
Coghlan, Bailey, and Police Magistrate, Tamworth	Ditto	30 0 0
Cullen, Beard, and Murdock	Ditto	286 0 0
Downs, Oxley, and Perry	Ditto	0 3 0
Dickson, Swan, and Moylin	Ditto	50 0 0
Dodds, Roberts, and Moffitt	Ditto	200 0 0
Fox, M'Pherson, Skotchley, and Ireland	Ditto	22 0 0
Gannon, Preddie, Smith, and others	Ditto	147 0 0
Hill K., Road Superintendent	Ditto	10 0 0
Hall, Manning, and Turnbull	Ditto	100 0 0
Harbottle and Windeyer	Rifle Ground	869 7 8
Hill, Maclean, and Palmer	Road Repairs	282 9 0
Hill and Maclean	Ditto	1 15 0
Hardy, Body, and Hockley	Ditto	0 10 0
Harvey, Whalan, and Wilson	Ditto	300 0 0
Hungerford, Thomas, and O'Neil	Ditto	155 0 0
Josephson and Breillat	Ditto	100 0 0
Keele James, Road Superintendent	Ditto	80 0 0
Keele, and Police Magistrate, Armidale	Ditto	2,381 17 1
Keele, and Mayor of Grafton	Ditto	2,634 14 11
Keele, and Police Magistrate, Casino	Ditto	256 16 0
Keele and Weaver	Ditto	2,723 3 1
Keele, Lardner, and Mayor of Grafton	Ditto	3,005 5 5
Kenny, Keefe, and others	Ditto	100 0 0
Kennyon, Crook, and Carson	Ditto	41 11 11
Lardner, Hyde, and Chapman	Ditto	25 0 0
Lindsay and Thomas	Ditto	10 17 6
Lee, M'Phillamy, and Burden	Ditto	38 0 0
Lodge, Coman, and Gannon	Ditto	200 0 0
Lucas, Hockley, and Body	Ditto	120 0 0
Lucas, Redman, and Hardy	Ditto	950 0 0
May, Chaseling, Arndell, and others	Ditto	19 12 0
Mayor of Newcastle	Ditto	1 19 6
Mayor of Grafton	Ditto	673 3 0
Maxwell and Sibthorpe	Ditto	1 0 0
Macdougall, Markwell, and Lumsden	Ditto	225 0 0
Mandelson, Paul, Carne, and Lynch	Ditto	15 16 6
Manning, Wren, and Hibburd	Ditto	1,171 7 1
M'Donald, Leonard, Baylis, and M'Guire	Ditto	140 0 0
M'Casker, Moore, and Rotton	Ditto	194 6 8
M'Kenzie, Wilson, and Bolton	Ditto	0 3 6
Middleton, Mitchell, and Smith	Ditto	5 10 3
Middleton, Mitchell, and Roberts	Ditto	405 0 0
Middleton, Wynn, and Tucker	Ditto	200 0 0
Municipal Council { Albury	Ditto	137 1 0
{ Newcastle	Ditto	29 17 0
Oakes, Frazier, Christie, and Bray	Ditto	79 13 0
Piesley, Dale, and Hanrahan	Ditto	125 7 6
Pearson and Jackson	Ditto	3 10 0
Poile, Manning, and Macauley	Ditto	196 18 4
Police Magistrate, Wollombi	Ditto	2 12 10
Portus, Shaw, and Macnamara	Ditto	40 1 6
Portus, Sadlier, Baker, and others	Ditto	52 13 0
Rodd, Wright, and Abercrombie	Ditto	103 6 8
Road Trust { Canterbury	Ditto	160 0 0
{ Cook's River	Ditto	305 1 2
{ Parramatta	Ditto	266 10 0
Saunders, Stack, Eastcott, and Sefton	Ditto	200 0 0
Smith, Bell, and White	Ditto	217 4 0
Smith and Miller	Ditto	46 18 0
Staunton, Coman, and Gannon	Ditto	200 0 0
Smith, Brewer, and Levy	Ditto	182 18 0
Stewart, Robinson, and Collings	Ditto	44 14 0
	Carried forward	£ 147,265 6 3

SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

PARTIES.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
ADVANCES—Continued.		
		£ s. d.
BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, ROAD TRUSTS, AND OTHERS— continued.		
	Brought forward	147,265 6 3
Taylor and Larmer	Road Repairs	168 0 0
Templar, Lane, and Dale	Ditto	82 11 0
Tucker, Tunks, Abbott, and others	Ditto	500 0 0
Uhr, Bray, and Walker	Ditto	0 5 0
Vyner, Emanuel, and Mandelson	Ditto	88 1 0
Watt and Parsons	Ditto	31 11 8
Warden of Maitland, Close, and Portus	Ditto	7 16 9
Watts, Critchley, Mansfield, and Betts	Ditto	1 0 11
Watts, M'Alpin, and Blaxland	Ditto	80 0 0
Watts, M'Alpin, and Police Magistrate, Wollombi	Ditto	80 17 0
Weber, Griffin, and Dickson	Ditto	0 0 10
Wilshire and Comrie	Ditto	20 0 0
	TOTAL.. .. .	£ 148,325 10 5
PAYMENTS.		
Uhr George, Sheriff	{ Hulk Ship { Salaries } 1863 {	62 12 7
	{ "Harmony" { Contingencies } 1863 {	413 14 6
	{ Seed Wheat and Oats supplied to Settlers, New South Wales } 1863..	7 7 0
Lane Henry, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade ..	{ Coroners .. { Salaries } 1860 {	2 7 4
	{ Contingencies } 1862 ..	2 3 0
	{ Contingencies, 1862 ..	7 2 0
Williams J., Crown Solicitor	{ Law Expenses, Berry v. Graham, 1862..	500 0 0
Cole J. B.	{ Colonial Store-keeper .. { Salaries } 1863 {	1 10 6
	{ Contingencies } 1863 {	58 0 0
M'Leir John, Inspector General of Police	{ Conveyance of Stores { 1861 ..	3 3 0
Hixson F., and others	{ 1862 ..	15 8 1
M'Lean A. G., late Surveyor General	{ Postage of Public Departments { 1862..	27 19 1
M'Leir J., Inspector General of Police, and others	{ 1863..	363 10 0
Lane H., and others	{ Public Telegrams, 1863 ..	140 7 7
Fitzpatrick M., Under Secretary for Lands	{ Lands Department, Salaries, 1863 ..	47 0 8
Davidson W. R., Acting Surveyor General	{ Survey of Lands, Contingencies, 1861 ..	10 8 9
Carter A., Registrar, District Court	{ Commission on Sales of Land, { 1859..	0 16 8
Davidson W. R., Acting Surveyor General	{ and Advertising } 1862..	142 17 3
M'Leir J., Inspector General of Police	{ Gold Escorts and Conveyance of Gold } 1862..	451 8 2
Oatley F., Inspector	{ Public Abattoirs, } Contingencies, 1863..	9 11 5
	{ Glebe Island.. }	
Dawson A., late Colonial Architect	{ Furniture and Fittings { 1860 ..	42 9 0
	{ 1862 ..	74 4 10
Cloete P. L., Gold Commissioner	{ Commissioner's Quarters, } 1862..	45 15 6
	{ Burrangong .. }	
	TOTAL	£ 2,429 15 11

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
25th August, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACCOUNT

OF

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES

NEGOTIATED IN ENGLAND, THROUGH THE AGENCY

OF THE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON,

FROM THE

27TH OCTOBER, 1862, TO THE 26TH OCTOBER,

1863.

STATEMENT showing the RESULT of SALES of DEBENTURES, placed in the hands of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON, for Negotiation in England, from the 27th October, 1862, to the 26th October, 1863.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBENTURES.	No. of Years Currency.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which Interest accrues.	Rate per cent. at which sold, inclusive of Dividend.	Gross Proceeds.	CHARGES.			NET PROCEEDS.
						Broker's Commission @ 1/8 per cent. on Principal.	Bank Commission @ 1/8 per cent. on Proceeds.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		100,600 0 0		99 0 0	99,594 0 0	251 10 0	496 14 2	748 4 2	98,845 15 10
		60,300 0 0		99 10 0	59,998 10 0	150 15 0	299 4 7	449 19 7	59,548 10 5
		50,000 0 0		100 0 0	50,000 0 0	125 0 0	249 7 6	374 7 6	49,625 12 6
		136,300 0 0		100 10 0	136,981 10 0	340 15 0	683 9 0	1,024 4 0	135,957 6 0
		57,900 0 0		100 12 6	58,261 17 6	144 15 0	290 11 8	435 6 8	57,826 10 10
		55,400 0 0	1 January, 1862..	101 0 0	55,954 0 0	198 10 0	279 1 6	417 11 6	55,536 8 6
		38,000 0 0		101 10 0	38,570 0 0	95 0 0	192 7 6	287 7 6	38,282 12 6
		7,000 0 0		101 15 0	7,122 10 0	17 10 0	35 10 6	53 0 6	7,069 9 6
		69,500 0 0		102 0 0	70,890 0 0	173 15 0	353 11 7	527 6 7	70,362 13 6
		35,000 0 0		102 10 0	35,875 0 0	87 10 0	178 18 7	266 8 7	35,608 11 5
TOTALS.....	£	610,000 0 0		.....	613,247 7 6	1,625 0 0	3,058 16 7	4,688 16 7	608,663 10 11

57 00

* Overcharge of 6s., recovered in 1864.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
9th February, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT

OF THE

PARTICULARS OF LOANS

WHICH REMAINED UNPAID ON THE

31st DECEMBER, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF LOANS (SECURED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON
UNPAID ON THE

SERVICES FOR WHICH LOANS HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED.	PARTICULARS			
	YEAR OF REPAYMENT.		PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED.	
	At the option of the Government.	At the option of the Lender.	Amount of each Issue.	Total Issues for each Service.
	12 months notice.	1873	£	£
16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company ..	1861	1873	20,000	200,000
	1862	1874	30,000	
	1862	1874	133,500	
	1862	1874	11,500	
18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Purchase of the Sydney Railway Company's Property.....	Permanent		2,700	2,700
	1866	1866	139,000	671,300
1871	1871	100,000		
18 VICTORIA, No. 40, AND 20 VICTORIA, No. 34. Railway Works	1876	1876	100,000	
	1876	1876	33,300	
	1888	1888	265,000	
	1889	1889	34,000	
20 VICTORIA, No. 1. Railway Works	1876	1876	203,000	203,000
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1876	1876	70,500	73,700
	1888	1888	3,200	
20 VICTORIA, No. 16. To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1877	1877	132,300	132,300
22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26. To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1889	1889	125,000	145,700
	1891	1891	700	
	1889	1889	10,000	
	1889	1889	10,000	
Sydney Sewerage	1866	1866	12,800	605,500
Sydney Water.....	1876	1876	150,000	
	1876	1876	116,400	
18 VICTORIA, No. 35; 19 VICTORIA, Nos. 38 AND 40; AND 20 VICTORIA, No. 33. Permanent Public Works.....	1882	Interminable.	70,800	
	1873	1873	100,000	
	1888	1888	500	
	1888	1888	111,300	
	1888	1888	25,000	874,600
	1888	1888	10,000	
	1889	1889	2,000	
	1891	1891	6,700	
22 VICTORIA, No. 22, AND 24 VICTORIA, No. 24. For Railway Extension and other Public Works.....	1889	1889	167,500	874,600
	1889	1889	544,500	
	1891	1891	48,700	
	1891	1891	113,900	
23 VICTORIA, No. 5. To pay off Railway Debentures	1890	1890	16,400	369,650
	1890	1890	206,900	
	1890	1890	58,400	
	1890	1890	21,000	
.. Public Works do.....	1890	1890	44,900	18,000
.. Sydney Sewerage do.....	1890	1890	18,000	
.. Sydney Water Works do.....	1892	1892	*4,050	
23 VICTORIA, No. 10. For Public Works	1890	1890	295,200	348,200
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	1890	1890	53,000	
22 VICTORIA, No. 26. For Public Works	1890	1890	5,000	5,000
24 VICTORIA, No. 26. Immigration	1891	1891	55,500	55,500
25 VICTORIA, No. 19. For Railway Extension and other Public Works.....	1892	1892	736,500	1,752,300
	1892	1892	*1,045,800	
17 VICTORIA, No. 34, AND 18 VICTORIA, No. 30. Sydney Sewerage	1866	1866	97,500	154,130
	1876	1876	25,900	
	1888	1888	24,000	
	1882	Interminable.	6,730	
17 VICTORIA, No. 35, AND 18 VICTORIA, No. 30. Water Supply	1866	1866	50,700	179,400
	1876	1876	36,700	
	1877	1877	31,000	
	1888	1888	5,900	
	1888	1888	55,100	
			£	5,802,960

* No report of the sale of these Debentures had been received at the close of the year.

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES) WHICH REMAINED
31st DECEMBER, 1863.

OF LOANS.		PARTICULARS OF INTEREST.			
PROCEEDS.		RATE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.		
Proceeds of each Issue of Debentures.	Total Proceeds of Loans for each Service.		On each Loan.	On Total Loan for each Service.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
53,431 13 4	207,365 3 4	3¼d. per diem per cent.	988 10 10	9,797 19 4½	
153,933 10 0		3¼d. do.	1,482 16 3		
		3¼d. do.	6,845 13 0¼		
		2¾d. do.	480 19 3¼		
2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	5 per cent. per annum.	135 0 0	135 0 0	
314,472 8 6	646,215 5 5	5 do.	6,950 0 0	33,565 0 0	
30,847 4 5		5 do.	5,000 0 0		
267,724 7 6		5 do.	5,000 0 0		
33,171 5 0		5 do.	1,665 0 0		
		5 do.	13,250 0 0		
199,997 10 0	199,997 10 0	5 do.	1,700 0 0		
67,100 6 2	70,300 16 2	5 do.	10,150 0 0	10,150 0 0	
3,200 10 0		5 do.	3,525 0 0	3,685 0 0	
		5 do.	160 0 0		
130,311 0 0	130,311 0 0	5 do.	6,615 0 0	6,615 0 0	
145,007 0 0	145,007 0 0	5 do.	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	
		5 do.	35 0 0		
		5 do.	500 0 0		500 0 0
		5 do.	500 0 0		500 0 0
		5 do.	640 0 0		
		5 do.	7,500 0 0		
		5 do.	5,820 0 0		
		5 do.	3,540 0 0		
		5 do.	5,000 0 0		
		5 do.	25 0 0		30,275 0 0
150,977 16 4	580,342 13 10	5 do.	5,565 0 0	43,730 0 0	
107,431 2 6		5 do.	1,250 0 0		
70,330 10 0		5 do.	500 0 0		
95,640 5 0		5 do.	100 0 0		
497 10 0		5 do.	335 0 0		
111,514 10 0		5 do.	8,375 0 0		
25,170 0 0		5 do.	27,225 0 0		
12,147 10 0		5 do.	2,435 0 0		
6,633 10 0		5 do.	5,695 0 0		
164,567 0 0		5 do.	820 0 0		
544,336 15 0	869,100 6 6	5 do.	10,345 0 0	18,482 10 0	
47,987 0 0		5 do.	2,920 0 0		
112,209 11 6		5 do.	1,050 0 0		
		5 do.	2,245 0 0		
		5 do.	900 0 0		
		5 do.	202 10 0		
16,318 0 0	361,612 10 0	5 do.	14,760 0 0	17,410 0 0	
205,887 10 0		5 do.	2,650 0 0		
139,407 0 0		5 do.			
.....	.....	5 do.		
341,084 15 0	341,084 15 0	5 do.	250 0 0	250 0 0	
4,962 10 0	4,962 10 0	5 do.	2,775 0 0	2,775 0 0	
54,945 16 0	54,945 16 0	5 do.			
738,176 0 0	738,176 0 0	5 do.	36,825 0 0	89,115 0 0	
.....	.....	5 do.	52,290 0 0	
93,936 19 3	148,169 11 9	5 do.	4,875 0 0	7,706 10 0	
23,666 2 6		5 do.	1,295 0 0		
23,837 10 0		5 do.	1,200 0 0		
6,729 0 0		5 do.	336 10 0		
48,000 5 11	172,904 13 5	5 do.	2,535 0 0	8,970 0 0	
33,534 12 6		5 do.	1,835 0 0		
30,534 0 0		5 do.	1,650 0 0		
5,862 15 0		5 do.	295 0 0		
51,973 0 0		5 do.	2,755 0 0		
4,673,195 11 5	4,673,195 11 5	.....	289,946 19 4½	289,946 19 4½

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE TONNAGE DUTY.—19 VICTORIA, No. 25, and 20 VICTORIA, No. 12.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS for Tonnage Dues, and of DISBURSEMENTS on account of Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter and Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, under the Act 19 Victoria, No. 40, to the 31st December, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			
To Amount of Collections for Tonnage Dues at the Port of Newcastle, viz. :—					By Expenditure on account of Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter and Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, viz. :—						
In the year 1858	1,446	1	0		In the year 1856	5,141	4	1			
In the year 1859	2,198	14	6		In the year 1857	7,780	12	7			
In the year 1860	2,891	18	6		In the year 1858	18,002	2	9			
In the year 1861	2,654	7	6		In the year 1859	4,622	6	11			
In the year 1862	3,296	9	6		In the year 1860	682	16	6			
In the year 1863	3,539	2	0	16,026	13	0		37,442	11	6	
To Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1863, for Amount advanced to carry on the Works				30,169	18	1					
TOTAL				46,196	11	1			46,196	11	1
					TOTAL						
					By Interest on the above Expenditure to 31st December, 1863, calculated from the dates of the several payments, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, viz. :—						
					Interest on £5,141 4s. 1d.	1,608	18	3			
					Interest on £7,780 12s. 7d.	2,127	12	2			
					Interest on £18,002 2s. 9d.	4,028	3	8			
					Interest on £4,622 6s. 11d.	869	16	0			
					Interest on £632 16s. 6d.	76	4	1			
					Interest on £359 11s. 0d.	24	18	5			
					Interest on £858 7s. 3d.	17	8	8			
					Interest on £43 10s. 5d.	0	18	4			

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
9th June, 1864.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FROM 27TH OCTOBER, 1862, TO 26TH OCTOBER,

1863.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, London, on Account

Dr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
BALANCE IN HAND ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1862	10 13 6
Amount of Sums remitted from the Colony	163,198 16 11
TOTAL	£ 163,209 10 5

*Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.*

of the Colony of New South Wales, for the period from 27th October, 1862, to 26th October, 1863.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pension to B. Therry, Esq., late Puisne Judge, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	1,050 0 0	
Sir J. N. Dickinson, late Puisne Judge, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	1,050 0 0	2,100 0 0
Pension to Revd. F. Wilkinson, late Colonial Chaplain, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	188 11 8	
F. Gosling, late Clerk in the General Post Office, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	52 0 0	
T. S. Townsmd, late Surveyor, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	137 11 4	
O. Homersham, late Clerk in the Customs, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	40 0 0	
T. Bevan, late Trooper in the Mounted Police, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	9 2 6	
T. H. B. Venour, late Shipping Master, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	116 1 0	
Thomas Reilly, late Orderly, from 1st October to 31st December, 1862	8 3 4	
A. W. Rolleston, late Landing Waiter, Customs, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	61 6 0	612 15 10
Lady Dowling, Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Kinchela, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Kinchela, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th June, 1863	75 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N., from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863	100 0 0	375 0 0
Salary of the Right Revd. F. Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863		1,500 0 0
Half-salary of E. A. Knipe, Accountant of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from 1st January to 28th February, 1863		44 3 4
Richardson, Brothers, Cornhill, London, for Books supplied to the Parliamentary Library, to 30th June, 1863		354 10 1
Oliverson, Laver, and Peachy, London, for Legal Expenses in the case <i>Berry v. Graham</i> and others		500 0 0
S. Straker and Sons, for Cancel Press		9 10 0
Interest on Debentures, from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1863		157,667 0 2
Advertising and Freight		5 17 6
Cash repaid the Treasury in 1863		4 0 2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	163,172 17 1
BALANCE IN HAND ON 26TH OCTOBER, 1863		36 13 4
TOTAL	£	163,209 10 5

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 27TH OCTOBER, 1862, TO THE CLOSE OF THEIR ACCOUNT,

IN

1863.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE by the GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENTS, MESSRS. WILLIS, MERRY, and Co., from the 27th October, 1862, to the close of their Account, in 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Sums drawn against Credits opened in their favor with the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for the purchase of Railway Materials	23,078	14 10					
Ditto, ditto, for Stores, Stationery, and other Articles	2,263	0 5			5,775	9 0	
			RAILWAY MATERIALS.				
			Locomotive Engines	5,565	12 0		
			Insurance	194	8 0		
			Commission	10	10 0		
			Shipping Charges	4	19 0		
			Rails and Fish-plates	10,573	6 0		
			Insurance	280	12 6		
			Commission	7	14 0		
			Freight (in part)	218	17 3		
			Shipping Charges	68	15 3		
			Duplicate Wheels, Axles, &c.	1,550	2 3		
			Insurance	48	9 6		
			Shipping Charges	5	14 0		
			Railway Grease	229	8 6		
			Insurance	7	0 0		
			Shipping Charges	3	14 5		
			Chairs and Keys	2,602	19 6		
			Tyre Bars	81	6 0		
			Insurance	5	1 9		
			Shipping Charges	654	15 4		
			Bolts and Spikes	19	0 3		
			Insurance	5	13 7		
			Shipping Charges				
Carried forward	£	25,341 15 3	Carried forward	£	22,266 19 1		

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	25,841 15 3	Brought forward	22,266 19 1	22,266 19 1
		<i>RAILWAY MATERIALS—continued.</i>		
		Demurrage per ships "Moneta" and "Merrie England" ...	6 2 0	6 2 0
		Interest paid Messrs Brassey, Peto, & Betts, on work performed on the Menangle Bridge	550 13 8	550 13 8
			22,828 14 9	22,828 14 9
		<i>STATIONERY, STORES, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES.</i>		
		Stationery	372 4 6	372 4 6
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	16 8 11	16 8 11
		Stores :—		
		Bunting	23 0 0	23 0 0
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	1 11 2	1 11 2
		Light-house Stores	22 10 6	22 10 6
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	1 11 4	1 11 4
		Postage Stamp Paper	50 17 5	50 17 5
		Carbines	980 7 4	980 7 4
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	32 14 5	32 14 5
		Ordnance :—		
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	156 11 0	156 11 0
			48 13 0	48 13 0
			1,013 1 9	1,013 1 9
			1,220 10 2	1,220 10 2
Carried forward	25,841 15 3	Carried forward	24,481 11 4	24,481 11 4

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	25,341 15 3	Brought forward ... ..	...	24,481 11 4
		STATIONERY, STORES, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES— <i>continued.</i>		
		Telegraphic Materials	146 12 2	
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	6 7 0	152 19 2
		Printing Press ... ..	...	71 7 0
		Lithographic Machine	24 1 4	
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	2 13 10	26 15 2
		Gold Scales and Weights	227 7 6	
		Insurance and Shipping Charges	7 8 8	234 16 2
		Miscellaneous:—		
		Parliamentary Papers	14 7 6	
		Freight and Shipping Charges	3 9 2	
		Postages and Petty Expenses	16 7 8	34 4 4
		Balance due to the Government Commercial Agents, 26th October, 1862 ... ..	...	25,001 13 2
TOTAL	£ 25,341 15 3	TOTAL	£ 25,341 15 3	340 2 1

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
4th February, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL AGENT, LONDON.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 26TH OCTOBER,

1863.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE by EDWARD HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, Colonial Agent in London, from the 1st January to the 26th October, 1863.

Cr.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of Sums drawn against Credits opened in his favour with the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, for the purchase of Railway Materials	39,906	13 3	RAILWAY MATERIALS.	24,376	10 6		
Ditto, ditto, for Stationery, Stores, and other Miscellaneous Purchases	10,513	0 3	Rails and Fish-plates	535	5 7		
			Insurance	118	6 3		
			Commission	4,114	2 7		
			Freight	83	13 0	29,227	17 11
			Shipping Charges				
			Locomotive Engines	2,525	15 0		
			Insurance	42	4 6		
			Commission	5	0 0		
			Freight	150	12 2		
			Shipping Charges	7	4 10	2,730	16 6
			Bolts and Nuts	1,576	12 4		
			Insurance	31	14 5		
			Commission	5	16 11		
			Freight	199	3 2		
			Shipping Charges	3	0 6	1,816	7 4
			Chairs and Keys	1,364	9 0		
			Insurance	27	1 7		
			Commission	8	17 5		
			Freight	323	13 1		
			Shipping Charges	4	2 3	1,728	3 4
			Spikes	1,057	10 7		
			Insurance	16	9 5		
			Commission	3	14 9		
			Freight	131	4 4		
			Shipping Charges	1	15 0	1,210	14 1
Carried forward	50,419	13 6	Carried forward			86,713	19 2

Cr.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	50,419 13 6	Brought forward		36,713 19 2	
		<i>RAILWAY MATERIALS—Continued.</i>			
		Copper Plates		809 5 2	
		Insurance		13 2 6	
		Commission		0 12 0	
		Freight		10 6 4	
		Shipping Charges		0 11 0	
		Duplicates for Bogie Tank Engines		645 5 0	
		Insurance		14 2 1	
		Commission		0 18 5	
		Freight		22 7 6	
		Shipping Charges		0 9 6	
		Railway Grease		516 6 6	
		Insurance		16 11 5	
		Commission		3 8 0	
		Freight		116 1 3	
		Shipping Charges		6 5 11	
		Wood Screws		189 2 11	
		Insurance		3 6 6	
		Commission		0 10 11	
		Freight		17 11 4	
		Shipping Charges		1 0 6	
		Railway Tickets		28 5 10	
		Insurance and Shipping Charges		3 1 1	
		Dating Press Type		15 0 0	
		Insurance and Shipping Charges		3 17 6	
		Commission for Inspecting Railway Materials, and for other Professional Services			
Carried forward... ..	50,419 13 6	Carried forward... ..		755 4 11	
				89,906 13 3	

Cr.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		TOTAL.	
				£	s. d.
Brought forward	...	Brought forward	...	39,906	13 3
		STATIONERY, STORES, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES.			
		Stationery	...	49	1 8
		Insurance	...	1	1 0
		Commission	...	0	2 0
		Freight	...	2	5 8
		Shipping Charges	...	0	13 9
		Armstrong Guns	...	3,449	16 8
		Carbines	...	2,806	17 6
		Insurance	...	48	7 9
		Commission	...	0	15 3
		Freight	...	8	8 0
		Shipping Charges	...	14	0 11
		Revolvers	...	1,531	10 3
		Insurance	...	81	15 10
		Commission	...	0	9 4
		Freight	...	6	18 9
		Shipping Charges	...	3	6 7
		Military Stores	...	1,574	0 9
		Rifles	...	817	12 7
		Insurance	...	502	10 0
		Commission	...	8	4 10
		Freight	...	0	7 2
		Shipping Charges	...	4	19 6
		Lithographic Stones and Zinc Plates	...	1	1 4
		Insurance	...	155	12 3
		Shipping Charges	...	3	16 3
Carried forward	...	Carried forward	...	161	2 3
				48,858	1 10
				50,419	13 6

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	50,419 13 6	Brought forward		48,858 1 10
		STATIONERY, STORES, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES— <i>Continued.</i>		
		Hydrostatic Beds		59 6 7
		Postage Stamp Paper	41 18 9	
		Insurance, Freight, and Shipping Charges	5 6 7	
		Books for Parliamentary Library	226 15 10	47 5 4
		Insurance, Freight, and Shipping Charges	3 0 1	
		110 copies of Archbold's Practice	127 16 0	229 15 11
		Insurance, Freight, and Shipping Charges	3 18 0	
		Books for the Customs Department		131 14 0
		J. Churchill for 100 copies of "Husband, on Vaccination"		15 7 11
		First Subscription paid George Bentham, Esquire, towards publication of his work "Flora of Australia"		6 0 0
		Edward Hamilton, Esquire, Colonial Agent, London— Salary from 1st January to 30th September, 1863	750 0 0	50 0 0
		Allowance for Office Rent, Clerical Assistance, &c.	225 0 0	
		MISCELLANEOUS—		975 0 0
		Parliamentary Papers		
		Insurance, Freight, and Shipping Charges	16 7 0	
		Expenses connected with the Mail Service	20 7 5	
		Postages and Petty Expenses	5 0 0	
		Total	21 14 6	47 1 11
Total	£ 50,419 13 6	Total		50,419 13 6

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
26th May, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLERGY AND SCHOOL LANDS' REVENUE.

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1863.

LANDS' REVENUE.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1863.

Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.		
Salary of Agent, from 1st October, 1862, to 30th September, 1863...	100 0 0	
Advertising	3 10 0	103 10 0
ISSUES FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.		
<i>Church of England.</i>		
Balance of proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1862 ...	2,234 15 10	
On account of Surplus Revenue for 1863 ...	585 0 0	
	2,869 15 10	
<i>Church of Scotland.</i>		
Towards the erection of a Church at Wollongong ...	525 6 4	
<i>Wesleyan Methodist Church.</i>		
Proportion of the Surplus Revenue for 1862...	289 11 5	
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>		
Proportion of the Surplus Revenue for 1862...	1,646 5 10	5,380 19 5
ISSUES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.		
<i>National Schools.</i>		
Proportion of the Surplus Revenue for 1862 ...	1,031 3 10	
<i>Denominational Schools.</i>		
Church of England ...	302 10 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church ...	52 11 6	
Roman Catholic Church ...	156 0 0	1,542 5 4
		6,976 14 9
BALANCE IN THE TREASURY ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1863 ...		14,644 2 7
TOTAL	£	21,620 17 4

The Balance of Cash in the Treasury, as above shown £14,644 2 7
 Was liable for outstanding Charges to the amount of 2,696 2 2
 also for Proceeds of Land Sales in 1861, 1862, and 1863,
 reserved for Investment, in Government Securities 5,878 8 7
 ----- 8,574 10 9
 Leaving a net Balance of 6,069 11 10
 Applicable to Church Purposes 4,335 8 4
 School Purposes 1,734 3 6
 ----- £6,069 11 10

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP ACCOUNT.

18 VICTORIA, No. 26, 19 VICTORIA, No. 27, AND
22 VICTORIA, No. 10.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY THE COLONIAL TREASURER, IN THE YEAR 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.				TOTAL.
		COMPENSATION FOR SHEEP DESTROYED.				
		Name of Party compensated.	Name of District.	Number of Sheep and Lambs destroyed.	Amount paid in Compensation.	
					£ s. d.	
	£ s. d.	Edward Flood	Dubbo	2,909	581 16 0	
	8,114 6 10	Alfred Carr	Murrurundi	200	40 0 0	
		A. C. Reynolds	ditto	11,009	2,201 16 0	
	35 19 4	Richard Weaver	ditto	2,105	421 0 0	
		John Hy. Keys	Muswellbrook	600	120 0 0	
		William Sevil	Murrurundi	2,400	480 0 0	
		James Bowman	Muswellbrook	802	160 8 0	
		Charles York	Parramatta	1,400	280 0 0	
		William Watts	Patrick's Plains	266	53 4 0	
		John Swan	Maitland	308	61 12 0	
		Edward Mellon	Singleton	220	44 0 0	
		Robert W. Vivers	Cuthabri	1,821	364 0 0	
		Hall and Company	Merriwa	1,851	370 4 0	
		A. C. Reynolds	Maitland	977	195 8 0	
		Samuel Snape	Singleton	77	15 8 0	
		James Brown	ditto	1,917	297 18 0	
		F. A. Powell	Bourke	1,931	386 4 0	
				80,793	.....	6,072 18 0
				Carried forward	£	6,072 18 0
To Balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1862						
Surcharges recovered						
	£ 8,150 6 2					
Carried forward						

Dr.

ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP ACCOUNT—continued.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s. d.	SALARIES OF INSPECTORS.			£ s. d.
Brought forward	8,150 6 2	Brought forward		£	6,072 18 0
		Name.	Name of District.	Arrears.	Current.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Thomas Stalley	Swanhill	25 0 0	75 0 0
		Alexander Bruce	Ten Mile Creek	16 13 4	188 6 8
		J. T. Tresilian	Eden	25 0 0	75 0 0
		Norman F. Lockhart	Albury	8 6 8	91 13 4
		R. Peisley	Sydney	25 0 0	35 4 4
		R. Topholme	Moana	8 6 8	91 13 4
		A. Kennet	Goulburn	8 6 8	91 13 4
		Angelo Contauri	Gundagai	8 6 8	91 13 4
		W. Heard	Corowa	6 2 3	91 13 4
		J. McLeod	Euston	38 6 8	91 13 4
		A. McClymont	Wentworth	8 6 8	41 13 4
		S. E. Walker	Sydney .....	.....	235 19 4
		J. Pottle	Sydney .....	.....	306 6 8
		Henry Monk	Wee Wee .....	.....	71 13 4
		C. E. Bowler	Newcastle .....	.....	105 12 10
		J. Bell	Sydney .....	.....	58 6 8
		M. H. Hughes	Wellington .....	.....	50 0 0
		J. S. Johnstone	Cassilis .....	.....	91 2 3
		J. Armstrong	Sydney .....	.....	27 16 0
		J. Wright	Illawarra .....	.....	49 3 4
		H. McGowan	Singleton .....	.....	76 5 4
		L. Mackham	New England .....	.....	66 2 3
		G. E. Simms	Monaro .....	.....	48 13 1
Carried forward	£ 8,150 6 2	Carried forward		£	2,146 10 5
				172 15 7	6,072 18 0

Dr.

ASSESSMENT ON SHEEP ACCOUNT—continued.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Brought forward.....£		SALARIES OF INSPECTORS—continued.	
£	s. d.	Brought forward.....£	
8,150	6 2	£	s. d.
		6,072	18 0
		Name of District.	
		Arrears.	
		Current.	
		£	s. d.
		2,146	10 5
		Name of District.	
		Arrears.	
		Current.	
		£	s. d.
		14	8 10
		47	15 6
		89	10 4
		22	10 0
		TOTAL.....£	
		2,270	15 1
		2,443 10 8	
		CONTINGENT CHARGES.	
		Travelling expenses	
		ditto	
		Inspecting sheep	
		ditto	
		Destroying sheep	
		Law expenses	
		TOTAL.....£	
		77	5 0
		15	0 0
		17	16 6
		7	15 7
		9	9 0
		48	0 0
		6	0 0
		43	0 0
		4	4 0
		92	5 0
		286	15 1
		379 0 1	
TOTAL.....£		TOTAL.....£	
8,150 6 2		8,150 6 2	
		Less amount paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	
		8,895 8 9	
		745 2 7	
		8,150 6 2	

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.

ACCOUNT of Sums received by the Colonial Treasurer, for and in respect of the POLICE REWARD FUND, and of the Appropriation of the same, to the 31st December, 1863.

PARTICULARS.	COLONIAL TREASURER.	
	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance on 31st December, 1862 :—		
Cash in the Treasury	2,018 11 8	
Railway Debentures	4,000 0 0	
Water Supply Debentures	1,500 0 0	
Debentures issued under the Act, 24 Vic., No. 24	11,700 0 0	
	19,218 11 8	
To Sums received in 1863	2,024 16 4	
Interest on Investments	1,272 10 0	
	3,297 6 4	
By Amount paid—		
As Pensions and Gratuities to Widows of deceased Constables, viz. :—		
Margaret Wood, widow of Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police		62 10 0
Ann Kendall, widow of Chief Constable Kendall, of the Penrith Police		40 0 0
Elizabeth Murphy, widow of Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police		50 0 0
Louisa Codrington, widow of Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort		18 5 0
Ann Whatham, widow of Constable Whatham, of the Casino Police		26 0 0
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police		40 0 0
Eliza Watson, widow of Constable Watson, of the Maitland Police		20 0 0
Ann Foy, widow of Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police		7 10 0
Eliza Campbell, widow of Constable Campbell, of the Windsor Police		100 0 0
Margaret Mary Pratt, widow of Constable Pratt, of the Tumut Police		34 10 0
Henrietta Armstrong, widow of Sergeant Armstrong, of the Sydney Police		68 12 6
Ann Canavan, mother of Constable Thomas Canavan, of the Sydney Police		100 0 0
As Rewards for Meritorious Services in the Apprehension of Prisoners, &c., viz. :—		
Detective Daniel M'Glone, Forbes		10 0 0
Sergeant Patrick Brennan, Yass		20 0 0
Sergeant Andrew Clary, Coonamble		10 0 0
Constable John Kelleher, Sydney		5 0 0
Constable Thomas Mulguiney, Sydney		10 0 0
By Amount paid for treatment of Constables whilst Patients in the Sydney Infirmary		8 11 0
Amount paid for treatment of Constable Moffatt, whilst in the Albury Hospital		6 6 0
By Over-payments refunded		7 5 0
		644 9 6
By Advances to the Inspector General of Police, unadjusted		14 3 8
By Repayment of Advances in 1861-2, by the Inspector General of Police, on account of the Police Reward Fund		9 2 3
By Balance on 31st December :—		
Railway Debentures	4,000 0 0	
Water Supply Debentures	1,500 0 0	
Debentures issued under the Act 24 Vict., No. 24	11,700 0 0	
Cash in the Treasury	4,648 2 7	
		21,848 2 7
TOTALS	£ 22,515 18 0	22,515 18 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
18th April, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.

ACCOUNT of Sums received by the Colonial Treasurer, for and in respect of the POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, and of the Appropriation of the same, to the 31st December, 1863.

PARTICULARS.	COLONIAL TREASURER.	
	Dr.	Cr.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on 31st December, 1862:—		
Railway Debentures	3,500 0 0	
Water Supply Debentures	1,500 0 0	
Debentures issued under the Act 24 Vict., No. 24	4,500 0 0	
	9,500 0 0	
Less Cash Over-draft	2,742 9 4	
	6,757 10 8	
To Sums received in 1863	2,540 12 4	
Interest on Investments	819 4 11	
Inspector General of Police, for Advances made by him to meet claims on the Police Superannuation Fund in 1863	14 3 8	
	3,374 0 11	
By Amount of Pensions paid:—		
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles		139 18 4
Inspector Thomas J. Powell		41 1 3
Inspector William Holmes		75 10 0
Inspector Patrick Connors		94 5 10
Inspector J. Higgins		177 0 0
Chief Constable Thomas M'Gee		45 0 0
Chief Constable John M'Alister		47 10 10
Chief Constable James Shepperd		89 14 7
Chief Constable Robert M'Jannett		123 6 8
Chief Constable George Drury		90 0 0
Chief Constable Samuel Holt		100 0 0
Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrand		123 0 0
Chief Constable Samuel H. Horne		116 0 0
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw		29 2 8
Sergeant Michael Cassidy		82 2 6
Sergeant J. Sherman		126 0 0
Constable John Marsh		36 10 0
Constable James Shanahan		68 8 9
Constable John Harris		57 0 7
Constable Alexander Ross		57 0 7
Constable Matthew Carroll		68 8 9
Constable Charles Lucas		65 7 11
Constable James Smith		54 15 0
Constable James Gallagher		37 19 8
Constable James Eagan		50 3 9
Constable Peter Thomson		60 16 8
Constable Patrick Conway		36 17 0
Constable Michael Murphy		56 5 5
Constable Michael Reilly		69 19 2
Constable Timothy Gearn		68 8 9
Constable William Kershaw		100 7 6
Constable Thomas Hancock		59 6 3
Constable Thomas M'Evoy		80 0 0
Constable Bartholomew Banister		142 10 0
Constable John Cannon		65 7 11
Constable John Lee		97 0 0
Constable James Seymour		88 0 0
Constable Frederick Williams		146 0 0
Constable Charles Lane		60 16 8
Carried forward	£ 10,131 11 7	3,127 3 0

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

PARTICULARS.	COLONIAL TREASURER.		
	Dr.		Cr.
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	10,131	11	7
By Amount of Pensions paid (<i>continued</i>):—			
Constable Peter Conley			60 16 8
Constable John Davis			50 0 0
Constable John Micklegun			97 6 8
Constable Edward Kedwell			54 15 0
Constable Roger Kennedy			60 16 8
Constable John Thomas			66 19 4
Constable George Taylor			54 15 0
Constable John M'Donald			32 14 0
Constable Henry Fox			41 8 0
Constable Octavius Smith			45 12 0
Constable James Farrant			13 16 0
Trooper James Perry			65 7 11
Trooper Robert Hancock			94 0 0
By Amount paid as Gratuities on leaving the Police Force:—			
Chief Constable James Dwyer			31 10 0
Constable O. Smith			129 0 0
Constable Clement Porter			30 15 0
Constable Arthur M'Guigan			103 0 0
Constable William Rust			67 10 0
Constable Samuel Taylor			148 10 0
Constable William Moore			135 0 0
Constable James Graham			73 10 0
Constable Patrick Kelly			60 15 0
Constable Robert K. Waters			9 12 0
Constable Peter Fitzalban			53 10 0
Constable James Young			50 10 7
Constable Patrick Galvin			100 10 0
Constable James Grogan			54 0 0
			4,983 2 10
By Repayment of Advances in 1862, by the Inspector General of Police, on account of the Police Superannuation Fund			70 11 6
By Balance on 31st December:—			
Railway Debentures	3,500	0	0
Water Supply Debentures	1,500	0	0
Debentures issued under the Act 24 Vict., No. 24	4,500	0	0
	9,500	0	0
Less Cash Over-draft	4,422	2	9
			5,077 17 3
TOTALS	£ 10,131	11	7
			10,131 11 7

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
18th April, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of SPECIAL RECEIPTS, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, by the COLONIAL TREASURER, in the Year 1863.

PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1863.	BALANCES IN THE TREASURY ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.
	Balances in the Treasury on 31st December, 1862.	Receipts in the Year 1863.	TOTAL.		
Savings' Bank Deposits ...	60,000 0 0	..... 7	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	..... 2,466 2 3
Imperial Postage ...	1,856 9 11	1,979 10 7	3,836 0 6	1,369 18 3	629 11 3
Shipping Master, Sydney—Seamen's Wages ...	535 9 10	435 9 6	970 19 4	341 8 1	10,320 5 7
Poundage ...	11,097 15 5	4,088 14 9	15,186 10 2	4,866 4 7	.....
Revenue Suspense—Old Account	744 8 6	.....	744 8 6	744 8 6	.....
Ditto New Account	11,008 2 10	29,703 17 0	40,711 19 10	29,490 8 3	11,221 11 7
Contractors for Public Works—Securities	106 10 0	850 0 0	956 10 0	100 0 0	856 10 0
Balance of the Gold Seizure on board the "Ethereal" and "Mary Nicholson," held in trust for persons to whom it belongs	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....
Amount subscribed by the Inhabitants of Hexham towards the expense of removing the Railway Station to another site	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Immigration Remittances—Suspense Account	98 0 5	528 11 0	621 11 5	594 11 0	27 0 5
Post Office Money Order—Deposit Account	.....	25,388 17 0	25,388 17 0	.....	25,388 17 0
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	.....	9,800 0 0	9,800 0 0	.....	9,800 0 0
Commissioners' Fees—Real Property Act	.....	934 5 7	934 5 7	9 11 3	924 14 4
Sundry Temporary Deposits ...	.....	394 5 0	394 5 0	316 5 0	78 0 0
TOTALS	85,543 16 11	74,249 6 2	159,793 3 1	97,884 14 11	61,958 8 2

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the COLONIAL TREASURY, and RE-ISSUES therefrom, under the Act 20 Victoria, No. 11, in the Year 1863.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1863.	BALANCES IN THE TREASURY ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.
	Balances in the Treasury on 31st December, 1862.	Deposits in the Year 1863.	TOTAL.		
Master in Equity	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Curator of Intestate Estates	12,542 16 8	25,774 11 2	38,317 7 10	26,543 18 8	11,773 9 2
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court	19,386 8 2	3,974 8 9	23,360 16 11	11,269 13 9	12,091 3 2
.....	1,609 8 6	905 5 4	2,514 8 10	1,762 15 9	751 13 1
{ J. P. Mackenzie	2,475 17 10	*15,880 15 3	18,356 13 1	15,073 8 2	3,283 4 11
{ John Morris	15,992 3 0	11,010 10 0	27,002 13 0	11,008 3 5	15,994 9 7
{ F. W. Perry	890 18 0	.....	890 18 0	883 2 7	.....
{ Adam Wilson	3,360 9 3	.....	3,360 9 3	3,360 9 3	.....
{ succeeded by .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Robert Sempill	10,146 12 11	15,798 13 10	25,945 6 9	16,806 14 1	9,138 12 8
TOTALS	66,404 9 4	73,344 4 4	139,748 13 8	86,708 5 8	53,040 8 0

* Including the balance at the credit of the late Mr. Adam Wilson, on 31st December, 1862, transferred in 1863 to the credit of Mr. J. P. Mackenzie's account.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINT BULLION ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of Issues and Re-issues to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, from the Balance of Deposits in the Colonial Treasury, at the credit of the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, for the purchase of Gold Bullion imported into the Mint for Coinage, for the Year 1863.

PARTICULARS.	COLONIAL TREASURER.	
	Dr.	Cr.
JANUARY, 1863.		
To Re-payments of Coin by the Deputy Master	123,000 0 0	
By Re-Issues		123,000 0 0
FEBRUARY.		
To Re-payments	140,500 0 0	
By Re-Issues		140,500 0 0
MARCH.		
To Re-payments	193,500 0 0	
By Re-Issues		193,500 0 0
APRIL.		
To Re-payments	62,500 0 0	
By Re-Issues		62,500 0 0
MAY.		
To Re-payments	95,000 0 0	
By Re-Issues		95,000 0 0
JUNE.		
To Re-payments	121,750 0 0	
By Amount transferred to the Savings' Bank Deposit Account		20,000 0 0
By Re-Issues		101,750 0 0
JULY.		
To Re-payments	117,000 0 0	
By Re-Issues		117,000 0 0
AUGUST.		
To Re-payments	95,500 0 0	
By Re-Issues		95,500 0 0
SEPTEMBER.		
To Re-payments	96,500 0 0	
By Re-Issues		96,500 0 0
OCTOBER.		
To Re-payments	80,000 0 0	
By Re-Issues		80,000 0 0
NOVEMBER.		
To Re-payments	170,000 0 0	
By Re-Issues		170,000 0 0
DECEMBER.		
To Re-payments	279,500 0 0	
By Amount transferred to the Savings' Bank Deposit Account		40,000 0 0
By Re-Issues		239,500 0 0
TOTALS	£ 1,574,750 0 0	1,574,750 0 0

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
30th January, 1864.

W. C. MAYNE,
Auditor General.

0

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS
OF THE TREASURY.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE
TREASURY.

No. 1.

16 June, 1864.

THE Treasurer submits, for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, as embodied in the accompanying Minute.

Immediately on taking office, the Treasurer became aware of the great inconvenience and defects of the present system, and particularly in reference to his inability to furnish, from resources within his own department, Statements of the Public Balances and Accounts, in that satisfactory manner which his responsibility to Parliament and the country demands. He desired, however, to test the efficiency of present arrangements before recommending a change; and now, after eight months' experience, he submits the annexed propositions, as calculated to place the Public Expenditure and Accounts on a safe and intelligible basis.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

MINUTE, embodying an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, submitted by the Honorable the Treasurer, for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The first plan introduced into the Colony, of accounting for its Public Expenditure, was contained in the Instructions to the Colonial Treasurer, from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated the 13th June, 1826.

Under this plan,

Payments were made in detail, directly, from the Treasury, under the Warrant of the Governor, addressed to the Treasurer;—the warrants were prepared by the Auditor General;—the payments were entered, daily, in a Cash Book;—the entries in the Cash Book were classified monthly, in Abstracts;—two copies of these Abstracts were sent from the Treasury to the Audit Office, with the vouchers in support thereof;—one copy, after examination and certificate by the Auditor, was, with the vouchers, transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit in England.

The second plan of Account was that of 1850, prepared by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and based upon Resolutions of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Under it, the Governor gave authority to the Treasurer to pay monthly, during the year, the expenses detailed in the Annual Estimates.

Before the end of each month, Heads of Departments sent to the Treasurer Schedules of Charges for the month. On the first of the following month, the Treasurer paid the Departments the amount of the Schedules—the Accounts and the Vouchers were transmitted to the Treasurer as early as possible thereafter. In cases where payments were required daily or weekly, for hire or wages, Cash Advances were made, limited to the amount necessary for one month.

This plan of 1850 was only partially adopted in this Colony.

In 1856, certain alterations in the plan of Account were proposed by a Board, consisting of Messrs. Ward and Rolleston, viz. :—

Departments to be made responsible for their own expenditure, Cash Advances being made to each, by the Treasurer.

Applications for Advances to be made to the Auditor General, by whom Warrants were to be prepared for the Governor's signature.

Advances to be paid by the Treasurer, to the credit of Public Officers in the Bank—the Officers' receipts to be the Treasurer's final discharge—all responsibility of expending the Advances resting with the Officers. Accounts of Expenditure to be sent by the Officers to the Auditor.

In

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS OF THE TREASURY.

In August, 1857, another scheme was proposed by a Board, consisting of Messrs. Donaldson, Knox, King, Ward, and Mayne. It was somewhat similar to the proposal of 1856, viz. :—

- Hheads of Departments to be Public Accountants—to be directly responsible for their expenditure, and for furnishing all information respecting it.
- Advances to be made to these Public Accountants, by Requisitions on the Treasury.
- Treasurer to prepare Warrants—submit them for Auditor's counter-signature, and then obtain thereto, the signature of the Governor.
- Advances to be placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the Public Accountants in the Bank.
- The Treasurer's responsibility to cease with the payment of these advances, and that of the Accountants to commence.
- The Public Accountants to disburse the moneys—to render accounts to the Auditor—and to furnish every information that might be required respecting the expenditure of their departments.

In 1858 the "Credit System" now in operation was introduced.

The procedure thereunder is as follows :—

- The Treasurer obtains a monthly Warrant from the Governor, to open Cash Credits in the Bank in favour of Public Officers.
- Notifications of these Credits are, after examination and certificate by the Auditor, made to the Bank and the Officers.
- Statements of the amounts of cheques drawn in each month are forwarded by the Public Officers to the Treasury.
- These statements are "abstracted" in the Treasury, and the abstracts and statements are sent to the Audit Office, to be placed in Warrant, for the Governor's signature.
- Upon receipt of the Warrant, the Treasurer issues his cheque for the amount, drawn upon the "General Fund," in favour of the Bank, to cover the drafts made by officers in the preceding month.
- Public officers furnish their accounts of expenditure to the Auditor.

From the foregoing outlines of the several systems of Account, which have been, at various times, adopted, or partly adopted in the Colony, it will be seen that those framed by the Lords Commissioners in England (1826 and 1850) provided for *payments* being made *directly* from the Colonial Treasury, thus placing at the Treasurer's disposal every means of information respecting such payments; but that the two Colonial propositions (1856 and 1857) provided for Cash *Advances* by the Treasurer, thereby relieving him of further responsibility after the Advance—but, at the same time, depriving him of all information as to the disposal of the Advances—and, consequently, of all means of keeping a useful and satisfactory account.

It will also be seen that the system of Cash Credits adopted in 1858, is open to many serious objections :

- The Public Funds are placed at the disposal of irresponsible officers, who give no security for their faithful appropriation.
- Public expenses are greatly increased, by the appointment of additional officers throughout the Departments, to keep an account of the disbursements under those Credits.
- The Treasurer is unable to exercise a proper supervision over the expenditure of officers entrusted with Credits.
- The Treasurer is dependent on departments for the accuracy of his accounts, and is, therefore, unable, from his own resources, to furnish proper returns of expenditure to the Public or the Parliament.
- The Treasury Accounts are necessarily one month in arrear of the actual payments, frequently longer, so that the balances shewn in the Treasury books are not the balances actually available.
- The state of Treasury balances is ascertained *only* by weekly returns furnished by the Bank; the Treasurer has no means of checking these weekly bank returns.
- Sums, to the extent of two or three hundred thousand pounds, are often spent by Public Officers without the cognizance of the Treasury, other than that given by the bank returns referred to.
- The Treasury books cannot, therefore, shew the balances on Parliamentary Appropriations at any given date.

In short, the Finance Minister has not, under the present system, the means of keeping a true and satisfactory account of the Public Expenditure of the Colony.

He opens Bank Credits in favour of Heads of Departments—but the Departments furnish the detailed accounts of their operations under the Credits, not to the Finance Minister, but to the Auditor General.

The Auditor assumes the place of Minister, in authorizing or disallowing Credits—in controlling expenditure—and in keeping the Public Account of the Colony.

He then resumes the position of Auditor, and *audits* the Public Account, which has been *kept by himself*, instead of by the proper Responsible Minister of the Crown.

This assumption of twofold functions entails a serious additional expense upon the public.

There

There are twenty Clerks employed in the Audit Office, at an annual cost of £5,320	
there is a further vote, for clerical assistance, of	250
	In all £5,570

The majority of these Clerks are engaged upon duties altogether incompatible with those of audit, and which should be confined exclusively to the Treasury.

A full and complete set of Books of Public Account is kept by six Clerks in the Audit Office,—Expense, £1,535 per annum.

A similar set is *attempted* to be kept by four Clerks in the Treasury.

The Auditor's Account is more accurate and reliable, because detailed information is given by Departments to the Audit Office, which is withheld from the Treasury.

An Abstract of the Auditor's Account, signed by the Auditor General, framed and arranged as that officer thinks fit, is annually placed in the Treasurer's hands, and is laid by him on the Table of the Assembly; instead of an Annual Account compiled from Treasury Books, signed by the Treasurer, and certified by the Auditor, being authoritatively presented to Parliament, by the Finance Minister of the Colony.

The design of the present Government is, to impose on the Treasury, *exclusively*, the appropriate duty of keeping the Public Account of Receipt and Expenditure, and of exhibiting the results to the Parliament, and to confine the Audit Office to its legitimate province of auditing the account, as kept in the Treasury.

To effect this design, a strict observance of the following propositions is indispensable:—

The system of Bank Credits will be abolished on 30th June instant. The Bank will, however, be instructed to pay up to 30th September next, cheques drawn to 30th June, on Credits opened for Services prior to that date—and the Accounts for these Services will be rendered to the Audit Office, as before. A system of direct payments from the Treasury will be adopted on 1st July next. Payments for Services rendered on and after that date, will be regulated as follows:—

SALARIES—

Three days before the termination of the month, Heads of Departments in Sydney, will send to the Treasury their Pay Abstracts for the Month, complete in every respect, with the exception of the Acquittances—these Abstracts will be examined in the Treasury, and returned to the Departments. On the first of the following month, the Treasurer will pay each Head of Department the amount of his Abstract, on its production, with the proper receipts.

As regards the pay of Police in Country Districts, the Inspector General will forward to the Treasury, three days at least before the end of the month, a Schedule (in the form A appended) of the stations, numbers, ranks, rates, and the amount of each station; and on the first of the following month, the Treasurer will pay the gross amount of the Schedule to the Inspector General, taking his acquittance and written obligation that he will furnish the Treasury, within one month from that date, with the proper pay list from each district, duly vouched and receipted.

As regards Gaols, Country Districts, a like course will be followed by the Sheriff, Gold Commissioners, and other Public Officers in the country, will send to the Treasury their salary abstracts, properly receipted, so as to admit of their liquidation on the first of the month, or as soon thereafter as possible.

CONTINGENCIES—

Departmental Contingencies in Sydney will be included in Abstract by, and the amount paid to, the Head of the Department, on production of vouchers and proper acquittances.

Claims of Contractors for provisions, forage, &c., will be paid on the certificates of the Heads of Departments, after examination as to funds, in the Treasury.

Heads of Departments, and other certifying officers, will be held responsible for the correctness of their accounts, and will be liable to surcharge by the Auditor General, for any over-payment that may occur.

Accounts for Stores, accompanied by the Requisitions, and either by the receipts of the proper officers, or such documentary proof of the dispatch of the goods as circumstances admit, will, on examination in the Treasury, be liquidated.

Vouchers for Police Contingencies in Country Districts will be comprehended, as much as possible, in Abstracts, the amount of which will, after examination as to funds, be paid to the Inspector General on his receipt, with obligation that the abstract and vouchers duly acquitted, be rendered within one month from date.

A similar course will be observed in reference to Country Gaols, and to the contingent expenses of Gold Commissioners and parties, and of other like services.

Expenses of particular works and buildings will be paid on the certificates of the principal officers in charge, after examination, as to funds, in the Treasury.

- In cases where it is necessary to make daily or weekly payments for Wages, or for payment of Witnesses and Jurors, the Heads of the Departments will submit to the Treasury, applications for the requisite funds;—they will confine their applications to the sums actually necessary to meet such claims for limited periods; and on their signing obligations that satisfactory accounts be rendered within fourteen days thereafter, advances will be made through the Bank, in compliance with the applications.
- The whole responsibility of the disposal and account of these advances will rest upon the Heads of the Departments to whom they are made.
- On the 30th instant, the Auditor General will furnish the Treasurer with a detailed Statement of all whole Appropriations for 1864 and previous years, on that date, or Balances of such Appropriations remaining unexpended on that date; when the Treasurer will prepare, and submit to the Governor, a Warrant authorizing the payment as required, of these amounts.
- As, owing to the continued operation of the Credit System to 30th September, the Treasury will be imperfectly acquainted with the particulars of Expenditure to that date, the preparation of the Annual Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for the present year, will, as heretofore, be left with the Auditor General.
- Of the Examining Clerks now employed in the Audit Office, two (Messrs. Muir and Eaton) will be transferred to the Treasury, for the purpose of examining accounts *before* payment.
- Of the six Clerks employed in the Account Branch of the Audit Office, three (Messrs. Thomson, Layton, and Kirkpatrick) will be transferred to the Account Branch of the Treasury, leaving three experienced Clerks in the former Office, to check and scrutinize charges on Parliamentary Appropriations; and enabling the Treasurer to keep a *perfect* set of Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure, and to publish annual, and even quarterly Abstracts, if required.
- Under the system of direct payment from the Treasury, the work of the Pay Branch will be greatly increased in extent and importance. The present Chief Clerk of the branch is altogether unequal to the proposed new duties; Mr. Greenhill will, therefore, retire under the Superannuation Act, to the highest provisions of which he is supposed to be entitled, by reason of his age, and services extending over a period of thirty-seven years.
- On similar grounds, the Banking and Collecting Clerk (Mr. Wilkinson) will be required to avail himself of the provision made by the said Act for officers of his period of service.
- Others of proved incompetency will make room for men more fitted for the duties of a re-organized department.
- A Chief Clerk of first class ability, active business habits, and official experience, will, with the designation of "Paymaster," conduct the payments from the Treasury; he will be assisted by two Clerks of tried industry and intelligence. The Paymaster and First Assistant will sign cheques issued in liquidation of claims on the Treasury, which will also be countersigned by the Accountant to the Treasury; the First Assistant will also prepare receipts, and the Second Assistant will keep the Cash Book, arrange the vouchers, and daily furnish the same to the Accountant.
- The Paymaster will give security—himself, £2,500, and two sureties of £1,250 each.
- The First Assistant in £1,500 himself, and two sureties of £750 each.
- The Second Assistant, £1,000 himself, and two sureties of £500 each.
- Copy of Cash Book, shewing each day's transactions, supported by the vouchers, will be furnished by the Paymaster, to the Accountant, as early as possible in the forenoon of the following day.
- Copy of Cash Book, shewing each month's transactions, supported by the vouchers, will be furnished by the Accountant, to the Audit Office, as early as possible in the following month.
- The vacancies consequent on the retirement of Messrs. Greenhill and Wilkinson will not be filled, and there will result a saving in the department, of £975 per annum.

. GEOFFREY BAGAR.

The Treasury,
Sydney, 16th June, 1864.

A.

SCHEDULE of Amount required for the payment of POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS in the undermentioned Districts, for the Month of 186 .

STATION.	NUMBERS.	RANK.	RATE.	AMOUNT.	

Minute 64/28, 17 June, 1864.—Confirmed, 20 June, 1864.

THE Executive Council having carefully considered the several propositions by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, as set forth in the accompanying Minute, approve of the same, as tending to establish an improved system of Public Accounts, calculated to place the Public Expenditure, &c., on a safe and intelligible basis; and accordingly advise that they be adopted and take effect from the 1st proximo, as herein recommended.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

20 June, 1864.
Approved—J. Y.

No. 2.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20 June, 1864.*

His Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, been pleased to approve of the following Regulations for keeping and rendering the Public Accounts of the Colony, as embodying an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury.

They are now published, for the information and guidance of Public Departments and Officers, and of Government Contractors, and others concerned.

The system of Bank Credits, at present in operation, will be abolished on 30th June instant. The Bank will, however, be instructed to pay up to the 30th of September next, cheques drawn to the 30th June, on Credits opened for Services prior to the latter date,—and the Accounts for these Services will be rendered to the Auditor General, as before.

A system of direct payments from the Treasury will be adopted on 1st July next. Payments for Services on and after that date will be regulated as follows:—

SALARIES.

Three days before the termination of the month, Heads of Departments in Sydney will send to the Treasury their Pay Abstracts for the month, complete in every respect, with the exception of the Acquittances; these Abstracts will be examined in the Treasury, and returned to the Department. On the first of the following month the Treasurer will pay each Head of Department the amount of his Abstract, on its production with the proper receipts.

As regards the Pay of Police in Country Districts,—the Inspector General will forward to the Treasury, three days at least before the end of the month, a Schedule, (on an approved form,) of the stations, numbers, ranks, rates and amount of each station; and on the 1st of the following month, the Treasurer will pay the gross amount of the Schedule to the Inspector General, taking his acquittance, and written obligation that he will furnish the Treasury, within one month from that date, with the proper Pay List from each District, duly vouched and receipted.

As regards Gaols in Country Districts, a like course will be followed by the Sheriff. Gold Commissioners, and other Public Officers in the country, will send to the Treasury their salary Abstracts, properly filled up, certified, and receipted, so as to admit of their liquidation on the 1st of the month, or as soon thereafter as possible.

CONTINGENCIES.

Departmental Contingencies, in Sydney, will be included in Abstract by, and the amount paid to, the Head of the Department, on the production of vouchers, and proper acquittances.

Claims of Contractors for provisions, forage, &c., will be paid on the certificates of Heads of Departments, after examination as to funds in the Treasury.

Heads of Departments, and other certifying Officers, will be held responsible for the correctness of their accounts, and will be liable to surcharge by the Auditor General for any overpayment that may occur.

Accounts for Stores, accompanied by the Requisitions, and either by the Receipts of the proper Officers, or such documentary proof of the dispatch of the goods as circumstances admit, will, on examination in the Treasury, be liquidated.

Vouchers for Police Contingencies in Country Districts, will be comprehended, as much as possible, in Abstracts, the amount of which will, after examination as to funds, be paid to the Inspector General on his receipt, with obligation that the abstract, and vouchers duly acquitted, be rendered within one month from that date.

A similar course will be observed in reference to Country Gaols, and to the contingent expenses of Gold Commissioners and parties, and of other like services.

Expenses of particular Works and Buildings will be paid on the certificates of the principal Officers in charge, after examination as to funds in the Treasury.

In cases where it is necessary to make daily or weekly payments for Wages, or for payment of Witnesses and Jurors, the Heads of the Departments will submit to the Treasury, applications for the requisite funds; they will confine their applications to the sums actually necessary to meet such claims for limited periods,—and, on their signing obligations that satisfactory accounts be rendered, within fourteen days thereafter, advances will be made, through the Bank, in compliance with the applications.

The whole responsibility of the disposal and account of these advances will rest upon the Heads of the Departments to whom they are made.

Printed forms of Accounts and Vouchers will be procured by requisition on the Government Printer. The printer's number of each particular form required must be stated in the requisition.

These Regulations will not, except as herein provided for, supersede any former Regulations now in force.

GEOFFREY BAGAR.

No. 3.

(Circular.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 20 June, 1864.*

SIR,

It having been determined, by the Governor in Council, to abolish, on the 30th instant, the present system of "Bank Credits," and introduce, from the 1st proximo, one of direct payments from the Treasury, I am directed by the Honorable the Finance Minister to request that you will, without fail, draw cheques for all claims against your Department, on or before the last day of the present month, as the Credits opened in your favour at the Bank will lapse on that day; and that you will forward to the Treasury, not later than 11 a.m. of the 1st July next, your Statement of Drafts, marked "Bk. Cr. No. 1."

In order to prevent inconvenience to the public, the Bank will be instructed to pay, up to the 30th September next, cheques drawn to the 30th June, on Credits opened in your favour for Services prior to that date, and you will furnish the Accounts for these Services to the Auditor General, as before.

To enable the Treasurer to carry the new system into effect on the 1st proximo, payments for Services on and after that date will be regulated as follows:—

SALARIES—

Three days before the termination of the month, Heads of Departments in Sydney will send to the Treasury their Pay Abstracts for the month, complete in every respect, with the exception of the Acquittances; these Abstracts will be examined in the Treasury and returned to the Department. On the first of the following month, the Treasurer will pay each Head of Department the amount of his Abstract, on its production with the proper receipts.

As regards the Pay of Police in Country Districts,—the Inspector General will forward to the Treasury, three days at least before the end of the month, a Schedule (on an approved form) of the stations, numbers, ranks, rates, and amount of each station; and on the 1st of the following month the Treasurer will pay the gross amount of the Schedule to the Inspector General, taking his acquittance, and written obligation that he will furnish the Treasury, within one month from that date, with the proper Pay List from each District, duly vouched and receipted.

As regards Gaols in Country Districts, a like course will be followed by the Sheriff.

Gold Commissioners, and other Public Officers in the country, will send to the Treasury their Salary Abstracts, properly filled up, certified, and receipted, so as to admit of their liquidation on the 1st of the month, or as soon thereafter as possible.

CONTINGENCIES—

Departmental Contingencies, in Sydney, will be included in Abstract by, and the amount paid to, the Head of the Department, on the production of vouchers and proper acquittances.

Claims of Contractors for provisions, forage, &c., will be paid on the certificates of the Heads of Departments, after examination as to funds in the Treasury.

Heads of Departments, and other certifying Officers, will be held responsible for the correctness of their Accounts, and will be liable to surcharge by the Auditor General for any overpayment that may occur.

Accounts for Stores, accompanied by the Requisitions, and either by the Receipts of the proper Officers, or such documentary proof of the dispatch of the goods as circumstances admit, will, on examination in the Treasury, be liquidated.

Vouchers for Police Contingencies in Country Districts will be comprehended, as much as possible, in Abstracts, the amount of which will, after examination as to funds, be paid to the Inspector General on his receipt, with obligation that the abstract, and vouchers duly acquitted, be rendered within one month from that date.

A similar course will be observed in reference to Country Gaols, and to the contingent expenses of Gold Commissioners and parties, and of other like services.

Expenses of particular Works and Buildings will be paid on the certificates of the principal officers in charge, after examination as to funds in the Treasury.

In cases where it is necessary to make daily or weekly payments for Wages, or for payment of Witnesses and Jurors, the Heads of the Departments will submit to the Treasury applications for the requisite funds;—they will confine their applications to the sums actually necessary to meet such claims for limited periods; and, on their signing obligations that satisfactory accounts be rendered within fourteen days thereafter, advances will be made through the Bank, in compliance with the applications.

The whole responsibility of the disposal and account of these advances will rest upon the Heads of the Departments to whom they are made.

Printed forms of Accounts and Vouchers will be procured by requisition on the Government Printer. The printer's number of each particular form required, must be stated in the requisition.

I am further to request that you will carefully adhere to these Instructions, and also to point out that they are not, except as herein provided for, to supersede any former Instructions at present in force.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

To

No. 4.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a Minute of the Executive Council, embodying an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, in reference to the public expenditure; and, at the same time, am directed by the Honorable the Finance Minister to request that you will at once move the Honorable the Chief Secretary to instruct the Auditor General to take the necessary steps, so far as concerns his own department, for carrying out the provisions of this minute, and for bringing the new system into operation on the 1st proximo. Vide page 1.

In order to effect these objects, it will be necessary that he should be instructed to furnish the Treasury, on the 30th instant, with a detailed statement of all whole appropriations for 1864 and previous years, or balances of such appropriations, remaining unexpended on that date, which have not been written off in the books of the Audit Office, or included in any statement of Savings or Votes of Parliament taken credit for in the Estimates of Ways and Means.

It will also be requisite that that officer be directed to arrange for the transfer to the Treasury, on the 1st proximo, of the following persons at present employed in the Audit Office, viz. :—

Messrs. Thomson, Layton, and Kirkpatrick, of the Account Branch, together with such Books of Account as may be found necessary for keeping the Public Accounts in the Treasury; and Messrs. Muir and Eaton, Examining Clerks—together with the necessary Registers for the purpose of examining accounts before payment.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 5.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20 June, 1864.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Finance Minister to inform you that the Government have determined upon abolishing, on the 30th instant, the present system of Bank Credits, and of adopting in lieu thereof a system of direct payments from the Treasury.

I have therefore the honor to request, that you will be good enough to cancel, on the 30th instant, all Credits established at your Bank in favour of Public Officers, who have been instructed to draw cheques for claims against the Government, on or before that date. It is not intended that this should apply to Credits for Roads and Bridges, the expenditure for which has been intrusted to Road Committees and Trustees; these will be allowed to work themselves out, or be cancelled from time to time as circumstances may require.

To prevent inconvenience to the public, from the sudden change in the system, I have further to request that you will pay, up to the 30th of September next, cheques drawn to the 30th instant, on Credits opened for Services prior to that date; but, however, before dishonoring any cheque, it will be desirable that reference should be made to this department.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to JOHN WELLS, Esq.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 June, 1864.*

SIR,

For the purpose of carrying out the new system for conducting the business of the Treasury in accordance with the Treasury Minute of the 16th instant, I have the honor, by direction of the Honorable the Finance Minister, to inform you that he has nominated you provisionally to the office of "Paymaster," and that it will be necessary for you, therefore, to provide security for the due performance of the duties attached to your position, yourself in £2,500 and two sureties of £1,250 each.

I have at the same time to request that you will nominate your sureties with the least possible delay, in order that the bond may be completed before the 30th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. JAMES D. CRONIN.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you, that the Honorable the Finance Minister has appointed you, provisionally, to the office of "First Assistant" to the Paymaster, under the new system for conducting the business of the Treasury, adopted under the Treasury Minute of the 16th instant, and that it will therefore be necessary for you to provide securities, yourself in £1,500, and two sureties of £750 each.

I have to request that you will be good enough to nominate your sureties with the least possible delay, in order that the bond may be completed before the 30th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

(A like letter of same date was addressed to MR. THOMAS FREEMAN, appointing him "Second Assistant;" to give security, himself in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.)

No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. MICHAEL BENNIS.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to inform you, that he has appointed you to the office of Banking and Collecting Messenger, at a salary of £175 per annum, from the 1st July next; and that it will be necessary, therefore, to provide security—yourself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each. I have therefore to request that you will nominate your sureties at once, in order that the bond may be completed before the 30th instant.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 9.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to AUDITOR GENERAL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21 June, 1864.*

SIR,

20th June, 1864.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you a copy of a letter, from the Department of the Treasury, enclosing a copy of a minute of the Colonial Treasurer, for bringing into operation, on the 1st of next month, an alteration in the system of conducting the business of the Government, in reference to the public expenditure.

2. This minute having received the approval of the Executive Council, the Colonial Secretary requests that you will take the necessary steps, so far as this document relates to your department, for carrying its provisions into effect.

3. You will observe that a Statement of Appropriation for the present year should be furnished to the Treasury on the 30th instant; and on the 1st of next month, the gentlemen named in the margin, at present on the establishment of the Audit Office, are to be transferred to that department, together with such Books of Account, and Registers as may be necessary for keeping the Public Accounts in the Treasury, and for the examination of accounts before payment.

Messrs. Thomson,
Layton, Kirk-
patrick, Muir,
and Eaton.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 10.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.
(Immediate.) *The Treasury, New South Wales,*
22 June, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that, a necessity having arisen for providing additional accommodation in the Treasury Offices, in consequence of the transfer thereto of a number of officers from the Department of the Auditor General, the Secretary for Public Works has been moved to instruct the Colonial Architect to take steps for attaching a room, hitherto in use for the purposes of the Audit Office, to this department, by opening a communication in the partition wall.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to intimate the same to the Auditor General.

I have, &c.,

JNO. WELLS.

(For Under Secretary.)

No. 11.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.
The Treasury, New South Wales,
22 June, 1864.

SIR,

As it is necessary that additional accommodation should be provided in the Treasury Department, in consequence of the transfer thereto of a number of officers from the Audit Office, I have the honor to request that the Colonial Architect may be instructed to take immediate steps for breaking through the partition wall between the two departments, so as to open a communication with the lower back-room of the Audit Office, and make it available for the exclusive use of the Treasury, by closing the present entrance to it in the former building.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

AUDITOR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office,
Sydney, 23 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing one from the Department of the Treasury, with a printed copy of a minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Finance and Trade, which had been submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and conveying to me the instructions of the Honorable the Principal Secretary—that, so far as the document in question relates to this department, I shall take the necessary steps for carrying its provisions into effect.

2. Though far from being insensible or indifferent to the grave hardship to this department, involved in the withdrawal from it of five of its officers—the five being a selection of that number from among the very best, the most efficient, and the most valuable of its Clerks—or otherwise than keenly alive to the slight to myself, in this being done without any reference whatever to me on the subject, I entirely subordinate all mere departmental, and all personal feeling, to my sense of duty; and shall, consequent on the instructions you have conveyed to me, apply myself earnestly, to give, to the best of my ability, effect to the decision of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and to carry out the Audit of the Public Accounts to the utmost that the means left at my command will admit.

3. From the tenor of the minute, I am justified in assuming that the whole expenditure for all Departments and Services, paid from the Revenue, will be under the system of direct disbursements from the Treasury, set forth in the minute, and in the Regulations published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 21st instant.

The exemption of any Department—for instance, the Department of Railways, the accounts of which have required nearly the whole time and attention of an officer of standing and experience in the Examining Branch, who was specially appointed for the duty—would involve the necessity for two processes of audit, which it would be absolutely impossible, with the means left at my disposal, to carry on.

4. Regarding the transfer of Books from the Account Branch of this Department to the Treasury, I have to point out, that the books at present in use in the Account Branch of the Audit Office, are framed with reference to and in accordance with the Bank Credit System, and that they cannot be, so far as I can judge, available for the system about to be reverted to—that of direct payments from the Treasury; that their retention by this Department is requisite for the adjustment of the payments up to the 30th instant, and absolutely indispensable to enable necessary references to Vouchers to be made, the Annual Account for 1864 to be prepared for Parliament, and the other Returns ordered by Parliament and now in course of preparation, to be completed.

5. The Register of Salaries kept in the Examining Branch, will be transferred with Mr. Muir to the Treasury. The doing this will necessitate the preparation of a new Salary Register for this office, that Register being indispensable for the audit of payments of salaries.

While

While touching on matters connected with the Examining Branch, I may point out, that one of the gentlemen to be withdrawn from this Office (Mr. Eaton) has not been employed in the Examination of Accounts of Expenditure, but has been entirely engaged in the Revenue Branch of this Department.

6. I have confined myself in this communication strictly to the matters included in the instructions you have conveyed to me from the Honorable the Principal Secretary.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

The Colonial Treasurer may as well see this letter.
B.C., June 24, 1864. W.F.
Secn.—G.E.—27/6/64.

No. 13.

Treasury, 29 June, 1864.

MEMORANDUM.—Mr. Thomson, the Accountant in the Audit Office, being absent on leave, it will be necessary that Mr. Macpherson, his *locum tenens*, should be transferred to this Department on the 1st proximo, until the return of Mr. Thomson.

G. E.,
Treasurer.

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary.

Auditor General, for any comments or information he can furnish.—W.F.—June 29.

MEMO.—There was no appointment of an individual *locum tenens*, the arrangement being that, during Mr. Thomson's absence on sick leave, the work should, as far as possible, be kept up by the other gentlemen of the Account Branch generally, under the direction and supervision, and with the assistance of Mr. Rennie.

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

Audit Office, 30 June, 1864.

After personal conference with the Auditor General, I will not require Mr. Macpherson; but perhaps I could be informed when Mr. Thomson is expected back.—G.E.—2/7/64.

Mr. Thomson's leave of absence will not expire before the end of August.

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

4 July, 1864.

The Honorable the Treasurer.

I should be glad if the Auditor General will inform me as to the *precise term* of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Thomson.—G.E.—7/7/64.

Mr. Thomson's application was for three months' leave of absence, and for an extension of that period by one month should his state of health necessitate it. Three months' leave were, in pursuance of his application, granted to Mr. Thomson, and he ceased duty and availed himself of the leave granted him on the 27th of May last.

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

7 July, 1864.

Obtain Mr. Thomson's address, and instruct him to attend at the Treasury on the 27th August, 1864, to resume duty.—G.E.—8/7/64.

(Mr. Thomson returned to Sydney on the 20th July—and assumed the duties of Accountant to the Treasury, on 22nd of that month.)

No. 14.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to MR. MICHAEL BENNIS.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to inform you that you will be required to give a bond of the European Assurance Society, for the sum of £500, as security for the due performance of your duties in the situation of Banking and Collecting Messenger.

I have, &c.,

JNO. WELLS.
(For Under Secretary.)

No. 15.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 July, 1864.*

SIR,

The change which is to commence this day in the mode of keeping the Public Accounts in the Bank of New South Wales, having been duly notified to you by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, I have now the honor to inform you of the names of the gentlemen in this department, who from this date are authorized to sign cheques upon the General Fund Account, and the Suspense Fund Account, and the Superannuation Fund Account.

2. The gentlemen referred to are—Mr. John Wells, lately Accountant to the Treasury, but now designated *Paymaster*; Mr. James Daniel Cronin, his *First Assistant*; and Mr. James Thomson, Accountant to the Treasury.

3. The form of cheque, which also indicates the mode in which these gentlemen will sign, is now enclosed for your information. *Vide page 14.*

4. The cheques thus signed, will represent the payments made by the Treasury under the new system, commencing this day; and as paid, they will be charged at the Bank to the debit of the General Fund Account and the other Accounts, as the case may require.

5. As the various Public Officers' Accounts will be kept open until the 30th September next, to admit of the presentation and payment of outstanding cheques drawn prior to the 30th ultimo, it will be necessary to continue until that period the usual transfer cheques drawn upon the General Fund Account, to cover the Public Officers' cheques drawn in virtue of credits now exhausting, and these transfer cheques will be signed by the *Treasurer*, the *Paymaster*, and his *First Assistant*.

6. It will be necessary, as a part of the check established upon the new system, that the Bank Pass Books for the three Accounts hereinbefore referred to, be made up daily, and be ready for delivery, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to the Treasury Messenger.

7. The weekly Statement of Balances will be made by the Bank, and furnished as usual.

8. Annexed are the signatures of Messrs. Wells and Cronin, and of Mr. William Muir, who will sign for and in the absence of Mr. Thomson, the Accountant to the Treasury, now absent on sick leave.

I have, &c.,

GEOFFREY EAGAR,

Treasurer.

[Here follow signatures of Messrs. Wells, Cronin, and Muir.]

No. 16.

MINUTE.

UNDER instructions from the Principal Secretary—conveyed to the Auditor-General by letter of 21st June—the Officer last named has furnished to the Treasurer six Schedules, comprising,—from 1850, and previous years, up to the 30th day of June instant,—“all whole Appropriations, and balances of Appropriations, remaining unexpended on the 30th June, 1864, exclusive of those which have been written off in the Books of the Audit Office, or included in any Statement of Savings on Votes of Parliament taken credit for in the Estimates of Ways and Means;”—and a seventh Schedule, being “a Statement of all whole Appropriations for Services provided for by *Loans*, and of balances of such Appropriations remaining unexpended on the 30th June, 1864, exclusive of those which have been written off in the books of the Audit Office, or included in any Statement of Savings on Votes of Parliament taken credit for in the Estimates of Ways and Means.”

These Schedules are accompanied by the following letter from the Auditor-General:—

“Audit Office, Sydney,
“2nd July, 1864.

“Sir,

“With reference to my blank cover memorandum, dated 30th ultimo, forwarding Statements of Balances of Appropriations on 30th June, 1864, Nos. 1 to 7, under instructions conveyed to me by Mr. Elyard's letter, dated the 21st of the same month, I have the honor to state that the Balances specified in those Statements are, of course, those which remained after charging against the several Appropriations, all Warrants which, up to the 30th June, 1864, had been signed by His Excellency the Governor for Cash Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of the Appropriation Act, and which had then, so far as known to this Office, been discharged.

“It will be clearly understood, therefore, that the Balances reported by me in the seven separate Returns transmitted to the Treasury on the 30th ultimo, are chargeable with all Drafts under Cash Credits which may have been made during the month of June, or which may not have been repaid to either the Bank of New South Wales, or the Oriental Bank Corporation, on the last day thereof.

“I have the honor to be,

“Sir,

“Your most obedient Servant,

“W. C. MAYNE,

“A. G.

“To the Under Secretary
“for Finance and Trade.”

As the Schedules referred to were prepared by the Auditor-General and handed to the Treasurer upon the abolition of an *old*, and the commencement of a *new*, system of keeping the Treasury Accounts, it is necessary that the Accountant and his assistants should be fully informed of the mode in which the account details of the new system are required to be carried out.

Nominally made up to the 30th June, the Auditor-General's Schedules include cheques of Public Officers, drawn under Bank Credits, only up to 31 May. There are, consequently, a month's operations under the *old* system to be brought forward and consolidated with the *new*.

To

To keep the new system of "direct payments," perfectly distinct from the old system of "Bank Credits"—Appropriation Ledgers have been opened—comprehending all the Balances shown by the Auditor-General's Schedules—and these balances collectively, the Treasurer treats as the entire outstanding obligations of the Government on 30th June instant, for which he has to provide Ways and Means.

It is obvious that such obligations will be reducible from 1st July instant, by two processes—first, by the Public Officers' cheques under Bank Credits for the month of June—and next, by the direct payments daily made from the Treasury; the first process will exhaust itself immediately—the other will, of course, be continuous.

As respects the first process—the cheques drawn by Public Officers for the month of June,—by which the Treasurer understands all cheques, not included in the Auditor-General's Schedules, that have been drawn by Public Officers up to the 30th day of that month,—will, in the first instance, be entered in *red* ink, to the debit of the various Balances in the new Appropriation Ledgers, and then entered in the usual way in the Old Ledgers.

Properly worked out, the result will be,—

- 1st. That the Balances, shewn by the old Books (after all cheques, drawn by Public Officers under Bank Credits to 30th June, are entered,) will agree with the balances shewn (after like process) by the Auditor-General's books.
- 2nd. That the new Appropriation Ledgers will shew, at any moment, within themselves, (like the Current Account Ledger of a Bank), the Unexpended Balances of Appropriations for which the Treasurer will have to make financial provision.

It is intended, when the cheques to 30th June are all entered in the old Ledgers, to apply to the Auditor-General for his balances subsequent to those now rendered, and to compare and agree the respective balances of the Audit Office and Treasury—*under the old system*.

It is of the utmost importance that there should be entered in the *new Ledgers*, every cheque or payment, (whether under the old or new system), that, not having been previously included in the balances furnished by the Auditor-General, on the 30th June, will, after such entry in the new Ledgers, reduce those Balances *pro tanto*, and the attention of the Accountant and his assistants is most particularly called to the point.

While *old* and *new* items, distinguished respectively by *red* and *black* ink, are necessarily introduced into the new Appropriation *Ledgers*, there must be no mixing of the old and new items in the subsidiary Books. The old Books are to be worked out by means of their legitimate entries;—and with the new system—new Books from the Ledger downwards are to be used—and the Accountant will report in writing what has been done in this respect. He will report also up to what date the old Books are written up, and what is doing to close them.

It is an instruction of the most imperative character, that the new Appropriation Ledgers be written up daily, just as in the case of a Bank Current Account Ledger, from the materials furnished by the Paymaster's Cash Book and Vouchers.

G. E.

Treasury,
1st July, 1864.

No. 17.

MINUTE.

THE TREASURER, impressed with the great importance of the duties confided to the OFFICERS of the PAY-BRANCH of the TREASURY, is desirous that all practicable means should be adopted by him for ensuring the proper and satisfactory discharge of those duties, and for establishing a daily check on payments, by means of the Account Branch.

He, therefore, makes a SPECIAL CODE of REGULATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS for the guidance of the PAYMASTER and his ASSISTANTS, and of the ACCOUNTANT, so far as relates to his Department; and enjoins their strictest attention and obedience thereto.

1. The Pay Office will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily; excepting Saturday, when the hours will be, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
2. Accounts, presented for payment, will be included in ABSTRACT,—(Form annexed, A.)—and, before payment is made, will be certified to by the EXAMINING CLERK, as to the *Computations*, the *Authorities*, &c., and by the ACCOUNTANT as to the *sufficiency of funds*.
3. All payments over £2 will be made by cheque. (Form annexed, B.)
4. All cheques will be signed by the Paymaster and First Assistant, and will be countersigned by the Accountant.
5. Payments as made, will be entered in the Cash Book.
6. The Bank Pass Book, made up overnight, will be furnished by the Bank to the Treasury Messenger, and will be handed by him to the Accountant at half-past 10 o'clock a.m. daily, for comparison with the Cash Book, and be returned to the Bank each afternoon.
7. The Cash Book will be balanced daily; and, after examination by, and signature of, the Paymaster, will be furnished, (together with the Vouchers, and the books containing the butts of Cheques drawn,) to the Accountant, at not later than 11 a.m. of the following day. Any failure in furnishing the Cash Book and relative documents, at the time specified, will be at once reported by the Accountant, to the Under Secretary, or to the Treasurer.

8. The Cash Book, containing the transactions of the preceding day, certified by the Accountant, (together with the Cheque Books, containing the butts of Cheques drawn,) will be returned to the Paymaster, at or before 10 a.m. each day. The butts will be initialled by the Accountant. Any instance of failure in this respect will be, at once, reported by the Paymaster, to the Under Secretary, or to the Treasurer.
9. Immediately after the close of each month, the Accountant will have in readiness for the Audit Office, a copy of the Cash Book, showing the month's transactions, supported by the Vouchers—which will be handed to the Under Secretary—who will be responsible for its transmission, in due course, to the Auditor General.
10. The Cash Book will be kept by the Second Assistant, by whom also the Vouchers will be arranged.
11. Two sets of Cash Books, and of Cheque Books, will be kept for use,—each set on each alternate day.
12. The First Assistant will fill up the cheques and prepare the receipts. He will also keep the Account known as the "Poundage Account."
13. The Paymaster and his Assistants will not leave the Treasury, for lunch, nor must they be absent from their duties at any time throughout the day, without the consent of the Under Secretary or the Treasurer.
14. All communications with the Public, will be conducted with urbanity, by the gentlemen of the Pay Branch.
15. No conversation will be maintained with persons entering the Pay Office, other than on the subject of the payment or payments then being made.
16. The Paymaster and Accountant will be held responsible for the strict observance of these regulations, as they relate to their respective Departments and duties.

G. E.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 1st July, 1864.*

A.

ABSTRACT of Claims on the Public Treasury, which, after examination, are now submitted for liquidation by the Paymaster.

No.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.	AMOUNT.

I Certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts, and found them to be correct.

Examining Clerk.

I Certify that each of the foregoing Claims is duly covered by an Authorized Appropriation.

Accountant.

B.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

No. _____



Treasury,

Sydney, _____ 186 _____

Bank of New South Wales.

Pay _____ or Bearer,

_____ being

on account of the Public Service.

Paymaster.

Accountant.

First Assistant.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY of the mode of examination to be observed by the Examining Clerk, previously to his certifying to the Abstract of Claims on the Treasury, submitted for liquidation, as referred to in Treasury Minute of 1st instant.

As Heads of Departments and other certifying Officers, (in terms of General Minute of 16th ultimo,) are held responsible for the "correctness of their Accounts"—the duties devolving upon the Examining Clerk may be defined as follows:—

1. He will see that the claim is presented on the proper form, and supported by requisite authority.
2. He will test the correctness of the castings in every Account.
3. He will occasionally check the accuracy of computations selected indiscriminately, but he will not be required to calculate continuously, in detail, the items of Accounts that come before him.

G. E.

The Treasury,
15 July, 1864.

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
13 July, 1864.

SIR,

Returned here-
with.

With further reference to the Auditor General's letter to you of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the alteration in the system of conducting the business of the Treasury, the Honorable the Treasurer is now enabled, after having more fully considered the contents of that letter, to reply to the several points which the Auditor General has adverted to therein.

2. In the second paragraph of his letter, the Auditor General observes, that he is "far from being insensible or indifferent to the grave hardship to his department, "involved in the withdrawal from it of five of its officers, the five being a selection from "among the very best, the most efficient, and the most valuable of its Clerks." Upon this I am to state, that the successful working of the new system depended in a great measure upon a faithful and expeditious examination, *before* payment, of the numerous claims to be presented daily at the Treasury. It is sufficiently evident that such an examination could not be properly conducted, unless by Clerks well trained and long accustomed to that particular duty. Clerks possessing the necessary qualifications could be obtained from the Audit Office, and probably from no other establishment in the Service. But as, under any circumstances, care had to be taken that the efficiency of the Examining Branch of the Audit Office should not be impaired, the Executive decided upon selecting one only (Mr. Muir) from the six Clerks on the staff of Examiners of *Expenditure* in that department, whilst they nominated as his Assistant, Mr. Eaton—a gentleman who had been engaged on the staff of Examiners of *Revenue*.

3. So also with regard to the *Account* Branch. It would have been utterly useless to attempt to undertake the duty, first of comparing and checking every individual claim, and placing it under its proper heading in the appropriations, and afterwards of classifying and abstracting these claims collectively with a view to publication, if a transfer to the Treasury had not been made from the Audit Office, of three Clerks, "the most efficient," and the most experienced in the performance of these duties. Of these three Clerks, one is the Accountant (Mr. Thomson), who is now absent on leave, and will not resume duty until the end of August, when the leave that has been granted to him expires. After personal conference with the Auditor General, the Treasurer has not pressed the application he made, in the first instance, for a Clerk from the Audit Office to supply Mr. Thomson's place; so that two Clerks only, and those of junior position, have as yet been transferred from the Account Branch of the Audit Office to that of the Treasury.

4. The Auditor General adds, in continuation, that he could not be "otherwise "than keenly alive to the slight to himself in this"—the withdrawal of the Clerks above mentioned—"being done without any reference to him on the subject." However much the Treasurer may regret the appearances that might seem to give some colouring to the suspicion of a personal slight, which was never intended, I must remind you that the Executive decided upon the change of system taking effect from the 1st of July. Time did not, therefore, admit of reference being made to the Auditor General, in view of the correspondence which, it was apprehended, would have inevitably followed such reference, and the delay which might thereby have been occasioned in carrying out the decision of the Executive. Influenced by these considerations, it was deemed advisable to proceed

proceed with the new measure, without communicating the intentions of the Government to the Auditor General, in full reliance upon that officer's co-operation and advice when the arrangements were matured and final action was taken. The Treasurer acknowledges with pleasure that this confidence has not been misplaced, when he is assured, in the concluding portion of the paragraph, that the Auditor General "entirely subordinates all "merely departmental and all personal feeling to his sense of duty," and that he will, "consequent on the instructions conveyed to him, apply himself earnestly to give, to the "best of his ability, effect to the decision of His Excellency the Governor and the "Executive Council."

5. In the third paragraph of his letter the Auditor General is under a misapprehension, when he suggests that "the exemption of any department—for instance, the "Department of Railways—would involve the necessity for two processes of audit," as no exemption is intended from the action of the general system in respect of the Railway Department. In the event of any cash advance being made, an obligation to account will be taken from the officer to whom such advance is intrusted, and he will be required to render his accounts to this Office within a definite period thereafter.

6. Upon the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the Auditor General's letter, "regarding "the transfer of books from the Account Branch of his department to the Treasury, &c., " &c., &c.," I have to offer the following observation:—Under the system of examining the accounts, *before* payment, a correct, reliable, Ledger of Appropriations is indispensable. Such an one is the "*Ledger of Appropriations*" which has been so creditably kept by the Auditor General. A dependence upon the necessarily imperfect Ledger kept in the Treasury, might, at the onset, have involved this department in the most serious errors. A "*Register of Salaries*" may now be dispensed with in the Audit Office, and less inconvenience experienced there than the absence of such a Register would involve in the Treasury Department.

With these views, a request was made by the Treasurer for the transfer "*of such books as might be found necessary.*" It was at the same time anticipated that the transfer of the Audit Office Appropriation Ledger would have been but temporary; for while its ample and perfect record would have secured this department from any possibility of mistake, its deposit in the Treasury would have afforded opportunity of supplying (by copying from it) the deficiencies of the Treasury Ledger. Full and complete Schedules of Whole Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations have, however, since been furnished and certified by the Auditor General, so that the transfer of the Ledger itself, even temporarily, has thereby been rendered unnecessary.

In the case of the "*Register of Salaries*"—the circumstances being different, inasmuch as no substitute could be provided for it in the Treasury—the Auditor General has consented to hand the same over to the Treasurer, who is now satisfied to waive his claim to any further transfer, from the Audit Office, of the Books of Account.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 20.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
15 July, 1864.*

WITH reference to his minute of the 16th June last, submitting a proposal for an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, in which he recommended the appointment of an officer to be designated "Paymaster," with a "First Assistant," and a "Second Assistant," the Treasurer now recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the following provisional appointments, viz. :—

Mr. John Wells, late Accountant to the Treasury, at a salary of £600 per annum, to be "Paymaster";

Mr. James D. Cronin, late First Clerk in the Account Branch, at a salary of £375 per annum, to be "First Assistant"; and

Mr. Thomas Freeman, late Second Clerk in the Account Branch, at a salary of £250 per annum, to be "Second Assistant";

at the salaries hitherto received by them respectively; and the Treasurer further recommends that—

Michael Bennis, hitherto Messenger, at £102 per annum, be provisionally appointed "Bank and Collecting Messenger," at a salary of £175 per annum.

These appointments to take effect from the 1st instant.

GEOFFREY BAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/28, 19 July, 1864.—Confirmed, 26 July, 1864.

REFERRING to the former proceedings, on the 17th ultimo, relative to a new system of conducting the business of the Treasury, the Executive Council advise that the appointments recommended by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, as herein set forth, be approved and carried into effect from the 1st instant.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

28 July, /64.
Approved—J.Y.

No. 21.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
18 July, 1864.

PUBLIC Officers having, in some instances, demurred to the production of signed receipts to the Salary Abstracts, previous to the payments being actually made, the Treasurer recommends, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the clause of the General Minute of the 16th ultimo, M. 102, relating thereto, may be withdrawn, viz. :—

“On the 1st of the following month, the Treasurer will pay each Head of
“ Department the amount of his Abstract, on its production with the proper
“ receipts” :

And that the following may be substituted :—

“On the 1st of the following month, the Treasurer will pay each Head of
“ Department the amount of his Abstract, taking his acquittance and
“ written obligation that he will furnish the Treasury, within three days
“ from that date, with the Salary Abstract, duly receipted.”

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/28, 19 July, 1864.—Confirmed, 26 July, 1864.

THE Executive Council having considered the modification herein proposed to be made in the Minute of 17th June last, relative to an improved system of conducting the Treasury business, approve of the same as herein set forth, and advise that the modification proposed be adopted, and take effect in lieu of the clause now existing.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

28 July, /64.
Approved—J. Y.

No. 22.

AUDITOR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
19 July, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, referred to me under the Honorable the Principal Secretary's B.C. minute of the 15th instant.

2. Invited by that reference, and indeed called on by the circumstances, since silence on my part might be construed into acquiescence, it becomes my duty to observe on what the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has urged in his communication. In discharging that duty I must write with freedom and plainness ; but, in doing so, it will be my earnest and anxious desire to discard all personal considerations, and to express myself with the full respect due to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, under whose formal authority the removal to the Treasury of the five officers from this department was carried out. Stating this, I am certain that I may with confidence look for a fair and candid construction on the part of the Honorable the Principal Secretary.

3. Taken in its broad and plain sense, the letter of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, it appears to me, goes simply to seeking to justify, on the grounds of convenience and advantage to one department of the Public Service, the withdrawing from another of a selection made from among its very best officers, and the doing this (on a ground, in the present instance, which I find myself unable to recognize as valid) without any consultation with or reference to the head of that department, who is responsible for its efficiency.

I should be wanting in my duty to the Crown, to the public, and to myself as the holder of the office standing next in importance and precedence to the Responsible Ministers—an office looked to by Parliament for its means of checking the expenditure of its appropriations—did I not place on record, as a general principle, my distinct dissent from any such course being justifiable on such grounds, and did I not point emphatically to the reasons which appear to me, in an especial degree, to forbid such a course being taken as to aggrandize the Treasury at the expense of the Audit Department.

4. The whole value of the Audit Department depends on its being maintained in such a state of efficiency, and of independence, as will enable it to carry on such strict examination of the receipts of revenues, and the accounts of public expenditure, and to exercise such vigilant watch and check over both, as will effectually guard the public interests, and will enable Parliament to rely with confidence on its full discharge of those duties.

To deprive it, at one blow, of five such officers as have been taken from it, strikes at once, and heavily, both at its efficiency and its independence. Its efficiency, it is obvious, from what I have said of those officers, cannot be but seriously affected; and this has been done to aggrandize the Treasury—the very department whose dealings with the Revenue it is, in an especial degree, the duty of the Audit Department, on behalf of Parliament, and in the interests of the public, most fully to check. Its independence of the Treasury (which should be absolute) has received a severe shock, from the feeling which the step that has been taken cannot fail to generate in the minds of its officers—that it forms a precedent that what has been once done may be done again. From this it inevitably follows that feelings of fear, or hope, as regards the Treasury, will arise among the subordinates of this department; feelings which it is but too natural should operate with them in their dealings with Treasury accounts, making them less strict, searching, and decided, in their examination and checking of these, and so tending to impair the absolute confidence which the Auditor General should be able to repose in their discharge of those duties, and which, up to this time (the officers of this department being entirely free from fear or favour with reference to the Treasury) he has been able to place on their unflinching discharge of their duty towards him and towards the public.

In saying this I am very far indeed from meaning to reflect on the gentlemen of this department, who are, in the discharge of their duties, as upright and honorable as any in the Public Service; but I refer to human nature, and to the unconscious but inevitable bias which the great majority of minds must receive when placed in such a position.

5. The course taken has been adopted upon the grounds “that the successful working of the new system depended, in a great measure, upon a faithful and expeditious examination, *before* payment, of the numerous claims to be presented daily at the Treasury”; “that such an examination could not be properly conducted unless by Clerks well trained, and long accustomed to that particular duty”; that “Clerks possessing the necessary qualifications could be obtained from the Audit Office, and probably from no other establishment in the Service.” Now, admitting most (for I do not admit that qualified Clerks could not have been obtained from departments relieved from payment) that is urged in the quotations I have given, I deny that they afford just reasons for weakening the Audit Office, to aggrandize the Treasury; on the contrary, I assert that the real circumstances, and even some of the arguments urged, rightly considered, are conclusive against the adoption of a course which goes simply to strengthen the department *to be checked*, by weakening that which *has to check*. If the means for making a faithful and expeditious examination *before* payment (any mistake in which can be detected in audit, and the officer surcharged) be a necessity to the Treasury, *a fortiori* is it the more a vital essential to the Audit Office, *after* payment, since escaping detection there, the loss to the public becomes irrecoverable.

6. “But,” the letter goes on to say “as, under any circumstances, care had to be taken that the efficiency of the Examining Branch should not be impaired, the Executive decided upon selecting one only (Mr. Muir) from the six Clerks on the staff of Examiners of *Expenditure* in that department, whilst they nominated as his Assistant, Mr. Eaton—a gentleman who had been engaged on the staff of Examiners of Revenue.” Now on this I must remark that the system referred to will not, in any one the slightest particular, reduce the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Department, as regards the examination of accounts of *Expenditure after* payment, or of accounts of Revenue after receipt. How then—this being the case—the removal of the head of the general Examining Branch, its most experienced officer, and of the second best of the staff of the Revenue Branch, can be reconciled with not impairing the efficiency of the former, or of the department generally, I am, I confess, at a loss to understand.

7. Touching upon this point, I have to point out that, so far as I can see, the system referred to will, judging from the past, throw upon this department a very large increase of work, as regards the preparation of Returns of *Expenditure* called for by Parliament, many of which under the system that has been set aside, could have been, but can no longer be furnished by the respective departments.

8. Mr. Layton and Mr. Kirkpatrick, "though of junior position" in the Account Branch, were precisely the two Clerks of it who, after Mr. Thomson, had proved themselves the most generally valuable to this department.

Mr. Thomson's position as its Accountant is conclusive of the loss to it his services must be; and thus has that most important branch, as well as the two subsidiary to it, without reasonable prospect of anything like proportionate diminution in its work, been reduced in quality of its staff even more than is indicated by mere number, and has had its efficiency also impaired.

9. In connection with the removal of those five officers, I avail myself of this communication to remind the Honorable the Principal Secretary, that there is no provision in the Appropriation Act for the payment of those gentlemen in the Treasury, their salaries having been expressly voted for the Audit Office; that a diversion of the vote cannot be passed by me, except under the special authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and that no authority to that effect has yet been received by me.

10. Considering the importance of the matters involved, I do not feel called on to offer apology for the length to which this letter has extended; but should it, through inadvertence, contain any expressions which may not appear to have been duly considered, I confidently rely upon the candour of the Honorable the Principal Secretary, to attribute such expressions to earnestness in discharging what I feel to be an important duty, and not to any want of full deference or respect.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
A.G.

No. 23.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
1 August, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Honorable the Treasurer to communicate, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, his remarks on a letter from the Auditor General, dated the 19th July, in reply to Treasury letter of 13th of same month, respecting the alteration in the system of keeping the Public Accounts.

In paragraphs 1 and 2 of this letter of the 19th ultimo, nothing occurs to call for notice, other than the general remark—that the tenor of the letter referred to, and of that preceding it, under date 23rd June, confirms the Treasurer in the opinion, held by him from the first, that consultation with the Auditor General on the subject of the new system of accounts, previously to action having been vigorously taken for its immediate introduction, would have involved him (the Treasurer) in a needlessly tedious and obstructive correspondence.

In the 3rd paragraph of his letter, the Auditor General expresses himself in the following terms:—"The letter of the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, *it appears to me*, goes simply to seeking to justify, on the grounds of convenience and advantage to "one department, the withdrawing from another of a selection from its very best officers;" and on this assumption, he asserts that "he should be wanting in his duty to the Crown, to the public, and to himself as the holder of an office next in importance and precedence to the Responsible Ministers, did he not place on record his distinct dissent from any such course being justifiable on such grounds;" and concludes with a reflection upon the Treasurer, twice repeated, in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter, to the effect that "such a course was taken as to aggrandize the Treasury at the expense of the Audit Department."

In reply, the Treasurer contents himself with remarking that he has not sought to justify the transfer of the Clerks from the Audit Office, "on the grounds of convenience and advantage" to the Treasury, but that he has given the true reasons for the transfer in paragraphs 2 and 3 of my letter to you of the 13th July. To the reasons there given, he now desires to add the plain statement, that he has endeavoured by recent changes not to "aggrandize the Treasury at the expense of the Audit Department," but to place the Audit Office on its proper footing in relation to the Treasury. If, however, such motives as these imputed to the Treasurer are to be permitted, in an official correspondence relating to so simple a matter of business as the keeping of the Treasury Accounts, then the Treasurer conceives that the imputation of having sought to "aggrandize" his office and functions, applies with far more truth and justice to the Auditor General than to himself. The assumption by that officer, of a very important part of the duties of Finance Minister, and the consequent "aggrandizement" of the Audit Office at the expense of the Treasury, had been acquiesced in (most unaccountably) by former Treasurers; and the establishment of the Audit Office had been thereby increased to an extent commensurate with that of the duties so improperly assumed.

The

The action of the present Treasurer contemplates no more than the recognition and maintenance of his position as the Responsible Finance Minister. The Government concurring in this view of the case, have relieved the Auditor General of powers and functions foreign to his legitimate duties; and they have removed from his department, and attached to that of the Treasury, the superfluous officers, who are no longer necessary to the Audit Office, when displaced from its position of "aggrandizement," and confined to the strict and proper duties of audit.

In the fourth paragraph of his letter, the Auditor General informs you that "the whole value of the Audit Department depends on its being maintained in such a state of efficiency and of independence as will enable it to carry on such strict examination of the receipts of revenues and the accounts of public expenditure, and to exercise such vigilant watch and check over both, as will effectually guard the public interests, and enable Parliament to rely with confidence on its full discharge of those duties."

The Treasurer replies that, previously to the reduction of the numbers complained of, the Audit Office, while in the suggested "state of efficiency," did *not* carry on such strict examination of the receipts of revenue as the Auditor General would lead the Chief Secretary to believe,—nor did it "exercise any such vigilant watch and check as effectually guarded the public interests." On the contrary, from circumstances that have recently come to his notice, the Treasurer is in a position to state, that very great neglect has been exhibited by the Audit Office, in a case involving the possible loss to the Revenue of a large sum of money; and the Treasurer now brings forward, as a distinct charge against the head of that department, the following facts, for the information and consideration of the Chief Secretary and his other Honorable Colleagues.

On the 8th April last, Mr. Woodhouse, of the Bank of New South Wales, informed the Treasurer that interest on the sum of £42,189 18s. 11d. (being a portion of the public deposits) had been altogether omitted to be paid by the Bank, to the Government, for the two years 1862 and 1863.

On the following day, the interest, £4,514 19s. 5d., was paid to the credit of the Government Account.

Surprised that this omission could have escaped the Auditor General's notice for *two years*, the Treasurer asked that officer, by minute dated 11th April last, "to state what check he exercised over the calculations of interest on the public deposits in the Bank of New South Wales."

The Auditor General replied that "he was not in possession of any means of checking such interest"—and that "it was only through the Treasury he could become possessed of such means."

On being again asked "to point out in what way the Treasury could assist him in checking the interest payable by the Bank," he again replied, "By requiring the Bank to furnish weekly, to the Treasury, a Statement shewing the Net Balance of the Treasurer's Account for each day of the past week, and the average of those Balances—these Statements to be forwarded to the Audit Office."

The final comment by the Treasurer was, "The Bank will, no doubt, furnish the materials for the purpose now suggested by the Auditor General, if applied to by that officer."

To this, no reply was given by the Auditor General, but the papers were retained by him, from 5th May to 21st July, 1864, when they were applied for by the Treasurer, and returned by the Auditor General, without any intimation of the steps that he had taken towards carrying on such "strict examination of the receipts of Revenues," and exercising such "vigilant watch and check over them, as would effectually guard the public interests," and enable "the Parliament to rely with confidence on his full discharge of that duty."

In looking through the accompanying papers in connection with the charge now preferred against the Auditor General, you will notice that, so far back as the 13th August, 1861, that officer applied to the Treasury for information as to the means adopted in this department, for checking the payments of interest by the Bank; and he was informed, under date 3rd October, 1861, "that no means exist in this Office for ascertaining the correctness of the payments, by the Bank of New South Wales, of interest on deposit of public moneys." The Treasurer is of opinion that, at this particular juncture, and upon the statement from the Treasury, it was clearly the duty of the Auditor General, as "vigilantly watching over the receipts of Revenue," to adopt the simple means of check indicated in his minute of 20th April last, and described in the last preceding paragraph; failing which, it has been left to the Bank of New South Wales, after a term of two years' exemption from an ordinary investigation of its account, to make voluntary restitution of £4,514 19s. 5d., in a way neither creditable to the Audit Office nor suggestive of public confidence in its accuracy and efficiency.

The fifth paragraph of the Auditor General's letter is passed over without comment.

In paragraphs 6 and 7 the Auditor General expresses his apprehension that the new system of accounts will not *reduce*, but very largely *increase*, the work of his Office. Upon this the Treasurer finally remarks, that the Audit Establishment has always been regarded as unnecessarily large and expensive, that it has now been relieved of the keeping of the Public Account, and of many other extraneous duties, and will henceforth be limited to the simple duties of audit.

To enable him (the Auditor General) to fulfil these duties, a staff of fifteen Clerks is left at his disposal, and this number is considered to be more than sufficient for the purpose.

The statement in the eighth paragraph—as to the loss to the Auditor General, of his Accountant's services, “without prospect of anything like proportionate diminution in the Accountant's work”—is read without remark.

The executive authority referred to in the ninth paragraph, for the payment of the salaries of the five officers transferred from the Audit Office to the Treasury, will be produced at the proper time.

In closing this letter, I am desired to place on record the Treasurer's opinion that, in any changes which may hereafter be contemplated in the Department of Audit, it would be desirable to withdraw the important duties comprehended therein, from the unchecked control of a single individual, and to place them in the hands of three Commissioners, as in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

[First Enclosure in No. 23.]

Will the Auditor General be good enough to state what check he exercises over the calculations of interest on the public deposit in the Bank of New South Wales?

G. E.—10/4/64.

I AM not in possession of any means of checking the interest received by the Government for deposits in the Bank of New South Wales, and it is only through the Treasury that I can become possessed of such means.

The enclosed (copy) correspondence will shew that I long since applied to the Treasury on the subject.

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

12 April, 1864.

[Enclosures in the foregoing.]

Audit Office, Sydney,
13 August, 1861.

Sir,

With reference to the interest received by the Government for deposits in the Bank of New South Wales, I have the honor to request you will inform me what means are adopted in the Treasury to ascertain the correctness of the payments made by the Bank.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

To Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3 October, 1861.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 13th of August last, I do myself the honor to inform you that no means exist in this Office, for ascertaining the correctness of the payments by the Bank of New South Wales of interest on deposits of public moneys.

I have, &c.,
JNO. WELLS,
Acting Under Secretary.

To the Auditor General.

[Second Enclosure in No. 23.]

I WILL be glad if the Auditor General would point out in what way the Treasury can assist him in checking the interest payable by the Bank of New South Wales on the public deposits.

G. E.—18/4/64.

By requiring the Bank to furnish weekly to the Treasury, a Statement showing the Net Balance of the Treasurer's Account, for each day of the past week, and the average of those Balances; these Statements to be forwarded to the Audit Office.

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

20th April, 1864.

I think the Auditor General, on receipt of the Treasury letter of 3rd October, 1861, should have taken steps to secure an audit of this (the Interest) Account.

The Bank will no doubt furnish the materials for the purpose now suggested by the Auditor General, if applied to by that officer.

G. E.—5/5/64.

[Third

[Third Enclosure in No. 23.]

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 9 April, 1864.

Sir,

Yesterday I did myself the honor to bring under your notice that the Bank had not yet placed to the credit of the Government a sum of £4,514 19s. 5d., for interest on a sum of £42,187 18s. 11d., from the 1st January, 1862, to 31st December 1863.

I have already explained to you how this omission has occurred, and I now have the pleasure to inform you that we have to-day placed to the credit of the General Fund Account the above amount of interest as per particulars enclosed.

I have, &c.,
R. WOODHOUSE,
General Manager.

To Treasurer and Secretary for
Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure in the foregoing.]

MEMORANDUM of Interest on the sum of £42,187 18s. 11d., omitted to be credited to the Government, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1863.

Dates.	Days.	Decimals.	Rate of Interest.	Value.
				s. d.
From 1st January, 1862, to 17th December, 1862	351	14,807.970	6 per cent.	2,434 3 9
From 18th December, 1862, to 31st December, 1863	379	15,989.233	4½ per cent.	2,080 15 8
				4,514 19 5

No. 24.

AUDITOR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
27 July, 1864.

SIR,

In consequence of the transfer to the Treasury on the 1st instant of Messrs. Thomson, Muir, Eaton, Layton, and Kirkpatrick, under the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Principal Secretary, that it will be requisite to at once furnish me with at least three experienced Clerks properly qualified for the peculiar duties of this Office, to enable me to carry on such of the current business of the Office as cannot, without serious inconvenience and detriment to the Public Service, be allowed to fall into arrear.

2. One of these Clerks will be required to supply the vacancy created by the removal of Mr. Eaton, who was employed as Assistant to the Inspector of Customs, and Revenue Accounts, in the detailed examination of the Customs' portion of the Revenue Accounts, a duty from its nature requiring the services of a superior Clerk. It will be difficult, I believe, if not impossible, to find a gentleman of equal experience for this special service; but the audit of the important receipts will fall into hopeless arrear, without immediate assistance.

3. The other two Clerks I shall require for the carrying on, so far as that may be practicable, of the Appropriation Audit, in respect to the accounts up to 30th June last, and for the completion of other work in connection therewith, such as the Abstracts of the Public Accounts, and other Returns for Parliament, the Returns for the Registrar General and others.

For these duties the most strenuous exertions of the two gentlemen and their junior assistant, now left engaged upon them, are wholly inadequate; and until that work is completed to a certain extent, it will be out of the question taking up any new work in respect to the now current transactions under the present system of payments.

4. I have every reason to believe that, for an effective Appropriation Audit, such as will be satisfactory to Parliament and to the public, it will be requisite to have the two vacancies, created by the removal of Messrs. Layton and Kirkpatrick from that duty, immediately and permanently filled up.

5. It must not be understood, however, that the filling up of these vacancies, which I ask for in the mean time as most pressing, will afford all the assistance which experience of the new arrangement may shew to be necessary. I do not however, at present, make any request for supplying the places of the Accountant or of the Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.

6. I have also the honor to state that the gentlemen engaged upon the examination of the Expenditure Accounts, and upon the Appropriation Audit (eight in number, inclusive of the probationer not yet appointed), are now limited to one room, a space wholly inadequate for carrying on their work, and to request that proper accommodation may be provided to enable them to discharge their duties effectively. I shall feel much gratified if the Honorable the Principal Secretary will satisfy himself by personal inspection of the present inadequate room, and of the necessity for providing better accommodation as early as convenient, both for those now in the office, and for the three additional Clerks asked for in the previous part of this letter.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

P.S.—It should be borne in mind that there is Parliamentary provision for the payment of the three Clerks required to replace those transferred to another department.

W. C. M.
A. G.

Memo. by Colonial Secretary, on the foregoing letter.

I CERTAINLY was not prepared to find that the late changes in this department, which I understood to consist in redistribution and transfer of the work done there to another department, would impose additional labour upon the department from which the transfer has been made, and consequently involve the necessity of extra clerical assistance. Perhaps the Colonial Treasurer, at whose recommendation the changes were made, may be able to explain the anomaly or correct any erroneous conclusion in the matter.

W. F.

July 29th, 1864.

No. 25.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
3 August, 1864.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by the Auditor General, dated the 27th ultimo, in which he states—"that it will be requisite to at once furnish him with at least three experienced Clerks, properly qualified for the peculiar duties of the Audit Office, to enable him to carry on such of the current business of the Office as cannot, without serious inconvenience and detriment to the Public Service, be allowed to fall into arrear."

In reply, the Treasurer directs me to inform you that, on perusal of this letter, he is induced to use the Chief Secretary's words of 29th instant, recorded thereon, as expressive of his own feelings on the occasion, that—"he certainly was not prepared to find that the late changes in the Audit Department, which consisted in redistribution and transfer of the work done there to another department, would impose additional labour upon the department from which the transfer has been made, and consequently involve the necessity of extra clerical assistance."

Without reiterating the argument so frequently advanced, that a reduction in numbers and expense should follow, as a necessary consequence of the recent transfer from the Audit Office of a large proportion of its former work, the Treasurer submits it as his deliberate opinion, that three additional Clerks are *not* required for the Audit Department as now constituted; but that the numbers at present employed therein are more than sufficient (if proper exertion be made) for the due performance of the appropriate duties to which the department is now confined.

The numbers remaining in the Audit Office, are—

1	Auditor General	
1	Chief Clerk	
4	Clerks—Revenue Branch	
5	" Examining Branch	
1	" "	(Railway)
3	" Account Branch	
1	" Correspondence	

—
16 persons in all.

Referring to the *Revenue (Customs) Branch*, to which the Auditor General specially alludes in the 2nd paragraph of his letter, I am to remark that the gentleman originally appointed as Inspector of the Customs' Accounts (Mr. Livingstone) still retains that position; and being aided by three subordinate Clerks, and also, it is presumed, by the Chief Clerk (Mr. Rennie), the Treasurer is at a loss to understand how "the audit of these important receipts" (the Customs) "will fall into hopeless arrear, without immediate assistance." But it may be observed, as perhaps affording some grounds for the Auditor General's apprehensions, that the Chief Clerk, and all the Clerks of the Revenue Branch, regularly suspend their day's work at 4 p.m. (on Saturday, at 1 p.m.) *precisely*.

This custom of the Audit Office has always been felt by the Treasurer as greatly inconvenient; and when, to this strict observance of the regulated time for departure, is superadded

superadded an extraordinary rule—believed to be peculiar to the Audit Office—that no letter will be opened, nor new business taken up, after 3 p.m. daily, it may be expected that the progress of the Customs' Audit will be retarded and protracted; and, as predicted by the Auditor General, that "hopeless arrears" will arise.

In the 3rd paragraph of his letter the Auditor General states, that "two Clerks will be required for the carrying on, so far as may be practicable, of the Appropriation Audit, in respect to the Accounts up to 30th June last, and for the completion of other work in connection therewith, such as the Abstracts of the Public Accounts, and other Returns for Parliament."

Up to the 30th of June last, the Audit Establishment was maintained at such strength and expense as were supposed to meet, amply, all the requirements of the Auditor General; but to that date, "the Abstracts of the Public Accounts" for the year 1863, were unpublished by that officer; and even at the present date (3rd August, 1864), these all-important documents are not only unpublished, but they remain unfinished in the Audit Office; no information respecting them will be afforded from that Office; and the preparations for the Minister's Financial Statement are, to that extent, delayed.

Yet, as if in apparent unconcern for the serious consequences of their apathy and neglect, the officers and subordinates of the Audit Department, continue to release themselves from official duty at 4 p.m. (and 1 p.m.) daily; while, with the object of fully carrying out the new system lately initiated, the Clerks of the Treasury (Account and Pay Branches) voluntarily give their services to 7, 9, and 10 p.m. nightly.

The Auditor General further observes:—"I have every reason to believe, that for an effective Appropriation Audit, such as will be satisfactory to Parliament and to the Public, it will be requisite to have the two vacancies, created by the removal of Messrs. Layton and Kirkpatrick from that duty, immediately and permanently filled up.

If from this, it is to be understood, that the Auditor General will be allowed to persist in keeping a complete set of books of account, on the old system that obtained previously to 1st July, the design of the Government in remodelling the system of Public Account will be entirely frustrated, and the numbers and expenses, as they stood on 30th June last, must be maintained. The Chief Clerk has expressed the determination of posting in the books of the Audit Office, every voucher of expenditure in even greater detail than will have already been done in the Treasury; and as, from the Auditor General's limited knowledge of accounts, he is obliged to depend, for the most part, upon the officers under him, there is little doubt but that the course determined by the Chief Clerk is sanctioned by his superior; and that the present application for "immediately and permanently filling up the two vacancies" is the result.

This application should be at once refused, and instruction given to the Auditor General to dispense with *detailed* entries of expenditure in the "Appropriation Ledger," and *detailed* entries of Revenues and Receipts, as well as with his "Principal Ledger," and "Principal Journal," all of which would involve unnecessary labour and expense.

Instead of the laborious and costly plan of operation determined upon by the Auditor General, I now proceed to name and explain the documents which will be furnished to that officer, to enable him to check not only the Treasurer's payments in detail, but also to effect a perfect check upon the Appropriations themselves.

As soon after the close of each month as possible, I am to transmit to the Audit Office, copies of the several Cash Books for the month, kept in the Treasury, together with the whole of the Receipt and Pay Vouchers in support of the entries therein, arranged according to date of receipt and payment. They will consist of—

Consolidated Revenue Cash Book.
Loans' Account Cash Book.
Lodgments do.
Church and School Fund Account Current.
Scab in Sheep Fund do.
Civil Service Superannuation Fund do.

The first-named Cash Book—"the Consolidated Revenue Fund"—will shew, opposite each payment, the vote to which it has been posted, so as to enable the Auditor General to make readily, an abstract of the payments during the month. Besides the Cash Book and Vouchers, I am to furnish a Balance Sheet, containing, in the first column, the Votes or Balances of Votes, which remained as liabilities in the books of the Audit Office, on the 30th of June last. The second column will shew the whole of the payments through the Treasury (including Public Officers' drafts in June) during the month; and a third column will give the Balance unexpended under each Vote on the last day of the month. Balance sheets of the same description will likewise be furnished monthly with the Loans and Lodgments Cash Books.

The Vouchers, after examination by the Auditor General, will be returned to the Treasury, for record, and for reference in case of Parliamentary or other Returns being called for; the books of this Office having the number of every Voucher given therein. As, however, the Auditor General has to publish the Annual Abstract for 1864, it will be arranged that he retain the Vouchers for the present year, on the understanding that he will also furnish all Returns relative to the details of expenditure, and that the Treasury furnish him with such information connected therewith, as the Treasury books afford.

It will at once be seen, by persons conversant with accounts, that the Statements and Vouchers thus monthly furnished by the Treasury, to the Audit Office, will supersede the necessity of that Department keeping any other book of account than the Appropriation Ledger at present in use.

To work out the simple but effective plan of audit here indicated, the present staff is more than sufficient.

A disposal of the staff might, for the present, be made in this way:—

- 1st. *The Revenue Branch.*—The Customs' Accounts have not been examined since the withdrawal of one Clerk (Mr. Eaton) on 1st July!—yet the Inspector of *Customs' Accounts*, and his Clerks, leave daily at 4 p.m. These gentlemen (and all in the Establishment) should be directed to remain daily to 6 p.m., on Saturday to 4 p.m., until the arrears of the department be brought up. The Clerk of Correspondence (Mr. Ryan) has, by the new system, been relieved of *more than one half* of his former duties; he should be obliged to contribute his leisure time to the assistance of the Revenue Branch.
- 2nd. *The Account Branch.*—The duties of the Chief Clerk (Mr. Rennie) are *greatly diminished* by the change of system. He was formerly the Accountant; he should now be designated "Chief Clerk and Accountant," re-imposing upon him the work and responsibility of the latter office. As Chief Clerk he is principally employed in opening letters and parcels of accounts, arranging, submitting, and distributing them. The Auditor General should undertake this portion of the Chief Clerk's duties; and so far relieve, as to enable him to give, as Accountant, his undivided attention to the Abstract of Public Accounts for 1863, which is much behind the proper time of publication.
- 3rd. *The Examining Branch.*—The additional two hours (4 to 6) will, if faithfully employed by the present staff, speedily diminish the arrears that have accumulated.

The system of direct payment from the Treasury, and of examination before payment, will materially lessen the work of this branch.

The Treasurer has considered the request, in the last paragraph of the letter, for increased office accommodation.

When the present building was first occupied, in 1851, the rooms appropriated for the Audit Office were four of large, and one of smaller dimensions. The smaller room was pointed out, by the then Colonial Architect, as that intended for the Auditor General; the four large rooms being assigned to the Examining, the Revenue, the Account, and the Record and Correspondence Branches, respectively.

Mr. Lithgow, the Auditor General, preferred, to the smaller room intended for him, the large room, second floor, north, as being well ventilated, and of cheerful aspect; but he admitted two Clerks into this large room with him. Owing to the late reduction in the number of Clerks, one large room has been withdrawn from the Audit Office, so that the accommodation now consists of three large rooms and the smaller room, besides a small office constructed for the Clerk of Correspondence. Captain Mayne solely occupies one large room. If he vacate it for the use of the Examining Branch and Records, taking the smaller room originally designed for the Auditor General, then ample accommodation will be afforded.

Mr. Rennie, as Accountant, with three Clerks, in one large room.

Mr. Livingstone, in charge of Revenue and Customs Accounts, with three Clerks, in another large room.

Mr. Hall, Examiner, and five Clerks, in the great room vacated by the Auditor General.

Mr. Ryan (Correspondence) in the office lately constructed for him, and—

The Auditor General, in the commodious room, so conveniently situated, in the centre—as designed for the Head of the Department.

It would save much time and trouble if Mr. Hall, the Examiner of Railway Accounts, were transferred to the Railway Department, but still retaining his connection with the Audit Office.

This transfer is urged, it is said by the Railway Officers, as a convenience to their department, as well as to the Audit Office.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 26.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
23 July, 1864.*

With reference to that portion of his minute of the 16th June last, submitted to and approved of by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, which authorizes the transfer, under the new system of conducting the Treasury business, of Messrs. Muir and Eaton, and of Messrs Thomson, Layton, and Kirkpatrick, from the Audit Office, to the Treasury, the Treasurer, in view of the fact that there is no provision in the Appropriation Act for the payment of those gentlemen in the Treasury—their salaries having been expressly voted for the Audit Office—and that a diversion of the Vote cannot be passed through audit without the special authority of the Governor in Council, now requests the necessary authority for including the names of these gentlemen in the Salary Abstracts of the Treasury Department, and for paying them accordingly.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

No. 27.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 8 August, 1864.

THE Treasurer, on reconsideration of the course suggested by him, in his minute of the 23rd July last, S. 366, with reference to the diversion of the Vote for Salaries payable to the gentlemen recently transferred from the Audit Office to the Treasury, now begs permission to withdraw the minute above referred to, and to recommend, in substitution thereof, that the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may be given for the payment, from the 1st ultimo, to the undermentioned gentlemen, of the salaries set opposite their respective names, in anticipation of a Vote of Parliament to cover the same, viz. :—

<i>Account Branch.</i>	
Mr. James Thomson, Accountant	£500 per annum.
Mr. George Layton, Clerk.....	£200 "
Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick, do.	£175 "
<i>Examining Branch.</i>	
Mr. William Muir, Examining Clerk...	£350 per annum.
Mr. John J. Eaton, Assistant.....	£300 "

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Treasurer.

Minute 64/31, 10 August, 1864.—Confirmed, 17 August, 1864.

REFERRING to the former proceedings on the 26th ultimo, the Executive Council now advise that the authority granted on that date, as set forth in the accompanying Minute, be cancelled.

The Council further advise, that authority be now granted for payment of salary at the rates herein stated, to the several gentlemen also herein mentioned, recently transferred from the Audit Office to the Treasury, in consequence of the coming into operation of the new system of conducting the Treasury business; and provision made for the expense in the next Estimates submitted to Parliament.

ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

18 August, 1864.

Approved—J. Y.

No. 28.

CIRCULAR addressed, on 17th August, 1864, to the Honorables, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Lands, the Secretary for Works, and the Attorney General.

UNDER the system of Cash Credits, in operation to the 30th June last, the amount voted for each Public Department was placed at the disposal of the officer in charge, who was obliged to disburse the money, and render accounts thereof to the Treasury and Audit Office.

In the Treasury Minute of 16th June, it was instanced, as an objection to the system, that "public expenses were greatly increased by the appointment of additional officers throughout the departments, to keep an account of disbursements under those credits."

The increase of public expenses there referred to, does not, in every case, appear on the face of the published Estimates; for while in each of the more important departments, an officer was appointed for the exclusive duties, and with the professed designation of "Accountant,"—in the smaller departments, for the most part the extra duties were performed, and the additional expenses incurred, without the assumption of any other title than that of "Clerk."

At present, the Public Disbursements and Public Accounts, which had previously been scattered throughout the Service, are concentrated in the Treasury. The separate maintenance of "Pay" and "Account" Branches in other departments is therefore unnecessary, and the consequent expense may be saved.

Under this view, the Treasurer intends to reduce the Estimates of the Departments under his control, to an extent proportionate to that in which they have been relieved by the abolition of the Bank Credit System; and he submits, for consideration, that a similar course might be taken by his Honorable Colleague, in respect of the Estimates for 1865, of the Chief Secretary's Departments.

GEOFFREY EAGAR, Treasurer.

No. 29.

AUDITOR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office,
13 August, 1864.

SIR,

No. 1.....	£90,828	4	11
No. 2.....	27,481	15	
No. 3.....	8,757	17	
No. 4.....	432	10	

Having received from the Treasury the several Warrants (specified in margin) of His Excellency the Governor, which are the primary vouchers for the issues from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and for the payments from the Lodgments Account and from the Church and School Estates Revenue during the month of July last, I have the honor to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Principal Secretary that these Warrants are in a new form, without "the Certificate of the Auditor General" as "the guarantee for the signature of the Governor," which, by the Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, of the 16th of September, 1858, was established, and which, so far as I am aware, has not been dispensed with by any subsequent minute.

2. All which the Warrants I have received shew, in place of such certificate, are the signatures of the Paymaster and the Accountant of the Treasury, below the word "Examined."

The difference between the check on issues from Revenue and the guarantee afforded to the Governor, by the certificate of an officer who is independent of the Treasury, and those purporting to be afforded by the signatures of officers of the Treasury, who are subject to the influence and control of the Treasurer himself, whose discharge from liability rests mainly on the Governor's Warrants, is obvious:—

The former are real, satisfactory, and in accordance with the most approved systems, guarding the issues from the Public Revenue, and securing the Representative of the Crown from attaching his signature to any Warrant not in all respects formal and correct.

The latter—I use the term in no sense of personal reflection or imputation—are, as a substantial check against improper issues, as a guarantee to the Governor for correctness, illusory—consequently unsafe and unsatisfactory.

3. For considerably more than thirty years no Warrant of the Governor has been without the guarantee afforded by the Auditor General's certificate;—up to the date of the minute I have quoted, they afforded to the Governor the further guarantee of the counter-signature of the Colonial Secretary.

This last was, for the reasons stated in that minute, then dispensed with, and the guarantee limited to that afforded by the certificate of the Auditor General, on whom was consequently devolved a duty somewhat analogous to that discharged by the Comptroller of the Exchequer in England, whose special function it is fully to secure "that no appropriation of the funds received should take place under any circumstances, "however urgent, without such function as shall be a real guarantee to the public for "the legality of the appropriation."

These are the words of the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, under whose report the Act creating the present office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer was introduced, and was unanimously concurred in by the House of Commons.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

P.S.—To guard myself from any misconception, I desire to add that, while recognizing the minute of the 16th of June last as setting aside the Bank Credit System, I do not find in it such distinct reference to the special and very important duty to which I have directed attention in this letter as would, I conceive, absolve me from it.

What I seek to impress is, not that the Auditor General shall be the guarantee to the Governor for attaching his signature to Warrants, but that His Excellency shall not be left without the guarantee afforded by some officer of high position, independent of the Treasury, and unconnected with politics.

W. C. M.,
A. G.

No. 30.

AUDITOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Audit Office, Sydney,
13 August, 1864.

SIR,

No. 1.....	£90,828	4	11
No. 2.....	27,481	15	
No. 3.....	8,257	17	
No. 4.....	432	10	

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, that, having ascertained that the four Warrants of His Excellency the Governor (forwarded to me with your letter of the 9th instant, and specified in margin), which purport to have been given under His Excellency's hand on the 1st July last, were not given under His Excellency's hand until the 9th instant, it becomes my duty—having regard to the clear and positive terms of clause 55 of the Constitution Act,

(18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54), which renders it imperative that "no part of Her Majesty's Revenue in the said Colony, arising from any of the sources aforesaid, shall be issued, or shall be made issuable, except in pursuance of Warrants under the hand of the Governor of the Colony, directed to the Public Treasurer thereof"—to disallow the whole of the amounts included in Nos. 1, 2, and 4 of those Warrants; the payments of the several sums making up those amounts having been made from the Revenue, without any Warrant of the Governor precedent.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

No. 31.

MEMORANDUM submitted by the TREASURER for the Opinion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
22 August, 1864.*

The system of Bank Credits was introduced under Executive Minute of 16th September, 1858.

The mode of operating thereunder was as follows, viz:—

On the 1st of a month, notification was made to the Bank Manager, of the sums to be drawn during that month by the several Public Officers.

On the 1st of the following month, the Public Officers, respectively, furnished Statements of the drafts on the Bank, made by them in the preceding month.

These Statements were placed in Abstract, and the Governor's Warrant, prepared by the Auditor General, was then taken for the amount.

This Warrant (form A) authorized the Treasurer to repay from the Consolidated Revenue, the amount that had been advanced by the Bank Manager, on the drafts of Public Officers. A.

Mr. Weekes, when Treasurer, objected to the practice of thus disbursing public moneys, in anticipation of the Governor's Warrant, and submitted to the Executive Council that, previously to the granting of Bank Credits, a warrant should be obtained, authorizing the Treasurer to open such Credits, upon the security of the General Cash Balance in the Bank.

This amendment was sanctioned by Executive Minute of the 3rd May, 1859, and the monthly Warrant (form B) was thenceforth taken, before the commencement of each month. B.

On 30th June last, the system of Bank Credits was abolished, and that of direct payments from the Treasury, was substituted.

In the minute of 16th June, recommending the adoption of this new system, the Treasurer suggested that, on the 1st July following, he should prepare, for the Governor, a Warrant, to authorize the payment of all Appropriations that remained unexpended on that date; and he prepared a form of Warrant accordingly.

This course was not taken, however; as the Attorney General thought it undesirable to commit His Excellency to the act of sanctioning the disbursement of this considerable amount of Parliamentary Appropriations, which might not, to a large extent, be afterwards required.

While the question of the Warrant was being considered, a portion of the month of July had elapsed, and the opportunity of submitting a Warrant in complete anticipation of the payments in that month, was therefore lost.

Under these circumstances, the Warrant for July was delayed to the present month—August; when the exact amount of expenditure in July was ascertained, and included in Warrant, dated 1st July, and submitted for His Excellency the Governor's sanction. C.

The Auditor General now objects to this Warrant, and expresses his determination to disallow the amount.

The grounds of objection are that,—

1st. Although dated the 1st July, and having reference to the transactions of that month, the Warrant was not prepared until the 9th of the following month, and is not therefore of the prospective character designed by the 55th clause of the Constitution Act.

2nd. The Warrant was not signed by himself as Auditor General, in guarantee of its examination and correctness.

To the first objection it may be urged that, from October 1858, when the Bank Credit System was initiated, to May, 1859, when Mr. Weekes introduced his amendment in the system, the only Warrant taken was the Monthly Covering Warrant of retrospective operation as to the payments of the preceding month. This only Warrant was, in that period, recognized as legal, and admitted without demur, by the Auditor General, the author of the Bank Credit System.

However, the whole case is now submitted to the Honorable the Attorney General, and his opinion is solicited on the following points:—

I. Is it advisable that the Governor's Warrant should be taken for the total amount appropriated by Parliament, before payment under these appropriations be made?

II.

- II. If not, is it essential that, *previously* to any payment being made, the Governor's Warrant should be obtained for an amount *estimated* as required to be expended during a fixed period—say a month, or a quarter?
- III. In the latter (II) case, would it be necessary to take a *further* Warrant, at the *end* of the fixed period, to cover the *actual ascertained* expenditure that had taken place during such period?
- IV. Or, is it sufficient, *after the close* of a month's or a quarter's payments, to *ascertain* the amount, and *cover* the same by Warrant, *ante-dating* the Warrant, as if it had been taken on the first day of the month or the quarter in which the payments had been made?

The Treasury, Sydney,
22 August, 1864.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 31.]

A.

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Warrant No. of 186 .

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight-Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To

Treasurer.

I hereby authorize and direct you to issue and pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the several Officers of Government, the sums shewn in the accompanying Statement, certified by the Auditor General to have been drawn against the credits established in favour of each of them respectively with the

and disbursed for the several purposes
186 , and
amounting in the whole to the sum of

pounds
shillings and pence.

And for so doing, this, supported by the Statement above mentioned, and by the acquittance of the Manager or other proper officer of the acknowledging the discharge of the credit on behalf of each and all of the Public Accountants named in that Statement, and to the extent therein specified, shall be your warrant and sufficient discharge.

Examined,

Auditor General.

GIVEN under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South
Wales, this day of
in the year of our Lord 186 .

[Enclosure 2 in No. 31.]

B.

Warrant No. of 186 .

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight-Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To

Treasurer.

I hereby authorize and direct you to grant Cash Credits in favour of the several Public Accountants named in the accompanying list, to the extent specified opposite to their names respectively, to enable them to defray expenses on the Public Account, chargeable upon votes of Parliament. Such credits, to an amount not exceeding in all the sum of

pounds, shillings,
and pence, sterling, to be secured to the Bank in which they may be
established upon the General Cash Balances in your hands for the time being.

And for so doing, this shall be your warrant.

GIVEN under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South
Wales, this day of
in the year of our Lord 186 .

Examined,

Auditor General.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 3 in No. 31.]

C.

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Warrant No. of 186 . . .

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To

Treasurer.

I hereby authorize and direct you to pay, or cause to be paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the month of 186 , to the several Officers of Government and others who are entitled, under the provisions of Appropriation Acts of Parliament, to receive the same, the sum of pounds shillings and pence.

And for so doing, this, supported by the acquittances of the several Officers and other persons to whom payments have been made therefrom, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this day of in the year of our Lord 186 .

Examined,

Paymaster.

Accountant.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 31.]

Laid before the Executive Council, 6 September, 1858. Minute No. 58-36.

MEMORANDUM.—In attention to the Honorable the Treasurer's Minute of the 31st ultimo, we, this day, conferred; and after consideration, agreed that the work of these two offices (Treasury and Audit) would be lessened, and public business expedited, by discontinuing the practice of cash advances, as now made, under several separate warrants, throughout the month; and by substituting a system of bank credits to be afterwards covered by one general warrant, at the end of the month.

The mode of carrying out the system might be thus:—

On the first day of a month the Auditor General to notify to the Manager of the Bank, the sums authorized to be drawn during the month by the several Public Officers for whom credits are opened in the Bank, duplicate of this notification to be sent on same day to the Colonial Treasurer. In form enclosed, A.

On the first day of the following month, the respective Public Officers to furnish to the Auditor General, with their Bank pass books, statements of the drafts on the Bank, made by them during the preceding month. The Auditor General to examine and forward the statements to the Treasurer on the same day, with a warrant of authority for the Governor General's signature, to replace from public moneys in hand the amount advanced by the Bank to meet the cheques drawn by Public Officers in that month; the statement of drafts, as examined by the Auditor General, and the warrant to be the Treasurer's voucher and full discharge for the transfer of the amount. In form enclosed, B.

We take the opportunity to submit, that delay would be avoided and general convenience promoted, by modifying, in some of their details, the regulations now in force for keeping and rendering the Accounts of the Colony. In form enclosed, C.

For example—

The regulations require that charges of expenditure for works or stores to the amount of £50, should be supported by certificates of survey. In form enclosed, D.

We recommend that such certificates should not in future be held indispensable; it being, however, in the discretion of the Auditor General to call for such, in cases where it may appear advisable to do so.

The stating of amounts and quantities, in words as well as in figures, should not be insisted on.

The presence and signatures of witnesses to payments might be dispensed with, excepting when the payments are made to persons unable to write.

The signatures to all bills of particulars, of the parties presenting them, should not be required.

When money due to one person is paid on his behalf to another, a written authority need not be asked, provided the Public Officer certify that the latter, in the ordinary course of business, receives payment, as agent, for the individual entitled.

Instead of furnishing, as at present, certified copies of Minutes of the Executive Council and Letters of Authority, the Government Gazette should be used to notify the appointment and promotion of all Officers above the rank of Messengers, Constables, Boatmen, and others of inferior grade; and notification in the Gazette (the date from which the appointment or promotion is to take effect being in all cases given) should be taken as sufficient authority for the payment of the salary voted for the office, unless otherwise intimated by authority of a Minister of the Government.

The

C.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Cheques drawn by Public Officers against the Credits placed to their Accounts in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, during the month of 185 .

REFERENCE TO STATEMENT.	PUBLIC OFFICER.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
	To be repaid to the Bank	£		

Auditor General.

D.

I HEREBY authorize and direct you to transfer from your Public Account in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, to the Public Accounts of the several Officers of Government, the sums shewn in the accompanying Statement of the Auditor General, to have been drawn against the credits established in favour of each of them respectively, during the month of 185 , and amounting in the whole to the sum of pounds shillings and pence; and for so doing, this, with the acquittance of the Manager, or other proper officer of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, acknowledging the discharge of the credit, on behalf of each and all of the Public Accountants, to the extent specified in the Statement herewith as well as the Statement itself, shall be your warrant and sufficient discharge.

[Substituted by the Auditor General for Form D.]

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Warrant No. 185 .

By His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same &c., &c., &c.

To

Treasurer.

I hereby authorize and direct you to issue and pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the several Officers of Government, the sums shewn in the accompanying Statement, certified by the Auditor General, to have been drawn against the credits established in favour of each of them respectively with the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and disbursed for the several purposes therein specified, during the month of 185 , and amounting in the whole to the sum of pounds shillings and pence.

And for so doing, this, supported by the Statement above mentioned, and by the acquittance of the Manager or other proper officer of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, acknowledging the discharge of the credit on behalf of each and all of the Public Accountants named in that Statement, and to the extent therein specified, shall be your warrant and sufficient discharge.

Examined—

Auditor General.

Given under my hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this day of , in the year of our Lord 185 .

[Enclosure 5 in No. 31.]

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council on the 6th September, 1858, with respect to the Audit of Public Accounts.

Minute No. 58/36.—Confirmed, 16th September, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General brings under the consideration of the Council, a memorandum by the Auditor General and Secretary to the Treasury, proposing certain alterations in the mode of carrying on the duties of the Treasury and the Audit Offices, which it is considered will have the effect of lessening the work, and expediting the business of both departments; and also suggesting certain modifications in the regulations now in force for keeping and rendering the Public Accounts of the Colony, whereby delays will be avoided and the public convenience promoted, without any material checks being dispensed with.

2. During the last few years, much has been done to simplify and improve the system of Public Accounts, but every day's experience shews, that it may be still further improved and simplified consistently with security; and as the reduced strength of the staff of both the Treasury and Audit Office, coupled with increased business, renders it absolutely necessary that all superfluous and non-essential details should be dispensed with, the Auditor General and the Secretary to the Treasury were directed to confer upon the subject, and now submit the result of their deliberations.

3. Having carefully considered the various suggestions contained in this memorandum, the Council advise the adoption of the following changes, which differ somewhat from those proposed by the Auditor General and the Secretary to the Treasury.

1st. That a system of Bank Credits be substituted for the present practice of cash advances under numerous separate warrants, and that the same be carried out thus:—

On the first day of a month, the Auditor General will notify to the Manager of the Bank in which the Public Moneys are lodged, the sums authorized to be drawn during the month by the several Public Officers for whom credits are opened in the Bank, and will on the same day furnish a duplicate of this notification to the Colonial Treasurer.

On the first day of the following month, the respective Public Officers will furnish to the Auditor General, with their Bank Pass Books, Statements of the Drafts on the Bank, made by them during the preceding month.

The Auditor General will examine the Statements, and forward them on the same day to the Treasurer, with a Warrant for the signature of the Governor General, authorizing him to issue and pay from Public Moneys in hand, the amount disbursed by Public Accountants in that month; the Warrant, supported by a Certified Abstract of the Statements of Drafts as examined by the Auditor General, and by the acquittance of the Manager or other proper officer of the Bank, to be the Treasurer's full discharge for the issue and payment of the said amount.

2nd. That the certificates required by the 23rd and 24th paragraphs of the regulations of the 28th December, 1849, be not in future held indispensable but that the Auditor General, with the sanction of the Colonial Treasurer, shall have the power to dispense therewith.

3rd. That the stating of amounts and quantities in words as well as in figures, be not insisted on.

4th. That the presence and signatures of witnesses to payments be dispensed with, excepting when the payments are made to persons unable to write.

5th. That the signatures to all bills of particulars of the parties presenting them be not required.

6th. That when money due to one person is paid on his behalf to another, a written authority need not be required, provided the Public Accountants certify that the latter in the ordinary course of business, receives payment as agent for the individual entitled.

7th. That the *Government Gazette* be used to notify appointment and promotion of all officers above the rank of Messengers, Constables, Boatmen, and others of inferior grade, together with the date from which the appointment or promotion is to take effect; and that unless otherwise instructed, such notification be taken by the Auditor General as a sufficient authority for the payment of the salary voted for the office.

8th. That the Auditor General be invested with a general discretion to pass accounts defective in form only, but not in any substantial requirements, so long as he is satisfied that the expenditure has been duly authorized, that it has been necessarily and *bonâ fide* incurred for the Public Service, and that the payment has been actually made to the person entitled to receive it.

9th. That the practice of again testing in the Audit Office, by rigid scrutiny and calculation of each item, the accuracy of computations which have been previously checked by Public Accountants, be not in all cases obligatory; and that the Auditor General be empowered to relax, when he may think proper, the system of continuously calculating in details the accounts both of receipt and expenditure.

4. Hitherto all warrants to the Treasurer have been countersigned by the Colonial Secretary; as, however, the services, for which the warrants are prepared, are for the most part, such as that officer can only be imperfectly acquainted with, his countersignature can afford no guarantee of correctness, whilst it involves him in a responsibility for acts of which he can have little or no cognizance; the Council therefore, are of opinion that the Colonial Secretary should be relieved from this responsibility, and that the certificates of the Auditor General should be the guarantee of the signature of the Governor General.

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Clerk of the Council.

*Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 17 September, 1858.*

Approved—W.D.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 31.]

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 27th April, 1859, with respect to certain Amendments in the regulations for keeping Public Accounts.

Minute, No. 59/17.—Confirmed, 3rd May, 1859.

REVERTING to the proceedings on the 16th September, 1858, with respect to the regulations for keeping and rendering the Public Accounts of the Colony, His Excellency the Governor General lays before the Council, a Minute by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, proposing certain amendments in the mode of carrying out the system of Bank Credits, sanctioned by the Council on the date above mentioned.

2. The amendments now proposed are as follows:—

“Previously to the granting of a Bank Credit to any public Accountant, the Treasurer will obtain a Warrant, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor General, authorizing and directing him to negotiate such credit upon the security of the General Cash Balance at the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank or Banks where the Public Moneys are lodged.

“The Warrant (in form similar to that accompanying) will be forwarded upon a Statement of sums estimated as required to be expended during a fixed period through the several public Accountants, under Votes of Parliament, or out of such other funds as may be placed at their disposal by competent authority.

“This Statement will be signed by the Treasurer and the Auditor General jointly, as a guarantee for the signature to the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General.”

3. The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, in his place, explains to the Council, that the principal object of the foregoing proposals is to render the system of disbursements in connection with public expenditure, more in harmony with the 55th clause of the Constitution Act, than the practice which has heretofore prevailed, whereby disbursements of public moneys, although eventually sanctioned by the warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, have, in point of fact, been actually made in anticipation of such sanction.

4. The Council having deliberated upon the subject, express their concurrence in the views of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and their approval of the mode in which he has proposed to remedy the defect that he has pointed out; they therefore advise that the amendments above set forth be introduced into the existing system of advances to public Accountants.

5. A copy of the form of Warrant is hereto appended.

*Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 4th May, 1859.*

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved—W.D.
5 May, /59.

MEMORANDUM of proposed Amendments in the mode of carrying out the system of Bank Credits, sanctioned by the Minute of the Executive Council, dated the 16th September, 1858.

PREVIOUSLY to the granting of a Bank Credit to any Public Accountant, the Treasurer will obtain a Warrant, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor General, authorizing and directing him to negotiate such credit upon the security of the General Cash Balance, at the credit of the Treasurer, in the Bank or Banks where the public moneys are lodged.

The Warrant (in form similar to that accompanying) will be founded upon a Statement of sums estimated as required to be expended during a fixed period through the several Public Accountants, under Votes of Parliament, or out of such other funds as may be placed at their disposal by competent authority.

The Statement will be signed by the Treasurer and the Auditor General jointly, as a guarantee for the signature to the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General.

WARRANT,

WARRANT, No.

By His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander,
&c., &c., &c.

* * * * *

To

Treasurer.

I hereby authorize and direct you to grant Cash Credits in favour of the several Public Accountants named in the accompanying list, to the extent specified opposite their names respectively, to enable them to defray expenses on the Public Account, chargeable upon the several Votes of Parliament, or upon such other funds as they may have received authority to expend according to established regulations respecting payments from public moneys. Such credits, to an amount not exceeding in all the sum of _____ pounds, to be secured to the Bank in which they may be established upon the General Cash Balances in your hands for the time being.

And for so doing, this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand, at _____, this day of _____

Examined—

Auditor General.

[Enclosure 7 in No. 31.]

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 25th July, 1859, with respect to further Amendments in the mode of keeping Public Accounts.

Minute, No. 59/27.—Confirmed, 25 July, 1859.

With reference to the proceedings on the 27th April last, when the Council recorded their approval of certain amendments in the mode of carrying out the system previously in existence, of Bank Credits in favour of Public Accountants, His Excellency the Governor General lays before the Executive Council a Memorandum of further Amendments, which are considered necessary to the satisfactory working of the system, and which are as follows. viz. :—

1. The notifications of Credits to the Bank and the Public Officers concerned, hitherto made from the Audit Office, to be in future made from the Treasury, after having been certified to be correct by the Auditor General.
2. Requisitions for Special Cash Credits and extensions of Credits previously granted, to be forwarded in future, by the Secretary to the Treasury, under blank cover, through the Auditor General, to the Bank, with a request to the Manager of the Bank that such requisitions may be returned to the Treasury, noted by the Manager as having been acted upon.
3. The Monthly Statement of Cheques drawn upon such Credits by the several Public Officers, to be sent in future to the Treasury, instead of to the Audit Office, as heretofore.
4. The Abstracts of such Statements, hitherto prepared at the Audit Office, to be in future prepared at the Treasury, and forwarded by the Under Secretary, to the Auditor General, for the purpose of being placed in final Warrant.

2. Having carefully considered the proposed amendments, the Council approve of the same, and advise that they be adopted accordingly.

*Executive Council Office,
Sydney, 26 July, 1859.*

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved—W. D.
27 July, /59.

*The Treasury, Sydney,
9 July, 1859.*

MEMORANDUM of proposed further Amendments in the mode of carrying out the system of Bank Credits sanctioned by the Minutes of the Executive Council, dated respectively the 16th September, 1858, and the 3rd of May, 1859 :—

1. The notifications of Credits to the Bank, and the Public Officers concerned, hitherto made from the Audit Office, to be in future made from the Treasury, after having been certified to be correct by the Auditor General.

2. Requisitions for Special Cash Credits, and extensions of Credits previously granted, to be forwarded in future by the Secretary to the Treasury, under blank cover, through the Auditor General, to the Bank, with a request to the Manager of the Bank that such requisitions may be returned to the Treasury, noted by the Manager as having been acted upon.

3.

3. The Monthly Statement of Cheques drawn upon such Credits, by the several Public Officers, to be sent in future to the Treasury, instead of to the Audit Office as heretofore.

4. The Abstracts of such Statements, hitherto prepared at the Audit Office, to be in future prepared at the Treasury, and forwarded by the Under Secretary, to the Auditor General, for the purpose of being placed in final warrant.

SUGGESTIONS by Mr. Lane and Mr. Rennie, as to a more convenient mode of carrying out the present system of Bank Credits, viz. :—

1. The notifications to the Bank, and to the Public Officers concerned, might be made in future by the Secretary to the Treasury, upon the certificate of the Auditor General.

2. Requisitions for special Cash Credits might be forwarded by the Secretary to the Treasury, under blank cover, through the Auditor General, to the Bank, with a request to the Manager that such requisitions may be returned, noted by him as acted upon.

3. The monthly Statements of Cheques (Form Bk. Cr. No. 1.) drawn upon such credits might be sent to the Treasury, instead of to the Audit Office as hitherto.

4. The Abstracts of such Statements might be prepared in the Treasury, and forwarded to the Audit Office, for warrant; and to obviate the necessity for the issue of new circulars of instructions to Public Accountants, the Statements of Cheques now sent on the 1st of each month to the Auditor General, might perhaps be still received by that officer until further arrangements be made.

15

Submitted to the Auditor General, and approved.—17.—W. C. MAYNE, A.G.

Suggested by the Auditor General, that in cases of extensions and other special credits, officers should receive intimation of them from the Treasury, or that they should be informed that no drafts should be made by them until they were made aware of the credit having actually been established in their favour.—17.

Agreed to.—H. L.—21.

No. 32.

OPINION of the Attorney General, on Memo. of Colonial Treasurer, of 22nd August, 1864, and two letters of the Auditor General, of 13th August, 1864.

It appears to me that the Auditor General was in error in disallowing the amounts included in the Warrants specified in his letter to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade of the 13th August instant; and in his letter of the same date to the Under Secretary to the Government. The Warrant of His Excellency the Governor, whensoever signed, covering the expenditure in question, ought to have been regarded by the Auditor as sufficient authority for such expenditure.

The Constitution Act undoubtedly makes Her Majesty's Revenue in this Colony issuable only in pursuance of Warrants under the Hand of the Governor, directed to the Treasurer; but for the purposes of audit, the Warrant, whether signed or dated before or after payment of the sums included in it, is equally binding. In either case there exists what the law requires—that is to say—the personal sanction of the Governor to the expenditure. This was clearly the view taken by the Governor and Executive Council on the 16th September, 1858—when, at the instance of the Auditor General, the Bank Credit System was introduced. By the plan then adopted, the monthly payments were made on the authority of the Auditor General only—the formal sanction of the Governor being given only after the expenditure had actually taken place. A literal compliance with the Act of Parliament would require His Excellency to sign beforehand a Warrant for each payment from the Treasury—a course, except in the case of salaries for Public Officers, in the highest degree inconvenient, if not entirely impracticable. Demands for payment of moneys due by the Government may be made at the Treasury daily, and at all hours of the day while the Office remains open; and it would be impossible, without great delay and annoyance to the public, to put off such payments until His Excellency's Warrant could in each case be obtained. To obviate this inconvenience one of two courses must be adopted—that is to say;—either to make the payments without previous Warrant, at the end of each month—or to obtain at the commencement of each month a Warrant for an estimated sum, to be covered at the end of the month by a formal Warrant sanctioning the actual expenditure.

The latter plan is the one which I think ought to be pursued, although the former is the one which the Auditor General recommended and acted under in 1858. The objection stated by that officer, that the Warrants now adopted are in a new form, and without the certificate of the Auditor General, is of no validity, inasmuch as the new plan completely supersedes that under which the certificate in question was rendered necessary, and the Auditor General is now confined to what the Government conceive to be his legitimate province of auditing the Public Accounts.

The

The duties of the Auditor General are not defined by any Statute, and can therefore be only those which the Government may impose upon him.

The auditing of the Public Accounts is a function entirely distinct from authorizing their payment; and as the Auditor General is now made aware, by a Minute of the Executive Council that his province is to audit the Accounts as kept in the Treasury, and that the Treasurer will prepare and submit to the Governor the Warrants authorizing payments, he must regard himself as sufficiently discharged from the duty and the responsibility of giving the certificates in question.

Forms of Warrant are sent herewith; the one to be issued on the first of each month for an estimated sum, and the other as a final Warrant confirming and ratifying the actual expenditure. The latter Warrant ought to be accompanied by a Schedule of the payments certified by the Colonial Treasurer.

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney General.

30 August, 1864.

[Enclosures in the foregoing Opinion.]

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Warrant No. of 186 .

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To

Treasurer.

I HEREBY authorize and direct you to pay, or cause to be paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the month of , 186 , to the several Officers of Government, and to others who may be entitled to receive the same, sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of pounds; and for so doing, this, supported by the acquittances of the several officers and other persons to whom payments have been made therefrom, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given under my hand, at Government House, New South Wales,
this day of A.D. 186 .

We hereby certify that the Treasurer will require the above sum, to enable him to meet the estimated Charges on the Consolidated Revenue Fund payable during the month of 186 .

Paymaster.
Accountant.

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Warrant No. of 186 .

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To

Treasurer.

WHEREAS by my Warrant No. of 186 , you were authorized and directed to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the month of , to the several Officers of the Government, and to others who might be entitled to receive the same, sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of pounds: And whereas the sums actually paid out of the said Fund, during the said month, amount to pounds shillings and pence, as shewn in the accompanying Statement certified by the Colonial Treasurer: Now, I do hereby finally ratify and approve such payments, and declare the same to have been duly made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, New South Wales,
this day of A.D. 186 .

No. 33.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
6 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a statement shewing the average weekly balances of the Government moneys, from 1st April last to the 5th instant inclusive.

I have also to request that you will in future be pleased to furnish monthly statements of such weekly balances, distinguishing, however, from this date, the balances on the Mint Bullion Account from those on the other Public Accounts.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LANE,
Under Secretary.

No. 34.

SECRETARY, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND
TRADE.

*Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 12 September, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you herewith, a statement showing the daily balance in our books of the Government Account, upon which interest has been calculated; this from the 1st April last to the 5th instant.

Your request as to future returns of a like nature, shall have due attention.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. M. PALMER,
for Secretary.

[Enclosure in No. 34.]

STATEMENT shewing the daily net Balance at Debit or Credit of the Government Account in the Bank of New South Wales, from 1st April to 5th September, 1864, on which interest has been calculated.

DATE,		DR.—BALANCES.	CR.—BALANCES.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March	31	48,326 17 0		
April	1	48,326 17 0		
	2	58,806 19 0		
	3	58,806 19 0		
	4	56,132 6 6		
	5	61,029 18 3		
	6	64,371 8 11		
	7	63,643 1 9		
	8	52,250 2 11		
	9	56,492 10 5		
	10	56,492 10 5		
	11		11,639 7 10	
	12		5,231 10 5	
	13		2,553 19 8	
	14		697 17 7	
	15		2,680 17 7	
	16		6,631 1 11	
	17		6,631 1 11	
	18	2,842 13 8		
	19		69 8 5	
	20		26,866 6 1	
	21		59,531 18 2	
	22		52,937 11 2	
	23		56,788 14 7	
	24		56,738 14 7	
	25		26,777 8 8	
	26		25,792 2 3	
	27		23,457 19 11	
	28		30,314 7 10	
	29		23,058 3 3	
	30		15,331 5 7	
May	1		15,331 5 7	
	2	33,627 18 1		
	3	26,036 12 7		
	4	13,344 9 10		
	5	19,171 17 9		
	6	28,612 1 3		
	7	41,573 18 10		

STATEMENT—Continued.

DATE.		DR.—BALANCES.		CR.—BALANCES.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
May	8	41,573	18 10			
	9	26,402	16 10			
	10	23,535	13 5			
	11	15,052	17 6			
	12	24,396	6 11			
	13	35,317	6 9			
	14	40,917	17 1			
	15	40,917	17 1			
	16	37,449	16 3			
	17	36,657	1 11			
	18	40,677	7 7			
	19	42,126	10 3			
	20	27,689	7 8			
	21	52,136	7 2			
	22	32,136	7 2			
	23	49,195	13 5			
	24	49,195	13 5			
	25	50,454	18 11			
	26	78,392	14 11			
	27	82,686	6 9			
	28	84,766	8 8			
	29	84,766	8 8			
	30	101,920	4 2			
	31	110,013	14 1			
June	1	128,959	15 9			
	2	136,119	0 10			
	3	135,326	17 1			
	4	137,641	2 9			
	5	137,641	2 9			
	6	129,634	3 0			
	7	144,325	2 7			
	8	141,533	6 7			
	9	127,568	18 10			
	10	129,517	12 6			
	11	134,814	18 0			
	12	134,814	18 0			
	13	59,050	16 5			
	14	82,323	14 10			
	15	86,014	10 6			
	16	88,505	4 7			
	17	91,866	14 8			
	18	89,178	17 5			
	19	89,178	17 5			
	20	73,549	15 1			
	21	48,231	1 10			
	22			62,831	18 11	
	23			57,059	10 7	
	24			60,895	13 9	
	25			59,968	7 11	
	26			59,968	7 11	
	27			66,268	18 7	Interest credited 30 June, 1864 ... £125 14 11
	28			74,152	4 0	Do. charged do. ... 802 15 10
	29			75,197	10 3	Exchange do. do. ... 251 7 6
	30			72,971	2 0	
July	1			56,276	8 9	
	2			66,445	9 11	
	3			66,445	9 11	
	4			55,558	2 2	
	5			52,206	14 11	
	6			46,755	10 4	
	7			53,079	15 0	
	8			52,194	16 8	
	9			47,835	17 1	
	10			47,835	17 1	
	11			80,400	9 3	
	12			78,283	17 8	
	13			77,381	19 6	
	14			73,090	11 4	
	15			70,944	2 11	
	16			62,936	16 9	
	17			62,936	16 9	
	18			83,922	19 9	
	19			73,646	4 0	
	20			74,752	8 10	
	21			76,081	10 10	
	22			77,505	19 0	
	23			74,978	17 6	
	24			74,978	17 6	
	25			69,714	10 6	
	26			62,364	8 6	
	27			46,080	11 2	
	28			35,838	3 1	
	29			31,872	1 4	
	30			29,793	17 11	
	31			29,793	17 11	
August	1			42,592	11 2	

THE BUSINESS OF THE TREASURY.

41

STATEMENT—Continued.

DATE.	DR.—BALANCES.			CR.—BALANCES.			REMARKS.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
August 2	27,113	9	10	
3	52,668	16	11	
4	50,437	1	1	
5	51,084	11	1	
6	42,007	0	10	
7	42,007	0	10	
8	42,507	5	5	
9	38,033	3	2	
10	33,796	5	5	
11	25,426	17	9	
12	18,324	2	5	
13	13,737	9	2	
14	13,737	9	2	
15	38,379	5	7	
16	35,113	14	4	
17	31,651	5	5	
18	31,864	18	2	
19	26,426	9	9	
20	22,774	14	0	
21	22,774	14	0	
22	68,476	10	6	
23	69,827	9	10	
24	68,197	17	0	
25	91,925	0	6	
26	91,146	7	11	
27	90,920	9	2	
28	90,920	9	2	
29	104,382	12	5	
30	102,308	3	1	
31	101,987	12	10	
Sept: 1	89,128	13	9	
2	84,218	7	9	
3	71,636	14	8	
4	71,636	14	8	
5	34,706	2	2	

*Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 12th September, 1864.*

No. 35.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
12 September, 1864.*

THE Treasurer reports, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the course he has pursued in relation to certain letters, addressed by the Auditor General, to the Principal Under Secretary and the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, of date 13th August:—the one, alleging the necessity of the Auditor General's counter-signature to the warrants of His Excellency the Governor for payments out of the Consolidated Revenue, &c.;—the other, questioning the sufficiency of the authority, and stating that he considered it to be his duty to disallow the amounts included in warrants for the month of July, which had been signed by His Excellency, but bearing a date not contemporaneous with that of the actual signing.

The Treasurer forwarded these letters to the Honorable the Attorney General, with a memo. shewing what had been the previous practice, upon which that officer advised,—that the Auditor General was in error in questioning the sufficiency of the authority, and in disallowing the warrants before alluded to,—and that his counter-signature to such warrants was no longer necessary.

The Attorney General also advised certain forms of warrant (A. and B.), which are now submitted for approval.

As, however, the opinion was given, and the new forms transmitted to the Treasurer, on the 30th August, he was not in a position, at that late period of the month, to comply with that portion of the recommendation of the Attorney General which necessitated a preliminary and a final warrant for each month's expenditure.

He therefore begs to submit a special warrant (C), to cover the August payments, in substitution of those which would have been prepared under other circumstances.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64/36, 13 Sept., 1864.—Confirmed, 26 Sept., 1864.

AFTER careful consideration of the circumstances of the case herein set forth, the Executive Council concur in the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General, and accordingly advise that the forms of Warrant herewith submitted for payments out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, be approved and adopted.

They further advise that the Special Warrant herewith submitted, to cover payments for the month of August last, be also approved, as herein recommended.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved—J.Y.—14 Oct., /64.

[For A. and B. see Enclosures to the Attorney General's Opinion of 30 August, 1864, page 38.]

C.

PAYABLE OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

WARRANT NO. _____ OF 186 _____

BY His Excellency the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN YOUNG, *Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

To

TREASURER.

I hereby approve of your having paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the Month of _____ 186 _____, to the several Officers of Government, and others who are entitled, under the provisions of Appropriation Acts of Parliament, to receive the same, the sum of _____ pounds, _____ shillings, and _____ pence.

And for so doing; this, supported by the Acquittances of the several Officers and other persons to whom payments have been made therefrom, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 186 _____.

Examined—

Paymaster.

Accountant.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE TREASURY.

(DOCUMENTS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 18 OCTOBER, 1864.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 October, 1864.

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IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE
TREASURY.

No. 1.

UNDER SECRETARY to AUDITOR GENERAL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 June, 1864.*

SIR,

A representation has been made to the Colonial Secretary by the Colonial Treasurer that, in consequence of the new arrangements for conducting certain business at the Treasury, which have already been notified to you, a necessity has arisen for providing additional accommodation in the Treasury Offices, in consequence of the intended transfer thereto of a number of officers from your department. It is proposed to effect this alteration by attaching a room, hitherto in use for the purposes of the Audit Office, to the Treasury, by opening a communication in the partition wall.

2. As it appears that the matter presses, and any further delay might lead to inconvenience, the Colonial Secretary, having conferred with the Colonial Treasurer, desires me to inform you that he has given his sanction to the recommendation of the Colonial Treasurer above mentioned.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 2.

UNDER SECRETARY to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24 June, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., stating that a necessity having arisen for providing additional accommodation in the Treasury Offices, in consequence of the intended transfer thereto of a number of officers from the Department of the Auditor General, the Secretary for Public Works has been moved to instruct the Colonial Architect to take steps for attaching a room hitherto in use for the purposes of the Audit Office to the Department of the Treasury, by opening a communication in the partition wall; and requesting that an intimation to this effect may be conveyed to the Auditor General.

2. The Audit Office being one of the departments subject to the control of the Colonial Secretary, it appears to him that there has been some slight irregularity in the steps which have been taken in this matter. Having, however, since conferred with the Colonial Treasurer, and being informed that further delay might cause considerable inconvenience, the Colonial Secretary concurs that, under the circumstances, the arrangement referred to should be carried out at once, and a communication to that effect has been made to the Auditor General.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD.

No. 3.

Colonial Secretary's Minute on letter from the Treasury of 13th July, 1864, No. 19,
in previous papers.

Auditor General.

W.F.
B.C., 15 July, 1864.

No. 4.

Colonial Secretary's Minute on letter of the Auditor General of 19th July, 1864,
No. 22, in previous papers.

Colonial Treasurer.

W.F.
B.C., 22 July, 1864.

No. 5:

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE TREASURY.

No. 5.

Colonial Secretary's Minute on letter from the Treasury of 1st August, 1864, No. 23, in previous papers.

Auditor General for any explanation he may think proper to make, particularly with reference to the charge against him of having failed to check the payment of interest by the Bank, or to notice the non-payment for two years. The question of sufficiency of Clerks is for this department to determine.

B.C., 3 August, 1864.

W.F.

No. 6.

Colonial Secretary's Minute on letter from the Treasury of 3rd August, 1864, No. 25, in previous correspondence.

Can the suggestions be adopted?

Auditor General.

W.F.

B.C., 4 August, 1864.

No. 7.

AUDITOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY.

(64-4373.)

Audit Office, Sydney,
5 August, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the letter of the 1st instant, from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, referred to me under the Honorable the Principal Secretary's blank cover Minute of the 3rd instant.

2. Addressing myself first to the charge against myself as its head, "that very great neglect has been exhibited by the Audit Office," in the matter of a sum (due from the Bank of New South Wales for interest on a portion of the Public Deposits) having been omitted to be paid by the Bank for the two years, 1862 and 1863, I have to state that, in 1861, when I first moved in the matter, I considered, as I have ever since done, and still do, that it attached to the Treasury, and not to the Audit Office, to obtain from the Bank such information as would enable the amount of interest due on the balances under the arrangement made by the *Treasury* with the Bank to be checked,—the correspondence appended to the Under Secretary's letter shews that on the 13th August, 1861, with a view to the matter being dealt with by the Department to which I considered that it properly belonged, and in the full confidence that it would be so, I drew the attention of the Treasury to it. That I considered the duty to attach to the Treasury, will be obvious from my Minutes of the 12th and 20th of April last; and the Honorable the Treasurer's Minute of the 18th of that month, to which my Minute of the 20th is the reply, led me, at the time, to believe that he himself did not take a view different from mine. My answer to the charge then is, that I considered the duty of action in the matter to attach to the Treasury and not to the Audit Office; that, by letter, on the 13th August, 1861, I drew the attention of the Treasury to it; and that I did not move further in it on receiving the Treasury letter of the 3rd October, 1861 (in answer to mine of the 13th August), because, having done by that letter what I considered lay with this department to do, I did not feel that I was called on to do more, taking it for granted, as I did, that the Treasury, having had its attention drawn to the point, would not fail to take the proper steps. When I received the Honorable the Treasurer's Minute of the 5th May last, regarding it as an expression of an opinion which he was of course fully entitled to entertain and to express, but in which I did not concur, I did not feel it incumbent on me, since not under the Treasurer's control, nor did I think it desirable to rejoin upon the Minute. I did, however, on the 23rd of May, apply by letter to the Bank for the weekly statements referred to in my Minute of the 20th April last, and the result bearing out my view that the communication to the Bank should have been from the Treasury, and not from this office, that I was not authorized to demand from the Bank, or they obliged to furnish me with such statements, has been that my application has remained unnoticed by the Bank.

3. Exception is taken in the letter of the Under Secretary to the word "aggrandize," used by me, it being read as intended to convey the imputation that the Treasurer had sought to aggrandize, that is, as I understand, increase the importance of his office and functions. In no such sense, I explicitly state, did I use the word; in such sense I distinctly disclaim it. I employed it solely in the sense "to augment," "to enlarge," "to strengthen," and this will be obvious by reference to paragraph 5 of my letter of the 19th ultimo, where it will be found that in the sentence in which the point I was mainly urging was most strongly put, I used the word "strengthen" in place, but with no intention of varying the signification of the word "aggrandize," previously employed.

4. To me, however, is, in express words, imputed the improper assumption of a very important part of the duties of the Finance Minister, and the consequent "aggrandizement," (in the sense excepted to) of the Audit Office, at the expense of the Treasury.

Treasury. In answer to this I have to state that I am entirely unaware of having, that I am very confident that I have not, improperly assumed any duties whatever; that the functions I have discharged have all, to my full belief, been devolved on this Department, by Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, consequent on the inquiries and Reports of Boards called into existence by the Executive, or on recommendations submitted to, and adopted by His Excellency the Governor and the Council. Reference to the Reports of the Boards in 1856 and 1857, and to the Minutes of the Executive Council, will satisfy the Honorable the Principal Secretary on this point.

5. So far from my being justly open to even a suspicion of seeking to maintain this office at an unnecessary strength, reference to correspondence in your own office will prove that I have been forward in carrying out reduction to the utmost extent consistent with the discharge of the duties imposed upon it.

6. After a service to the Crown, extending over more than thirty years, every act of which stands in disproof of obstructiveness, or of aught but a faithful and zealous discharge of duty paramount to all personal considerations whatsoever, and with a conscious right to refer to every department of the Public Service here, as to whether my constant course has not been to afford all facilities consistent with my duty, even to an extent, at times, involving additional labour to this office, and increased responsibility on my own part, this in an especial degree to the Treasury itself (of which the Under Secretary has repeatedly and strongly expressed his sense to me),—I can, with undisturbed equanimity, regard an imputation of obstructiveness which I utterly repudiate, and for which there does not exist a shadow of foundation.

7. To no person in the community can the placing of the office I hold, in commission, be more grateful than to me. I have long held the opinion that it should be so placed, and, as is known to many here, I have often and openly expressed that opinion.

8. While engaged upon this, I have received the letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, of the 2nd instant, referred to me by the Honorable the Principal Secretary's Minute of yesterday. Observing that it bears upon points to which two paragraphs towards the conclusion of the former letter have reference, I have not, in this, touched on those paragraphs.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
A. G.

No. 8.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary on the foregoing letter from the Auditor General, dated 5th August, 1864.

As regards the charge against the Auditor General, of having neglected to warn the Government of the deficiency in the interest account against the Bank of New South Wales, I think the Auditor General has shewn clearly that the error had not escaped his knowledge. I cannot, however, acquit him of having—from what appears to have been a mistaken notion of his duties—failed to constantly urge upon the Government the further consideration of this matter, in order to guard the public against possible loss.

13 August, 1864.
B.C.—15.

W.F.

No. 9.

AUDITOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
8 August, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, of the 3rd instant, referred to me by the Honorable the Principal Secretary's B.C. Minute, calling on me to state whether what is proposed in that letter can be adopted.

2. I must premise my answer to the particular reference, by bringing under the notice of the Honorable the Principal Secretary the fact that there is, in the letter of the Under Secretary presented to me for the first time, an entirely new feature, which, had it been earlier known to me, would have prevented my applying for two out of the three clerks I asked for in my letter of the 27th ultimo.

That to which I allude, and which I have now for the first time been apprised of as a part of the arrangements decided on, is that the vouchers, after examination in this office, are to be returned to the Treasury for record, and for reference in case of Parliamentary or other Returns being called for.

This will relieve the Audit Department from the necessity of posting the vouchers in detail, and from the preparation of Returns for Parliament, and for other purposes, and will so far diminish clerical labour, that, were the Department once disencumbered from the accounts, and calls for Returns, of this year, still left to it, the future work of the Account Branch might be kept up by its now existing staff. Until the working of the new arrangements has been tested, I cannot of course speak with certainty upon this

this point, but at present, under the new light afforded me, I do not press my application for the two clerks I had (under the full impression that I was to retain possession of the vouchers, and to continue liable to furnish Parliamentary and other Returns necessitating posting in detail) asked for.

3. As regards, however, the clerk I applied for to fill Mr. Eaton's place in the Revenue Branch, the most careful consideration of the subject (not overlooking a portion of Mr. Ryan's time being now available for assistance to that branch), with, I assure the Honorable the Principal Secretary, a very earnest desire to avoid pressing the application, has failed to shew me that the very important work, and the requirements of the branch, can possibly be met without the appointment of that one clerk.

4. There remains besides this, as regards the main question on which my opinion has been sought (and which I think it desirable to keep, in this communication, clear of other matters in the letter referred to) but the question of space. The room I occupy in this office is that which had been occupied by my five predecessors, and I am not, I confess, aware of any just reason why my health and convenience, and those of my successors, should be less a matter of consideration than theirs. My sight now requires the very strongest light that even this room, the lightest in the building, can afford; but, in the course of a lengthened service it has never been my habit to seek to have either my health or comfort preferred to any real necessity of the Public Service which could not otherwise be fairly met. I leave that matter therefore in the hands of the Honorable the Principal Secretary.

5. I should fail in my duty did I close this letter without placing before the Honorable the Principal Secretary, objections in principle which apply to what has been referred for my report. They are—

- 1st. That it is opposed to every principle of reason and of public expediency, that any Public Accountant shall have any voice as regards the audit of his own accounts—shall in any way whatever interfere with the control, direction, or distribution of the Audit Department. This, which is of general application, in an especial degree, applies to the Treasurer, who is the great Public Accountant here, and whose position of influence in the Government renders it doubly necessary for the public security and confidence that he shall be jealously excluded from such voice or interference.
- 2nd. It is opposed to principle—to the most approved practice, as regards Public Accounts, and to the safety of the Auditor that he shall be deprived of the custody of the vouchers, which are the evidence and justification for his discharges to public accountants.

I have, &c.,
W. C. MAYNE,
A.G.

No. 10.

AUDITOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY.

Audit Office, Sydney,
9 August, 1864.

SIR,

I now proceed to address myself to the matter in the letter of the 3rd instant, from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, which, as mentioned in paragraph 4 of my letter of yesterday, I considered it desirable to keep, in that communication, clear of the main question on which my opinion had been sought by the Honorable the Principal Secretary.

2. I must, in the first place, point out that the additional labour which I mentioned as likely, under the new arrangement (as then before me) to be cast upon this Department, was confined to Returns of Expenditure called for by Parliament, and was not stated by me as an addition to its labour on the whole, consequent on the new arrangements. I draw attention to this, because I observe that the application, in my letter of the 27th ultimo, would appear to have been viewed, and has been commented upon in a sense different from mine.

3. Referring to paragraph 3 of the Under Secretary's letter of the 27th ultimo, I have to state, that the duties of the Revenue Branch have in no degree been affected by the change of system in regard to payments. For the Customs alone, more than eleven years ago, it was considered, and found necessary that a special officer, with an assistant, should be appointed. The same duty, with an enlarged Customs Revenue, cannot possibly be discharged by one clerk, however able, and however capable of bearing the necessary strain upon his physical strength involved in his attempting it. Supposing that the Assistant Examiner of Customs were able to give a part of his time to the other branches of Revenue, there would be only two with such partial assistance for the audit of the whole of the remaining Revenue, which, consisting of receipts under multifarious laws and regulations constantly changing with legislation, require the undistracted attention of really efficient and intelligent clerks.

Mr. Rennie could not possibly, as is presumed, have aided Mr. Livingstone hitherto, because his time and his strenuous exertions have been employed in getting the Abstract of the Accounts for 1863, completed in time for Parliament. Nor can I, in the future, see any possibility of his doing more than he has hitherto done in regard to the Revenue Branch, viz. :—Exercising supervision and revising queries and reports upon Revenue Accounts, for with the duties of Accountant it is even probable that he will have less time than ever.

4. The hours of attendance prescribed by the Government Order of 1858, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when the public offices close at 1 p.m., have been observed by the gentlemen of this department with a regularity—have been occupied in an attention to work, and have produced results in amount, and in value, which will stand comparison with any department in the public service. Seven hours (with an interval of half an hour for needful refreshment within the office) of the close attention to what is the peculiar work of the Audit Department, will, I submit, be generally regarded as quite as much as can, for a continuance, be exacted with real profit and advantage to the service.

While I have always maintained the right of the Government in cases of inevitable necessity, or real emergency, to require extra attendance from the establishment, and while I have, when I saw that the circumstances fairly demanded it, enforced such extra attendance, I have always held that the right is one which should be exercised with very great consideration; and should never be enforced beyond certain limits of continuance. If obliged to be so, it is it appears to me proof that the establishment of an office is below the real requirements of the service, and ought to be increased to the needful extent, rather than that an extreme pressure should be continued on persons who, giving faithful and good service, should not pay the penalty of the constant expansion of duties proceeding from legislation—from commerce—from population.

Experience has satisfied me that protracted attendance if continued for anytime, cannot, as regards the peculiar duties of this department, be relied on as producing commensurate results, since one minute of overstrained and consequently dulled or relaxed attention, may cause an error which may require many hours of after labour to discover and repair.

Of the great inconvenience alleged to have always been felt by the Treasury from the Audit Office Clerks adhering as a general rule to the hours prescribed by the Government Order, I have now heard for the first time. No complaint on the subject has ever been made to me.

It is not the fact that as regards the office as a whole, all work is suspended at the regulated hours. Extra attendance has, both on my requisition and much to their credit, voluntarily been repeatedly given by the gentlemen employed in it, has by some recently been given, and is now by Mr. M'Pherson—Mr. Rennie assisting him—being given. I should fail in justice to an excellent and zealous officer, were I not bear testimony to Mr. Rennie's earnest desire and assiduous efforts to facilitate and expedite the business of this department, taking work home with him, and devoting, as it has been for years his practice to do, even to the detriment of his health, many hours of night work to the service of the office. Were I not to point out that, what is stated in the Under Secretary's letter as his principal employment is a small and but a very secondary part of the duties he discharges.

5. I have never heard, and I do not conceive, that delay or inconvenience to the service, in any matter of importance, has arisen from what has been excepted to—the practice of not taking up, for the action of the day, new work after 3 o'clock P.M. limited, as I have full confidence that this has been, to work not of an urgent character. Work of importance, and pressing in its nature, I distinctly state, constantly has been taken in hand, even up to 4 o'clock.

6. As regards the delay in publishing the Annual Abstract for 1863, I have to remark that it would have been ready long ago but from a desire to make it as complete as possible, advantage having been taken of the Parliamentary recess to clear up as many accounts as could be got adjusted by public officers, and to include the results in that Abstract. Besides this, there was another important object to serve, viz., the disposal of questions affecting the balances of old appropriations, that such as were shewn in the Treasurer's Ways and Means, part 1, 1863, might be satisfactorily got rid of.

The Accountant's illness and consequent leave, the occupation for more than a week at the end of June of the Account Clerks in preparing the Statement of Balances for the Treasury, and the subsequent removal of two of the most efficient Clerks, one of them at least the most required for the duty, have, combined, further delayed the completion of the statement, of which, however, a considerable portion has already been printed, and another portion is in type but not yet checked; the remainder being almost ready for the Printer.

The only ground that on enquiry I can find for the allegation that no information respecting the Abstracts of the Public Accounts will be afforded from this Office is, that to a verbal request made to Mr. Rennie a few days ago for the cost of the Mint, 1863, and the cost of the Escort, 1863, by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, he made answer that the information could be more accurately and more expeditiously got from the Department concerned with that expenditure, besides that our account was not made up, and he could not say when it would be. A subsequent request made next day for leave to get it as shewn by the Books was immediately complied with, as intimated to Mr. Layton, who came with the Message. Mr. Rennie informs me that no application has been made to him for any information respecting the printed Statements.

7. Mr. Rennie distinctly and positively assures me that the assertion that he has expressed his determination to post in the Books of the Audit Office every voucher of expenditure in even greater detail than will have already been done in the Treasury, is one not warranted by anything that he has ever said.

Till informed (as referred to in my letter of yesterday) that the vouchers were to be returned to the Treasury, and that Parliamentary Returns called for would be prepared there, I could not myself see how posting in detail in this Office could be dispensed with, and in this view, Mr. Rennie, I am aware, agreed with me.

Were

Were I not to avail myself of Mr. Rennie's skill as an accountant, and experience as an officer of this Department, I should, I consider, greatly fail in my duty. I do constantly consult with Mr. Rennie; but while with even a pre-disposition towards concurrence with views which I have the utmost confidence will always rest on conscientious convictions and zeal for the service, I listen to Mr. Rennie's propositions and opinions, patiently consider and discuss them, no one is better aware than Mr. Rennie himself, that I have often dissented from them—that I do not, unless convinced, yield my own judgment to his, or to any other person's whatever. Over-facility of character is not a quality that has hitherto been ascribed to me.

8. That the Railway Department may urge the transfer to it of Mr. Hall from this, I can readily believe. Doubtless it would prove a convenience to the former, but beyond all question such transfer would be a serious detriment to this Department, and if the Examining Branch be further weakened (a step which I must most earnestly deprecate) by withdrawing Mr. Hall, who is by far the most experienced—in fact, the only fully experienced examiner left me—the only officer of the branch competent to its direction, I cannot be responsible for the due examination of the accounts of expenditure.

On a former occasion, when Captain Martindale was Commissioner for Railways, a similar proposition was urged; but for the reasons submitted against it, was, after full consideration negatived by the Government. The reasons I urged will be found in my Memorandum of the 9th of October, 1858 (copy herewith), and remain undiminished in strength and force.

9. Nothing can be more distasteful to me than to have to write about myself; the task, however, is forced upon me.

The Under Secretary speaks of the Auditor General's limited knowledge of accounts obliging him to depend for the most part upon the officers under him. On this I shall merely observe, that I am not an accountant or a book-keeper, and that I have never considered it necessary that an Auditor General shall be either. As regards my capacity for the office, it contents me to say that I was, without any application or solicitation whatever on my part, appointed to it, with very general approval; that I have held it for almost eight years; have discharged its duties to the satisfaction of successive administrations; and have so discharged them as to secure, I believe, largely the confidence of Parliament and of the public.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,
A.G.

[Enclosure in No. 10.]

No. 58/3,135 (Lands and Public Works.)

MEMORANDUM by the Auditor General on a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Railways, dated 29 September, 1858, respecting Audit of the Railway Accounts.

In pursuance of the B.C. minute referring for any suggestions on them, I may have to offer, the propositions of the Commissioner of Railways, contained in his communication of the 29th ultimo (now returned), I have to submit the following suggestions and observations.

2. Having regard to the voluminous character of the Railway Department Cash Account, and the amount of clerical labour which copying these would involve, I concur with the proposition of the Commissioner, that the original Cash Books, instead of Cash Accounts copied from them, shall be transmitted monthly to the Audit Office for examination with the original vouchers. It being a condition of the arrangement that Cash Books for alternate months shall be kept, in order to admit of the Cash Book under examination at the Audit Office being always retained there, from the first to the last day of the month following the last entries in it; and that it shall be competent to the Audit Office Examiner to attach to the entries in the Cash Book, in such manner as not to deface, obliterate, or interfere with the entries, the ticks, marks, figures, and initials which the Auditor General may direct, to secure the identity of the entries examined, with those retained on record in the Cash Book, and that such ticks, marks, figures, and initials shall, in no case, be in any way whatever interfered with, but shall remain exactly as attached or entered by the Officer of the Audit Department.

3. To the Commissioner's second proposition, that the examination of the Railway Accounts, instead of being conducted in the Audit Office, shall be carried out in the Railway Office, the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works has, I see, recorded his objection. To that objection I desire to add mine, and to state the grounds on which I must strongly and distinctly dissent from the arrangement proposed.

The Examiner so placed would, by insensible degrees, but inevitably, become the officer of the Railway Department, instead of being, as to maintain an efficient check it is indispensable that he shall be essentially the officer of the Audit Department. Laxity too, would arise as regards explanations on accounts, which, to carry out responsibility and to be satisfactory, should be on record, and not merely verbal.

In proof that, in the view I take, I do not hold an opinion peculiar, unsupported by authority, or not justified by experience, I quote the words of Mr. Romilly, Commissioner of Audit in England, and Chairman of the Board, when examined before the Select Committee (of the House of Commons) on public moneys, and referring to the Audit of the Treasury Accounts.

“ If,

“ If, however, the Auditors are to be in any degree an efficient check upon the Treasury, it is essential that the accounts to be checked should be sent to their office, and that the examination should be carried on under their own roof.” “ There is always a risk in checking the accounts of any department by officers placed in that department—that these officers will become part and parcel of that department—be more influenced by the views and feelings of that department than by those of the office to which they belong—and that instead so much of checking they will often be advising and carrying on the work of the department in which they are placed.”

4. Instead of the quarterly abstract proposed by the Commissioner, shewing the distribution of the expenditure under the several heads of Parliamentary appropriation and the gross receipts of the Railway, it is indispensable that a *monthly* abstract shewing these shall be furnished to the Auditor General, to enable the arrangements recently decided on by the Executive for the conduct of the business of the Treasury and the Audit Office, to be carried out.

5. The suggestion thrown out (under the supposition of there being books kept at each station) that the Audit Office Examiner of Railway Accounts should visit the Stations and inspect the books, appears, from the Commissioner's explanation, to be inapplicable for any good purpose to the actual state of things.

6. I entirely concur with the Commissioners as to the desirability of the audit of Railway accounts by this department being commenced from the 1st January, 1859; but to enable it legally to be deferred till then, it may, perhaps, be necessary to make the new Railway Act take effect only from that day.

B.O.—9th October, 1858.

W. C. MAYNE,
A.G.

No. 11.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary on the Auditor General's letters of the 8th and 9th August, 1864.

So far as I can judge from a careful perusal of the correspondence before me, I think it better that Mr. Eagar's suggestions should be adopted. I do not at present see enough to justify any authority for the employment of additional Clerks.

B.C.—15

W.F.
August 13, 1864.

See *Minute upon GA/4373, in relation to another matter.*
August 13, 1864.—W.F.

1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER, 1863.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF,
&c., &c., &c.

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency this their Tenth Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and has been visited by 35,155 persons.

3. The system of exchanging specimens of natural history with the principal Foreign Museums is still fostered by the Trustees, who have received several valuable collections during the past year, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

4. Numerous donations have been received during the year, a list of which, with the names of the donors, is appended. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

5. In Appendix No. 4 will be found a list of the various objects sent in exchange, together with the names of the persons or institutions to which they have been transmitted.

6. Several valuable works, purchased out of the Endowment Fund, have been added to the Museum Library, a list of which is appended. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

7. Two experienced taxidermists have been occupied during the year in preparing and mounting the following specimens :—

14 skeletons of mammals and birds,
111 mammals,
268 birds,
35 reptiles and fishes,

and in cleaning and preserving from decay the collections already displayed for public inspection.

8. The Trustees have to record the retirement of the Honorable John Hay from the Board, and the election of the Honorable A. W. Scott, M.A., to fill the vacancy.

9. A catalogue of the specimens in the Museum is in course of preparation, and the first part, comprising the mammalia, is now in the press, and will shortly be sold to the public at a price just covering the cost of publication.

10. The Trustees have been under the necessity of economizing the available space in the Museum as much as possible; and by erecting a series of additional cabinets, they have been enabled to display the whole of the geological and mineralogical collections received from Paris last year.

11. The Trustees, in expectation of the new building being finished during the course of this year, have ordered from England a number of skeletons of the larger mammalia. These may be daily expected; but unless some portion of the new building is specially and without delay fitted up for them, they will of necessity be deposited in a damp and dark cellar, with other specimens which have already suffered from the same treatment.

12. The Trustees accordingly, while they readily and gratefully acknowledge the highly liberal provision which the Legislature has already made for the edifice and the successful maintenance of the Museum, feel it their duty earnestly to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Government, the great need that exists for the speedy extension of the space at their disposal. And in view of the length of time which must necessarily elapse before the completion of the whole building to a stage in which it might be generally occupied by the national collection, they would respectfully suggest that the northern wing might at once, and at a comparatively small expense, be partitioned off from the remainder, and rendered available for the exhibition of those collections which they are now unable to display to any good purpose, and which are, to a great extent, liable to rapid deterioration from the condition of the rooms in which they are stored.

13. Appendix No. 1 contains an abstract of the receipts and payments of the Trustees on behalf of the Museum, for the year ending 31 December, 1863.

14. Appendix No. 2 contains a list of the specimens received in exchange from other Museums.

15. Appendix No. 3 contains a list of the various donations during the year, with the names of the donors.

16. Appendix No. 4 contains a list of the specimens sent in exchange to various persons and institutions.

17. Appendix No. 5 contains a list of the books purchased for the Museum library.

18. The Trustees have the honor to submit this their Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and in testimony thereof, have caused their corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

By order of the Trustees, (l.s.) E. DEAS THOMSON,
GERARD KREFFT, Chairman.
Acting Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the Year 1863.

1862.		£	s.	d.	1863.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	To Balance	203	4	2		By Salaries during the year..	773	4	0
" 13	" Cash from Colonial Treasury	250	0	0		" Requisites for Taxidermist's department	47	0	8
Mar. 3	" Do. do.	100	0	0		" Purchase of specimens	193	15	0
April 7	" Do. do.	250	0	0		" Contingent expenses, carriage, freight, &c.	74	1	7
July 7	" Do. do.	250	0	0		" Ironmongery	21	15	6
Aug. 11	" Do. do.	100	0	0		" Stationery and printing	18	0	2
Oct. 7	" Do. do.	250	0	0		" Books and periodicals	25	9	6
						" Keeping grounds in order..	25	0	0
						" Construction of cabinets ..	57	10	6
						" Wood and coal.....	11	6	0
						" Binding books.....	24	0	0
						" Clock and barometer	7	0	0
						" Balance.....	125	1	3
1864.		1,403	4	2					
Jan. 1	To Balance	£	125	1	3		1,408	4	2

GERARD KREFFT,
Acting Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 3.

DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DURING THE YEAR 1863

MAMMALIA.	PRESENTED BY
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. W. Oatley.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. Wentzel.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. B. P. Rodd.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. F. A. Broughton.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. George M. Pitt, junior
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
A Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	Mr. Arch. Boyd.
A Ring-tailed Macaoco (<i>Lemur catta</i>)	} From the Botanical Gardens.
Three Kangarons (<i>Macropus major</i>)	
A Bat (<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>)	
A Dasyurus (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>)	Miss H. Scott.
A Dasyurus (<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>)	Mr. Chs. Arthur.
A Peragalea (<i>Peragalea lagotis</i>)	Mr. G. Frost.
A Opossum (<i>Phalangista vulpina</i>)	Mr. G. F. Angas.
A Black Wallaby (<i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i>)	} Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
A Pigmy Phalanger (<i>Aerobata pygmaea</i>)	
Specimens of the Chocolate Bat (<i>Scotophilus morio</i>)	Mr. L. H. Sibthorpe.
A Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	Mr. John Barnett.
A Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	Mr. Thomas Patterson.
A Black Wallaby (<i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i>)	Mr. T. S. Mort.
A Pigmy Phalanger (<i>Aerobata pygmaea</i>)	Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
Skull of a Porpoise (<i>Delphinus cymodoce</i>)	Mr. John Evelyn Liardet.
Skull of a Porpoise (<i>Delphinus</i>)	Rev. G. E. Turner, B.O.L.
Skull of a Wallaroo (<i>Osphranter parryii</i>)	Mr. R. J. Hall.
Three Rats (<i>Mus sordidus</i>)	Mr. James F. Wilcox.
A Water Rat (<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i>)	Mr. Maync.
A Water Rat (<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i>)	Mr. B. P. Rodd.
A Water Rat (<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i>)	Mr. James Barlow.
AVES.	
An Emu (<i>Dromaius nova hollandia</i>)	} From the Botanical Gardens.
A Crane (<i>Grus australasianus</i>)	
A Silver Pheasant	
A South Sea Island Pigeon	} Mr. G. F. Angas.
A Gracle (<i>Gracula religiosa</i>)	
A Heron (<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>)	Mr. Wentzel.
A Roller (<i>Eurystomus australis</i>)	Captain Hayes.
An Apteryx (<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>)	Mr. O. West.
A Hawk (<i>Astur approximans</i>)	Mr. G. H. Morris.
A Fishing Eagle (<i>Ichthyactus leucogaster</i>)	Commander W. L. Staniforth,
A collection of Bird Skins	R.N.
A Cockatoo (<i>Cacatua galerita</i>)	Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A.
A Curlew	} Mr. B. P. Rodd.
A Podargus (<i>Podargus humeralis</i>)	
A Shrike Tit (<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>)	
An Owl (<i>Athene boobook</i>)	Dr. Cox.
A Spoonbill (<i>Platalea regia</i>)	Mr. Joseph James.
Nests and Eggs of five species of Birds	Mr. F. H. Broughton.
A Hawk (<i>Astur approximans</i>)	Mr. Arch. Boyd.
A Gannet (<i>Sula australis</i>)	Mr. Sidney Blaxland.
A Cuckoo (<i>Chrysococcyz lucidus</i>)	Captain Hixon, R.N.
An Albatross (<i>Diomedea exulans</i>)	Mr. John Seymour.
A Podargus (<i>Podargus humeralis</i>)	Mr. Ed. S. Hill.
A Fishing Eagle (<i>Ichthyactus leucogaster</i>)	Mr. W. J. Fitzhardinge.
A Menura (<i>Menura superba</i>)	Acclimatisation Society.
A Menura (<i>Menura superba</i>)	Mr. Fk. Seymour.
Two Diamond Birds (<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>)	Mr. John Seymour.
Two Diamond Birds (<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>)	Botanical Gardens.
A Procellaria (<i>Procellaria gigantea</i>)	Mr. E. P. Ramsay.
A Kingfisher (<i>Halcyon vagans</i>)	Mr. J. U. C. Colyer.
A Tern (<i>Thalasseus pelecanooides</i>)	Miss Newman.
A Dove (<i>Geopelia tranquilla</i>)	Mr. F. Seymour.
A Silver-eyed Zosterops (<i>Zosterops dorsalis</i>)	} Mr. Arch. Boyd.
A Tern (<i>Thalasseus pelecanooides</i>)	
A Gannet (<i>Sula australis</i>)	Mr. John Parry.
A Blood-bird (<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>)	Mr. F. Seymour.
An Acanthiza (<i>Acanthiza nana</i>)	Mr. James Budd.
A Pelican (<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>)	Mrs. Dunn.
A Duck (<i>Anas spec. ?</i>)	Mr. John Seymour.
A Kingfisher (<i>Halcyon sanctus</i>)	Mr. William Farland.
Nest and Eggs of a species of Ptilotis	Mr. F. Gordon.
A Satin Bower Bird (<i>Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus</i>)	Mr. James F. Wilcox.
A Tern (<i>Gelochelidon macrotarsus</i>)	Miss Fanny Boyd.
A Finch	
REPTILIA.	
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	} Mr. A. Butt.
Two Death Adders (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	
A Giant Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. George Sirkett.
A Grammatophora (<i>Grammatophora barbata</i>)	Mr. Th. Gibson.
A Trachydosaurus (<i>Trachydosaurus rugosus</i>)	Mr. G. F. Angas.
A Tortoise (<i>Emys longicollis</i>)	Mr. Adams.
A Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus variegatus</i>)	Miss Caroline F. Parsons.
Two Black Snakes (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. Dalton.
A Rock Snake (<i>Petrodymon cucullatus</i>)	The Hon. A. W. Scott, M.A.,
	M.L.C.

REPTILIA—continued.	PRESENTED BY
A Lialis (<i>Lialis burtoni</i>)	Mr. D. Day, junr.
A Collection of Reptiles from Ash Island (<i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> , <i>Pelodyras caruleus</i> , <i>Hyla aurea</i> , <i>Hyla peronii</i> , <i>Hinulia elegans</i>)	Mrs. Edw. Forde.
A Tree Snake (<i>Dendrophis punctulata</i>) and a Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. Edw. S. Hill.
A Gigantic Frog (<i>Cystignathus ocellatus</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A Rock Snake (<i>Petrodymon cucullatus</i>) and a Night Lizard (<i>Phyllurus inermis</i>)	Captain Maides.
A Tortoise (<i>Emys longicollis</i>)	Mr. H. R. Hurford.
A Night Lizard (<i>Phyllurus inermis</i>)	Mrs. John Hay.
A Lizard (<i>Omolepida casuarina</i>)	Mr. Joseph Hokin.
A Litoria (<i>Litoria nasuta</i>)	Mr. Arch. Boyd.
A Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>)	Mr. Alf. M'Intosh.
A Lizard (<i>Omolepida casuarina</i>)	Mr. W. S. Macleay, M.A.
A Snake (<i>Diemenia superciliosa</i>)	Mr. John Thompson.
A Tree Frog (<i>Hyla krefftii</i>)	Mr. W. Houston, junr.
A Pygopus (<i>Pygopus lepidopus</i>)	Mr. W. Houston, junr.
A Ringed Vermicella (<i>Vermicella annulata</i>)	Mr. Wm. Taylor.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Thomas James.
Two Lizards (<i>Hinulia reevesii</i>)	Mr. B. P. Rodd.
The cast-off Skin of a Black Snake	
A Brown-banded Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>)	Master Henry Foster.
A Tortoise (<i>Emys longicollis</i>)	
A Lizard (<i>Grammatophora barbata</i>)	Mr. D. A. Thomas.
A Lizard (<i>Hinulia tenuis</i>)	Mr. Arthur Zouch.
A Sea Snake (<i>Platurus laticaudatus</i>)	Mrs. Candiottis.
A Typhlops (<i>Typhlops preissi</i>)	Mr. C. Martin.
A Collection of Reptiles from Ash Island (<i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> , <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> , <i>Pelodyras caruleus</i> , <i>Hyla peronii</i> , <i>Hyla aurea</i> , <i>Hyla verreauxii</i> , <i>Uperoleia marmorata</i> , <i>Lamnodynastes affinis</i> and <i>Lamnodynastes krefftii</i>)	The Hon. A. W. Scott, M.A., M.L.C.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. John Hearne.
A Lizard (<i>Omolepida casuarina</i>)	Mr. Foster.
A Lizard (<i>Omolepida casuarina</i>)	Mr. Will. Gannon.
A Snake (<i>Diemenia reticulata</i>)	Mr. Pat. Miller.
A Lizard (<i>Grammatophora muricata</i>)	Mr. John Vaughan Jenkins.
A Lizard (<i>Grammatophora barbata</i>)	Mr. Grear.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. P. Sirkitt.
A Lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus varius</i>)	Mr. Bedwell.
Two Snakes (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> and <i>Diemenia reticulata</i>)	Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie.
A Lizard (<i>Grammatophora barbata</i>)	Mr. W. Holly.
A Frog (<i>Hyla peronii</i>)	Mr. John Vaughan Jenkins.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. George Clifford.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Peter Murray.
A Red-capped Snake (<i>Brachysoma diadema</i>)	Mr. F. Seymour.
A Lizard (<i>Grammatophora barbata</i>)	Mr. James Neil.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
A Brown-banded Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>)	Mr. John Heyley.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Dr. Sachs.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. Alb. Vassal Cooper.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. Cohen Cryen.
A Black Snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>)	Mr. Ed. Thomas.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. Masters.
A Cyclodus (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. Denis Hurley.
A Brown-banded Snake (<i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i>)	Mr. W. S. Macleay, M.A.
Reptiles from Queensland:— <i>Diemenia reticulata</i> , <i>Hinulia elegans</i> , <i>Pelodyras caruleus</i> , <i>Litoria spec.</i> , <i>Hyla peronii</i> , <i>Hyla phyllochroa</i> , <i>Morelia variegata</i>	Mr. John Brazier.
A Diamond Snake (<i>Morelia spilotes</i>)	Mr. Rich. Hill.
A Lialis (<i>Lialis punctulata</i>)	Mr. Robert H. Cooper.
A Collection of Frogs from Mulgoa (<i>Hyla ewingii</i> , <i>Hyla aurea</i> , <i>Hyla peronii</i> , <i>Litoria marmorata</i> , and <i>Pseudophryne bibroni</i>)	Dr. James C. Cox.
Frogs from Richmond (<i>Litoria nasuta</i> , <i>Hyla verreauxii</i> , <i>Hyla aurea</i> , <i>Lamnodynastes tasmanicus</i> , <i>Pelodyras caruleus</i>)	Mr. Robert M. Pitt.
A Brown Snake (<i>Diemenia superciliosa</i>)	Mr. Hugh M. Rowland.
A Death Adder (<i>Acanthophis antarctica</i>)	Mr. Daniel Hoins.
A Sleeping Lizard (<i>Cyclodus gigas</i>)	Mr. J. E. Bagster.

PISCES.

A Fish (<i>Julis</i>)	Mr. Henry James.
A young Cod Perch (<i>Oligorus macquariensis</i>)	Mr. Mandelson.
A Cat-fish (<i>Plotosus megastomus</i>)	Mr. Gorman.
Two species of Fishes (<i>Eleotris australis</i> and <i>Galaxias scriba</i>)	Honorable A. W. Scott, M.A., M.L.C.
Two Fishes (<i>Centropogon australis</i>)	Mr. J. Fitzhardinge.
Fishes from Mulgoa Creek (<i>Megalops setipinnis</i> , <i>Galaxias scriba</i> , <i>Eleotris australis</i> , <i>Eleotris coxii</i> , <i>Eleotris grandiceps</i> , <i>Therapon pittii</i>)	Dr. James C. Cox.
Fishes from the Upper Hawkesbury (<i>Mugil dobula</i> , <i>Mugil compressus</i> , <i>Centropogon robustus</i> , <i>Eleotris australis</i> , <i>Eleotris grandiceps</i> , <i>Eleotris coxii</i> , <i>Anguilla australis</i> , <i>Megalops setipinnis</i> , <i>Galaxias scriba</i> , and <i>Platycephalus tasmanicus</i>)	Mr. George M. Pitt, junr.
A Fish (<i>Saurus</i>)	Mr. George Thomson.
A Fish (<i>Platax</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
An Eel (<i>Muraena</i>)	Mr. A. Marks.
A Shark (<i>Carcharias</i>)	Mr. James Rice.
Three Cod Perch (<i>Oligorus macquariensis</i>)	Mr. Alfred Roberts.
A Hammer-headed Shark (<i>Zygæna</i>)	Mr. C. Fitzhardinge.
A Sun-fish (<i>Zeus</i>)	Mr. George Wright.
A Hammer-headed Shark (<i>Zygæna</i>)	Mr. G. H. Fitzhardinge.
Two species of Fishes (<i>Blepharus fasciatus</i> and a <i>Platax</i>)	Mr. John Walter Smart.
Two Fishes of the genus <i>Tetraodon</i>	Dr. Sherwin.
Three Fishes of the genus <i>Ostracion</i>	Mr. J. Crook.
A Collection of Port Jackson Fishes	Mr. Edward S. Hill.

PISCES—continued.	PRESENTED BY
A Flying Fish	Mrs. Candiottis.
A Fish (<i>Diodon</i>)	Mr. John Barlow.
Two Gourami (<i>Ospchronemus olfax</i>)	Acclimatisation Society.
A Fish (<i>Hippocampus</i>)	Mr. Mitchell.
An Eel (<i>Muraena</i>)	Mr. J. Fitzhardinge.
A Fish (<i>Chironectes</i>)	Mr. W. H. Aldis.
Two species of Fishes (<i>Eleotris australis</i> , <i>Eleotris compressus</i>)	Botanical Gardens.
A Shark (<i>Squatina vulgaris</i>)	Mr. James Macarthy.
A Fish (<i>Pataecus fronto</i>)	Dr. James C. Cox.
Fishes from the Hunter River (<i>Galaxias scriba</i>)	{ Honorable A. W. Scott, M.A., M.L.C.
Fishes from Lagoon near Richmond (<i>Anguilla australis</i> , <i>Eleotris grandiceps</i> , <i>Eleotris australis</i> , <i>Eleotris coxi</i> , <i>Centropogon robustus</i>)	Mr. Robert M. Pitt, junr.
Two Cod Perch from the Clarence River	Mr. James F. Wilcox.
MOLLUSCA.	
A collection of Shells from the South Sea Islands	Dr. James C. Cox.
A Shell (<i>Bulla</i>)	Mr. J. Fitzhardinge.
Six Shells of the Genus <i>Helix</i>	Dr. James C. Cox.
A large Shell (<i>Triton australis</i>)	Mr. E. Haviland.
INSECTA.	
Two Hercules Beetles (<i>Scarites hercules</i>)	Mr. Hugh Paterson.
A collection of Australian Coleoptera and Lepidoptera	{ The Hon. A. W. Scott, M.A., M.L.C.
A collection of Australian Lepidoptera	Mr. Masters.
CRUSTACEA.	
A Hermit Crab (<i>Pagurus</i>) and a <i>Neptunus pelagicus</i>	Mr. William Macleay, M.L.A.
ECHINODERMATA.	
A Star Fish (<i>Asteria</i>)	Mr. William Child.
ENTOZOA.	
A Tape Worm from a human subject	Dr. Milford.
POLYPI.	
A collection of Corals	Mr. W. J. Williams.
BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.	
Specimens of <i>Sphaeria robertsii</i>	Mr. John Miller.
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.	
Fossil Teeth and Bones of <i>Diprotodon australis</i> and <i>Macropus atlas</i>	Mr. Daniel Egan, M.L.A.
A collection of various Ores and Minerals	{ The International Exhibition Commissioners.
Iron Ore from Pennsylvania and from the Fitzroy Mines	Mr. J. R. Burr.
A collection of Fossils from Shoalhaven and Jervis Bay	Mr. George Thornton.
Fossils from Illalong	Mr. Ed. Schofield.
A collection of Copper Ores	Mr. R. A. A. Morehead.
A specimen of Calcareous Spar	Mr. D. A. Thomas.
BOOKS, &c.	
A Description of twenty new species of Australian Coleoptera, by William Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.	Mr. William Macleay, M.L.A.
The Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales. Part I.	{ The Council of the Entomological Society.
A Series of Maps and Plans, and various Catalogues of the International Exhibition for 1862	{ The International Exhibition Commissioners.
Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australia. 3 vols.	Dr. Ferd. Müller, F.R.S.
Plants indigenous to the Colony of Victoria. 1 vol.	Dr. Bedford.
The Transactions of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land	Mr. B. P. Rodd.
Four Nos. of the <i>Sydney Gazette</i> , A.D. 1823 and 1824	
COINS, &c.	
An ancient Roman Coin	Mr. Levy Grisdale.
A Collection of Modern Coins from Russia	{ The International Exhibition Commissioners.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
A Collection of Wool, Cloth, Flax, Hemp, and Cotton, from various countries	{ The International Exhibition Commissioners.

GERARD KREFFT,
Acting Curator and Secretary.

Australian Museum,
Sydney, 5 May, 1864.

APPENDIX No. 4.

LIST OF SPECIMENS SENT IN EXCHANGE TO VARIOUS PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras.

300 specimens of Australian Timber.

To the Government Central Museum at Madras.

MAMMALS.			
Pteropus poliocephalus	1	Acanthogenys rufogularis	1
		Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	1
BIRDS.		Aprosmictus scapulatus	1
Falco frontatus	1	Trichoglossus swainsonii	1
Accipiter torquatus	1	Platyercus baueri	1
Lepidogenys subcristatus	1	Calyptorhynchus leachi	2
Strix personata	1	Eurostopodus albogularis	1
Athene maculata	1	Xanthomyza phrygia	1
Podargus humeralis	1	Botaurus melanotus	1
Scythrops novæ hollandiæ	1	Anseranas melanoleuca	2
Oreocia gutturalis	1	Dicrurus bractiatus	1
Campephaga leucomela	1	Ardcola pusilla	1
Specotheres	1	Dendrocygna arcuata	2
Menura alberti	1	Nyroca australis	1
Sericornis	1	Fulica australis	1
Monarcha trivirgata	1	Phalacrocorax leucogaster	1
Meliphaga sericea	1		
Gymnorhina tibicen	2	FISHES.	
		Twenty species of Port Jackson Fishes .. 40	

To Mr. O. L. Salmin at Hamburg.

MAMMALS.			
Pteropus poliocephalus	1	Trichoglossus pusillus	1
Macropus major	2	Macropygia phasianella	2
Phascogalea cinereus	2	Chalcophaps chrysolora	1
Phalangista cookii	2	Geophaps scripta	1
Belideus flaviventer	1	Platyercus pennantii	1
Hydromys leucogaster	1	Dromaius novæ hollandiæ	1
Mus longipilis	1	Dromaius novæ hollandiæ (skeleton)	1
		Hæmatopus novæ zealandiæ	1
BIRDS.		Hiaticula nigrifrons	2
Haliastur sphenurus	1	Himantopus leucocephalus	2
Astur approximans	1	Parra gallinacea	1
Astur novæ hollandiæ	1	Podiceps gularis	1
Accipiter torquatus	1	Xema jamesonii	2
Athene boobook	2	Ardea novæ hollandiæ	1
Athene maculata	1	Ardetta stagnatilis	2
Podargus humeralis	3	Phalacrocorax leucogaster	1
Merops ornatus	1	Artamus	1
Scythrops novæ hollandiæ	1	Estrilda beechenovii	2
Centropus phasianus	1	Estrilda modesta	2
Eudynamis flindersii	3	Donacola castaneothorax	1
Dacelo gigantea	2	Pardalotus punctatus	1
Cracticus destructor	1	Scisura volitans	1
Campephaga	1	Glyciphila fasciata	1
Graculus	1	Petroica multicolor	1
Pitta strepitans	1	Petroica phœnicea	1
Oriolus viridis	1	Erythrodryas rhodinogaster	1
Oreocincla novæ hollandiæ	1	Cincloramphus	3
Psophodes crepitans	2	Limosa uropygialis	1
Orthonyx spicicaudus	1	Turnix varia	1
Malurus cyaneus	2	Sarcophorus pectoralis	1
Malurus melanocephalus	2	Oedienemus gallarius	1
Stipiturus malachurus	1	Charadrius xanthocheilus	1
Dasyornis australis	1	Anous stolidus	1
Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus	2	Gallinula tenebrosa	1
Ptilonorhynchus smithii	1	Daption capensis	1
Sericulus chrysocephalus	1	Menura superba	1
Meliphaga novæ hollandiæ	2		
Meliphaga sericea	2	REPTILES AND FISHES.	
Meliphaga australasiana	1	Hydrosaurus varius	1
Glyciphila fulvifrons	1	Hinulia whitei	2
Ptilotis auricomis	1	Hinulia gerardii	1
Ptilotis chrysops	1	Omolepida casuarina	1
Xanthomyza phrygia	1	Pygopus lepidopodus	1
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus	1	Grammatophora cristata	4
Entomyza cyanotus	1	Grammatophora muricata	1
Calyptorhynchus banksii	1	Morcia spilotes	5
Calyptorhynchus leachii	1	Acanthopis antarctica	1
Aprosmictus scapulatus	1	Dendrophis punctulata	1
Platyercus baueri	1	Diemania reticulata	6
Trichoglossus swainsonii	2	Hoplocephalus signatus	2
Trichoglossus massena	1	Hoplocephalus curtus	2
Cacatua, spec. ?	1	Pseudechis porphyriacus	1
Carpophaga magnifica	1	Limnodynastes krefftii	4
Carpophaga leucomela	2	Hyla aurea	2
		Pelodytes caeruleus	8

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY LINE FROM MUSWELLBROOK TO MUDGEE.
(SURVEY OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 October, 1864.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 April, 1864, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all Reports in connection with the recent
“ Survey of the Line of Railway from Muswellbrook to
“ Mudgee, together with the cost of such Survey.”

(Mr. Terry.)

RAILWAY LINE FROM MUSWELLBROOK TO MUDGEE.

MR. W. H. QUODLING to P. D. BROWN, Esq.

*Engineer's Office, Railway Department,
Sydney, 1 March, 1862.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Engineer-in-Chief to forward to you the enclosed maps of the Counties of Brisbane, Bligh, Wellington, Durham, and Phillip; and to request that you will examine the country, with a view to the construction of horse railways between Muswellbrook and Cassilis, taking the direction of the River Hunter, nearly as far as Denman, then following generally the direction of the main road, through Wickham and Merriwa, on to Cassilis.

The Goulburn River must also be carefully explored, from its junction with the Hunter to such distance as may be requisite to determine the best direction for a line of tramway to Mudgee.

These instructions will leave you perfectly unfettered as to the particular direction of the lines which may be ultimately surveyed, and are to be considered only as general instructions for your guidance.

After a full exploration of these districts, you will please to forward a detailed report of such examination, with suggestions as to the particular direction of the lines you consider it advisable to have surveyed and levelled.

I am, &c.,

W. H. QUODLING.

P. D. BROWN, Esq., to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Singleton, 19 May, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that, in terms of your instructions of 1st March, No. 62/58, I have examined the country, with a view to the construction of horse railways, from Muswellbrook to Cassilis and Mudgee.

In illustration of this Report, I have the honor to submit two relative maps, Nos. 1 and 2, of equal date herewith, shewing in hard red lines the general course of survey recommended, with dotted alternatives.

1st.—In detail of the Cassilis Line from Muswellbrook, I recommend for a first trial as shewn:—Starting from Muswellbrook, I propose to keep the south side of the Merton Road for a mile, where an advantageous crossing may be had; thence through Mr. Bowman's and Edinglassie paddocks, and forward—light works—passing some chains in front of Edinglassie House, will lead below Piercefield to the Hunter, which I would cross for the first and only time on the east side of the ford near Gallagher's inn; thence through Pike's lot (2,000), to the neighbourhood of the road within a mile and a half of Wybong Creek.

Your instructions mention "the direction of the River Hunter, nearly as far as Denman;" and on this account, and in order to approach as near to the township as possible, I propose the crossing near Gallagher's, although an earlier crossing would be more direct and avoid a good deal of purchased land. The line of main road from Denman passes necessarily over a first summit 180 feet higher than that I propose near Gallagher's Lane, which road is used for through traffic in preference to the Denman Circuit.

Crossing the Wybong Creek about half a mile above the inn, I make through Pike's new gap, nearly as shewn by engraved dotted line on map, north of mail road. This gap, although the lowest in the neighbourhood, will involve some outlay, which can only be ascertained by survey.

From thence to Wickham the general line of the main road suffices; and to said crossing (if line proclaimed) the first trial west of Giant's Creek may be altogether on south side.

From Wickham to Merriwa, my first trial was along the Wappinguy Mail Road, crossing from Hall's Creek to the Worondi, about four miles from Wickham.

The Wappinguy Range can be overcome, though with difficulty, by commencing the rise about four miles south of the ridge, on the west side of the valley, and taking a separate gully nearly parallel to the road, about half a mile south; but the broken ranges met in crossing from Hall's Creek to the Worondi are such as to induce deviation.

For this reason, after examining the old Flap Road from Wickham to Merriwa (shewn by a double-engraved line on map), and finding the same very broken in itself about the centre length, I have recommended a compromise—adopting the general line of the said Flap Road as far as the Worondi Rivulet, thence through bush northward by alternative lines to join the old Bow Road on the local dividing Range, and nearly following the same to the Village Reserve on Merriwa Creek, immediately below Blaxland's lot 996.

From

From thence towards Collaroy the line will be nearly straight, until it cross Bow Creek, about half a mile below the junction of Killoe Creek; and although the adoption of this route will remove the line some distance from Merriwa, the same will be easily accessible by branch road; and the deviation is almost necessitated by the occurrence of a high range on the main road, which dies out in the neighbourhood of the Village Reserve, and which, in the event of the adoption of the Wappinguy line, would have to be surmounted.

From thence towards Collaroy the rise is gradual till it reach the crest, within half a mile of T. Forster's lot 680, where, in order to cross the Krui with advantage, a divergence down the eastern side of the Guyngui Gully is indispensable.

From the crossing shewn, a main spur leads westward to the neighbourhood of the Willywally Creek; thence crossing Borambil Creek, near its junction with Two Mile Hollow, we attain Cassilis, through rather a rough country, by the general Valley of the Munmurra.

2nd. The Mudgee Line—Treating the subject as a whole, and finding, on extensive inquiry, that the Mudgee traffic to Muswellbrook, in preference to the direct Goulburn route, which is shorter, takes either a direct route through Cassilis, or, branching from near Collaroy, across the Munmurra towards Durrigere, and thence by the general line of watercourse of Goulburn (*alias* Reedy Creek, above junction of Munmurra) by brown line towards Mudgee; and, moreover, that but for the steep and rough state of the track on the north bank of the Munmurra, the whole traffic would adopt this route in preference to any other,—I have been induced to postpone for the present, pending your instructions, a detail examination of the neighbourhood of the Goulburn, chiefly because all accounts agree in describing it as rough and mountainous in the extreme, and involving sixteen crossings of the river, besides from necessity, as enclosed by high precipitous rocks, frequently using the bed as a course for traffic for several chains at a time.

I am, moreover, informed on reaching Mudgee, that the general line I have examined represents nearly what has been anticipated by the local advocates of the scheme.

Further, I have ventured to postpone the Goulburn examination, in order to the early employment of Surveyors on the Cassilis line.

My first examination of the country from Collaroy to Mudgee was (with exception undenoted) by the general line of road; and on finding the same, particularly between Durrigere and Bobadeen Creek, inapplicable in its immediate neighbourhood to railway purposes, I have diverged considerably on my return.

The exception I refer to is by dotted line on map (red) passing Murragama, suggested and recommended by a local resident who accompanied me over it. The centre six miles is very good, but is quite unavailable on account of impracticable ranges at either end.

The main difficulty of the whole line is the Munmurra Crossing. The hard red line is the most direct, and is practicable, but without as yet a detail examination of the alternative dotted course. I hope by it to effect a considerable improvement.

Leaving the general line of main road above three miles from the Munmurra, I join a leading ridge which, with easy connecting valley, enables me to cross the Malabaline Creek without difficulty. The neighbourhood of this Creek on the line of road is impracticable, and the route will be considerably shortened by the divergence.

Joining the general line of road again at Bobadeen Creek, I retain its general neighbourhood and that of Reedy Creek to near the divergence of the Moolarbin Creek; thence to the top of the Dividing Range at Blackman's Gap the ascent is comparatively easy.

The south descent offers more difficulties as more rapid, but is, I believe, quite within reach of adjustment by survey.

From Cooyal Creek to Mudgee the divergence by Willetree cuts off some 200 feet of the Cooyal Range (not shewn on published map, and on the road about 70 feet higher than the Dividing Range), and is, on the whole, an easy line.

An old track guides from Blackman's lot (1060) to the summit about half a mile north of the peak from whence the general course by Snake's Creek leads to Blind Creek; thence through Gap behind Willetree to the Cudgong Flats,—the lower part only of which are said to be subject to inundation.

One element in favour of this line is its furnishing some six miles towards future extension westward.

I believe an alternative pass of the main and Cooyal Ranges exists to eastward of the road; but I have been compelled for the present to delay its inspection, partly by bad weather, partly by the illness of the only available guide for the purpose, chiefly by my desire to start the Cassilis survey as independent of the question.

I shall, however, with your permission, be glad to make detailed inspection on my next visit.

It is, of course, impossible for me to indicate on the published maps with sufficient accuracy the line suggested for survey, chiefly from the absence of features, but I am prepared to point out my course on ground.

In course of my journey I took a series of observations by Aneroid, which, however, from the unsteadiness of the weather, I regret to say are only available as an approximation and for local comparison. The instrument was not used systematically from the commencement, but starting from the neighbourhood of the Hunter crossing where the comparative difficulties begin.

I have, &c.,
PETER D. BROWN.

RAILWAY LINE FROM MUSWELLBROOK TO MUDGEE.

P. D. BROWN, Esq., to EDWIN BARTON, Esq., C.E.

*Camp, Cooyal,
4 November, 1862.*

SIR,

On my return to camp yesterday, I find the remaining returns have not arrived, and will not now probably before Friday; neither have I received the drawings referred to in my letter of 10th.

Mr. Whalley's accident has delayed him considerably, and the difficulty of obtaining labour in his district at the allowances, has thrown him short handed, by some of his party having left. To meet which, in terms of the authority received, and during my present indoor employment, I have sent Mr. W. Macdonald and two men, for a few days, to Merriwa, to hasten the completion of Mr. Whalley's length—the latter having now leave of absence.

Since my removal from the Munmurra on 13th instant, I have examined various lines to Mudgee, and have blazed and adopted for survey the alternative by the village reserve of Cooyal, quoted in my report of May; thence to Mudgee by eastward of road. The line is shorter; avoids the Cooyal Ranges thoroughly as the Willetree line, and, save in the immediate neighbourhood of Mudgee, escapes the purchased ground on the Cudgegong, which is liable to inundation. I shall have the honor of referring more fully to this, in submitting copy of general map along with the above drawings.

I have, &c.,
PETER D. BROWN.

P. D. BROWN, Esq., to EDWIN BARTON, Esq., C.E.

*Camp, Munmurra,
10 October, 1862.*

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Campbell's pay sheet for September, I enclose the requisite authority for Joseph Wilmott's signature, on account of Thomas Cleary, hitherto delayed by absence of parties.

After several trial sections, I have succeeded in getting a very fair crossing of the Munmurra, by the valley of Borambil, nearly as reported in May.

I purpose shifting on Monday to the other side of the dividing range, where the line is yet indefinite, as reported, and to fix same by trials without actual traverse in the first instance.

My address will now be—Post Office, Mudgee, although Singleton letters will still be forwarded.

Mr. Whalley will still be about a week in completing to the local dividing range east of Bow Creek.

Mr. Earl having finished to the Krui, and accompanied me on the local trials, is now engaged on the lengths to Munmurra and Cassilis.

Mr. Campbell is working from the Munmurra westwards.

I purpose forwarding, so soon as the length is closed as above, section and traverse of the length from Muswellbrook to Munmurra, for your instructions.

I have, &c.,
PETER D. BROWN.

P. D. BROWN, Esq., to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

*Camp, Mudgee,
22 June, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Quodling's letter of 15th instant, and regret that severe illness has prevented my earlier attention to it.

In reply, I have the honor to state that, in favourable circumstances, I should hope to have the revised section carried on curved lines through to Muswellbrook, by the month of October, and, if desired, I will be glad to forward drawings of different lengths as completed.

I may remark, that in the middle districts the line will embrace a substantial deviation, with fresh traverse.

So far as already curved, the improvement on former traverse section is material.

I have, &c.,
PETER D. BROWN.

Cost of the Survey of the Line of Railway from Muswellbrook to Mudgee, supplied in satisfaction of Mr. Terry's motion of 20th April, 1864:—

The total cost of the above amounts to £5,337 13 9

*Railway Branch,
Sydney, 19/10/64.*

R. C. WALKER,
Accountant.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN
DISTRICTS.

(PETITION—WESTERN DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 November, 1864.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Western Districts
of New South Wales,—

SHEWETH :—

That it is the opinion of your Petitioners that, since the commencement of railway works in this Colony, the interests of the Western Districts have been set aside ; and that, contrasting the activity and energy displayed in the construction of lines to the south and north, with the comparatively stagnant state of operations in the direction of Bathurst, the claims and rights of the western people have been persistently ignored.

That your Petitioners, taking into consideration the greatly disproportionate sums expended for railway purposes on the South, North, and West Lines, and comparing the relative wealth, value, and importance of each district, have no hesitation in stating that, in the continued neglect displayed towards the central or western route, a grievous injury is inflicted, not merely on the Western Districts, but upon the welfare, progress, and future prosperity of the entire Colony.

That your Petitioners, while they disclaim any intention of charging the present Government with deliberately neglecting the interests of the Western Districts, still cannot but perceive that the same inaction which regulated the Western Railway operations of the late Ministry, forms a leading feature in the proceedings of the present administration ; and your Petitioners declare such a policy to be unjust, and express their determination not to rest satisfied until the inalienable rights of the Western Districts meet with more equitable recognition.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your gracious consideration, and adopt such measures as may insure justice to the Western Districts, in the matter of Railway Communication, or give such relief in the premises as to your Honorable House shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 664 Signatures.]

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GREAT SOUTH ROAD THROUGH NORTH GUNDAGAI.
(FORMATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 November, 1864.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the
Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 December,
1863, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence, Reports, Minutes, Telegrams,
“ or other Papers, relating to the formation of the Great
“ South Road through North Gundagai.”

(*Mr. Macleay.*)

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GREAT SOUTH ROAD THROUGH NORTH GUNDAGAI.

No. 1.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 19 June, 1861.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, on the instructions of Mr. Joseph D. Morley of this town, to submit the following state of facts to your consideration, in the hope that you will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to indemnify him for the loss hitherto occasioned him by the Surveyor General's inattention to his claims.

Since the flood here, Mr. Morley surrendered two allotments of land which became inundated, on the understanding that he might select two others in their stead, and which the Government undertook to convey to him. He accordingly selected two, namely, allotments 2 of section 36, and 17 of section 18. After a long correspondence on the subject with the Surveyor General, he received a communication, dated 19th May, 1860, in which the Surveyor General states that the first-named allotment shall be conveyed to Mr. Morley by the Crown; but that the second, 17 of section 18, could not be so dealt with, as it had been applied for as a site for a telegraph station. On the 17th January last, and at a subsequent period, I wrote to the Surveyor General, reminding him that the Government had purchased a house and land here for the telegraph purposes; and that consequently, no impediment existed in having the allotment referred to conveyed as a matter of right and justice to Mr. Morley. I never received any reply on the subject, and hence I am compelled to bring the matter before you, that no further delay, which has been already of serious consequence to Mr. Morley, may occur in establishing him in his just rights.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH RYALL.

No. 2.

CHIEF CLERK to JOSEPH RYALL, Esq.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24 June, 1861.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th June, on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,

S. B. WARBURTON.

(For the Under Secretary.)

Subject:—Morley's claim for allotment in lieu of a flooded one.

No. 3.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 9 July, 1861.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, relative to the allotments of land at Gundagai selected by Mr. Joseph D. Morley. I beg leave to again call your attention to the matter, in the hope that you will cause justice to be done Mr. Morley, after having waited, now so many years, expecting that he would have been long since put in as good a position as all the other parties who suffered by the floods in this locality, the more particularly as he had so many repeated assurances from the Government on the subject, the last of which is briefly recited in the communication I first had the honor to address you.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH RYALL.

No. 4.

No. 4.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Re Morley's allotment.**Gundagai, 6 October, 1861.*

SIR,

I again do myself the honor of calling your attention to this matter, now so long in abeyance, notwithstanding your promise of having the matter attended to before now, as I expected. The reason why my client is so very anxious, after a lapse of so much time in having this land granted to him, is that buildings are being every day erected here, and he is desirous of investing his money in a similar way on the allotment in question, and every week's delay is a serious disadvantage to him. I therefore beg leave to impress on you the justice of having him placed in the position he is entitled to, and ought long since have enjoyed in common with all others similarly circumstanced.

I have, &c.,
J. RYALL.

No. 5.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to JOSEPH RYALL, Esq.

*Department of Lands,**Sydney, 31 December, 1861.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th October last, respecting land at Gundagai selected by Mr. D. Morley in lieu of flooded allotments, I am directed to inform you that Mr. D. Morley has purchased allotment 17 of section 18, in lieu of one of the two allotments surrendered by him, and has also applied for 2 of 36 in place of the other, but this has been set apart for Post Office and Telegraph Stations, and it therefore remains for Mr. Morley to make a fresh selection.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 6.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Re Morley's allotment.**Gundagai, 6 January, 1862.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication on above subject, in reply to my several letters thereon, and beg leave to say there appears to me some misconception existing as to there being any impediment on the part of the Government to have the land in question conveyed to my client, Mr. Morley; as, though the Government may have at one time selected it as a site for a Post Office and Telegraph Station, yet by their having purchased another allotment with buildings thereon for that purpose (the Telegraph Station being now worked there), I submit that the grounds stated in the communication received by me are not sufficient, or at all grounds for protesting against the selection made by my client; I therefore expect no further difficulty may be thrown in the way of his enjoying that to which he has had a long established right. I have then to request the honor of a reply, at earliest convenience, as to what the determination may be on the subject.

I have, &c.,
J. RYALL.

No. 7.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Surveyor General's Office,**Sydney, 8 February, 1862.*

SIR,

Referring to the correspondence which has passed on the subject of a site for a Post Office and Telegraph Station at Gundagai, I have the honor to request that inquiry may be made at the Works Department as to whether it is still intended to erect the proposed buildings on allotment 2 of section 36.

I have, &c.,
A. G. M'LEAN.

Is it still the intention to erect Telegraph Station on allotment No. 2 of section 36 in town of Gundagai?—U.S. for Public Works.—B.C., Sth.—M.F.

No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 24 February, 1862.*

SIR,

In reference to your B.C. minute of the 8th instant on a letter from the Surveyor General, inquiring whether it is still the intention to erect a Telegraph Station and Post Office on allotment No. 2 of section 36, in the town of Gundagai,—I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you, that, as a building has been purchased in Gundagai for a Telegraph Station, the allotment referred to by the Surveyor General will not be required for the purpose indicated.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 9.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to JOSEPH RYALL, ESQ.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 8 May, 1862.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th January last, respecting certain lands at Gundagai selected by Mr. D. Morley in lieu of a flooded allotment, I am directed to inform you, that, as the land in question, which was set apart as a site for a Telegraph Station and Post Office, will not now be required for the purpose indicated, there will be no objection to a compliance with Mr. Morley's application for it, in lieu of one of the two flooded allotments surrendered by him to the Crown, the other having been already exchanged as mentioned in my letter to you of 31st December last.

No. 6.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 10.

J. D. MORLEY, Esq., to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 13 May, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you will cause the following land to be put up for sale by auction:—Allotment 2 of section 36, town allotment, North Gundagai. I refer you to a letter from the Minister for Lands on the subject, a copy of which you have herewith, which will explain the cause of my present application.

See No. 9.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH DILLON MORLEY.

No. 11.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Re Morley's allotment.**Gundagai, 27 November, 1862.*

SIR,

I beg leave, on part of Mr. J. D. Morley, of Gundagai, to direct your attention to the letter of the late Surveyor General, dated 8th May, 1862, on above subject. Nothing has been since done, though the course indicated by the statement in the letter could be no other than causing the allotment in question to be sold by auction, at which Mr. Morley should be (on his bidding therefor) declared the purchaser—the allotment being one selected by him in lieu of another surrendered to the Crown.

No such letter
sent by the late
Surveyor General.—I.L.H.

I have therefore to request your attention to the early carrying out of this course. Mr. Morley is seriously injured by the delay that has already occurred in the completion of this matter; and, as the land in question is in the town, he is anxious to build on it when his title shall have been prepared.

I am, &c.,
J. RYALL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

JOSEPH RYALL, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 23 January, 1863.

SIR,

I do myself the honor of bringing under your notice a correspondence, some time since between us, relative to an allotment of land, agreed to be given by the Government to Mr. J. D. Morley at North Gundagai, in exchange for one some ten years since surrendered by him after the great flood here. You were pleased to reply saying, that the allotment selected by him had been since fixed on as a site for a Telegraph and Post Office. To this I replied, stating that the Government had abandoned it, as a house and land were purchased for this purpose. You then stated, in a subsequent letter, that, as that impediment had been removed, the Surveyor General was instructed to cause the allotment referred to, to be conveyed to Mr. Morley. The late Surveyor General communicated with Mr. Morley, stating that the instructions given by you should be carried out; this promise was made about twelve months since, yet no steps have since been taken to carry out this end. I have in vain applied to the Surveyor General, but have not been fortunate enough to be deemed worthy of any reply—hence the necessity of my thus troubling you on the subject. I may take leave at same time to represent to you the very great loss that has all this time accrued to Mr. Morley, by reason of the very strange delay that has been permitted to take place in putting him in possession of what he is legally entitled to—an allotment of land in the best part of the town for building purposes; I therefore trust that you will see the reasonableness of my requesting that you will have the goodness to cause this matter to be attended to promptly.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH RYALL.

No. 13.

MINUTE PAPER—ROAD BRANCH.

* Appendix.

WHEN at Gundagai, I learned that the allotment (shewn green on tracing*) and through which the Main Road passes, was about to be exchanged with a Mr. Morley, or a Mr. Norton, for an allotment on the flat. It would be advisable to request the Minister for Lands to reserve this for the road, as it is the only route out of the town, without incurring the expense of a large bridge, probably £700 or £800.

WILLM. C. BENNETT—27/3/63.

Under Secretary for Lands—B.C., 30 March, 1863.—J.R.

Acting Surveyor General—B.C., 31 March, 1863.—M.F.

No. 14.

MINUTE PAPER—ROAD BRANCH.

IN consequence of the character of the ground on which the Main Road passes at Gundagai, it would be advisable, if possible, to reserve a portion of the National School allotment for the road, as shewn on tracing.

W. C. B.—27/3/63.

Under Secretary.—B.C.

Lands, for approval.—W. M. A.—30/3/63.

The deed not having been issued, it will be easily arranged by a re-survey, excluding the portion required for the road. In the mean time it will be necessary to ascertain if the course of the road is marked on the ground, in order that the surveyor may be instructed.

P. F. ADAMS.

13 April.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 21 April.—M. F.

Mr. Bennett, for report.—B.C., 22/4/63.—J. R.

The course of road is shewn sufficiently well on plan; but Mr Thomas, who is about proceeding to Gundagai, will define it on the ground.—W. C. B., 22/4/63.

Return to Lands information.—W. M. A., 24/4/63.

Acting Surveyor General.—B.C., 28 April, 1863.—M. F.

Mr. Licensed Surveyor Sanderson may be instructed to communicate with Mr. Thomas, of the Department of Public Works, who is expected to arrive at Gundagai, and make a re-survey of the National School allotments, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19, of section 36, leaving out the portion required for the road.

P. F. ADAMS.

11 May.

No. 15.

No. 15.

REPORT OF DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

SUBMITTED that Mr. Ryall should be informed that, although the allotment referred to in his letter of 23 January last was vacant, as far as the Telegraph Office was concerned, ^{No. 12} it has since appeared that the land is required for the formation of the Main Southern Road, and that Mr. Morley may make a selection elsewhere.

(For the Acting Surveyor General.)

P. F. ADAMS.

9 April, 1863.

No. 16.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to CROWN LANDS AGENT, GUNDAGAI.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 2 April, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to the sale of Crown Lands to be held at Gundagai on the 17th instant, I have to request that you will be good enough to withdraw Lot W from the sale in question, as it is required for a road.

I am, &c.,

H. HALLORAN.

(For the A. S. G.)

No. 17.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 2 April, 1863.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request that a notice may be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, notifying the withdrawal of Lot No. from the sale of Crown Lands to be held at Gundagai on the 17th instant, as the Commissioner for Roads has stated that it is required for the road.

2. The Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai has been instructed to withdraw the lot in question.

I have, &c.,

W. R. DAVIDSON.

No. 18.

JOSEPH RYALL, ESQ., to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Gundagai, 6 April, 1863.

SIR,

I have just now learned with surprise, that the allotment of land given by Government to Mr. Morley, in lieu of one surrendered by him, and advertised for sale on Friday, the 17th April instant, has been withdrawn from sale. I shall thank you to inform me why such a course has been pursued, after the Government having the matter so long under their consideration. Justice must be done Mr. Morley, or I shall bring the matter fully before the Executive.

I have, &c.,

J. RYALL.

No. 19.

J. D. MORLEY, ESQ., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 8 April, 1863.

SIR,

Supplementary to the remonstrance of my solicitor, Mr. Ryall, in his letter of a late date, I do myself the honor to point out to you, that the withdrawal of the allotment of land from sale, selected by me in exchange for a flooded one of the old town of Gundagai, and approved and sanctioned by the Government, by letter from your office, bearing date 8th May, 1862, is a very great loss to me, as my arrangements ^{See No. B.} with regard to it were such as cannot be disturbed without serious inconvenience to me. It is, I understand, withdrawn from sale on account of its being temporarily used as a road. Now I respectfully submit that this cause is insufficient; because such a diversion of the traffic interferes with the interests of persons who purchased town lots, and improved

improved them on the faith that the plan of the town would be adhered to. On reference to a catalogue of allotments to be sold at Gundagai on the 25th November, 1854, I find that the allotment in question, on account of a small slab hut erected on it being occupied by the mounted police, was withdrawn from sale. It was afterwards reserved for the site of a Telegraph and Post Office station, which intention was abandoned on the purchase by the Government of a building suitable for that purpose. It was then that I made my successful application, as appears by the letter from your office already referred to. I will here take the liberty to mention that, not until the adjacent land came into the possession and was improved by certain persons, was it found out that my selection was necessary to divert the traffic from its proper course. I therefore respectfully submit that no sufficient cause for the withdrawal from sale to me of this land exists, and that you will be pleased to order that the promise of the Government to me in this respect be carried out.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH DILLON MORLEY.

No. 20.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. D. MORLEY, Esq.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 13 April, 1863.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th April, on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,
S. B. WARBURTON,
(For the Under Secretary.)

*Subject:—*Respecting claim to allotment No. 2 of section 36, in the town of Gundagai.

No. 21.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to JOSEPH RYALL, Esq.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 15 April, 1863.*

SIR,

Cannot be found.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I beg to inform you that the allotment at Gundagai to which you allude, was withdrawn from sale on the representation of the Commissioner of Roads that it would be required for the Main Southern Road.

2. I may state that the selection of another allotment elsewhere will be permitted, but on this head you will be communicated with from the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,
W. R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Surveyor General.

No. 22.

J. D. MORLEY, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 21 April, 1863.

SIR,

Not entered.
Apparently a
printed acknow-
ledgment.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, respecting my claim to allotment No. 2 of section 36, in the town of North Gundagai, selected by me in exchange for a flooded allotment duly surrendered to the Crown for that purpose.

No. 2.

In your letter 684, dated 8th May, 1862, addressed to my solicitor, Mr. Ryall, on this subject, my claim to this allotment was unreservedly recognized, but on attending the land sale held at the Land Sales Office, on the 17th instant, I was officially informed that my selection was withdrawn from sale, as it was wanted for a roadway. Without at present regarding the expediency of this step by the Government, I will merely beg to impress upon you the very great hardship the withdrawal from sale of this land is to me, as upon the faith of your letter to my solicitor, already alluded to, I acted with regard to it as if it had passed to me under the Great Seal of the Colony; I therefore further do myself the honor to request that you will be pleased to take my case seriously into your consideration, and cause my claim to be finally set at rest, by allowing me to purchase the allotment in question. It has been selected by me so long ago as 1857, and I am the only one similarly circumstanced whose claim has been delayed.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DILLON MORLEY.

No. 23.

No. 23.

ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL to MR. LICENSED SURVEYOR SANDERSON.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 12 May, 1863.*

SIR,

I have to request that, after communicating with Mr. Thomas, of the Department of Works, who will visit Gundagai in the course of a few days, you will make a re-survey of the allotments at Gundagai set apart for a National School, excluding the portion required for the Main Road, and which will be defined by Mr. Thomas.

2. Allotments 16, 17, 18, and 19, of section 36, Gundagai, are those referred to.

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

No. 24.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. D. MORLEY, ESQ.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 16 May, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 21st ultimo, on the subject of certain land, situate in the town of North Gundagai, selected by you in lieu of a flooded allotment, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to state that the land in question appears to be required for public purposes.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 25.

MR. M. NORTON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Union Stores, Gundagai,
30 May, 1863.*

SIR,

Your late decision respecting Mr. J. D. Morley's claim to allotment No. 2 of section 36 of North Gundagai, in exchange for a flooded allotment, has created a good deal of uncasiness; as, by leading the Great Southern Road along this allotment, as intended, serious loss and injustice will be done to purchasers of land in sections west of it. As one of these, I beg most respectfully to protest against such an interference now with the plan of the town, by which my property will be rendered valueless. The necessity, if any, for converting this particular allotment into a street, existed as well in November, 1855, when the remaining allotments of the same and neighbouring sections were sold, as at present. Had the Government then made it known to intending purchasers that it would not adhere to the established plan of the town, few persons, I imagine, would be found venturesome enough to throw away money on such a speculation. I, for one, purchased on the faith that the plan of the town would be religiously adhered to, and that the entrance into Sheridan or the main street, would be by one of the cross streets. I cannot object to the Government reserving this or any other portion of land for purposes such as I was led to believe was the destiny of this land, but I think I am now justified in protesting against a measure calculated, as this is, to injure me so materially. I would beg to call your attention to the foot-note attached to the description of this allotment, in the Governor's Proclamation authorizing its sale, on the 25th November, 1855, which ran as follows:—"There is a small slab hut erected on this allotment, at present occupied by the mounted police." This was the cause of its withdrawal from sale on that occasion. There was nothing in this, nor in its subsequent reserve for a Telegraph and Post Office site, to raise doubts of the security of investing money in the purchase of land in this town. There are several streets leading into Sheridan-street by which, with a trifling expense, the Great Southern Road may be maintained without the proposed interference with vested rights; and even along Sheridan-street, by the telegraph line, a good and inexpensive road may be made.

Should you persevere in your views regarding this allotment, I would beg to point out that it is not sufficiently wide for ordinary bullock-team traffic, being two rods narrower than other streets of the town, and that it terminates abruptly in a narrow lane only thirty-three feet wide.

I trust these reasons will be found cogent, and the depreciation of the value of properties with frontages to streets, consequent on the proposed divergence, sufficiently clear to induce you to direct that the Great Southern Road shall be led through those streets of the town offering the least engineering difficulties.

I have, &c.,
M. NORTON.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 4 June.—M.F.

Mr. Bennett, for report.—B.C., 5/6/63.—J.R.

No. 26.

MINUTE ON FOREGOING.

THIS allotment was selected as the best site for the Main Road in 1859, by Captain Martindale, myself, Mr. Surveyor Fisher, and concurred in by Mr. District Surveyor Adams, and the late Surveyor General.

In 1855, when the land referred to by Mr. Norton was purchased, no Main Road was in existence, so he could not have purchased on the faith of the road going through any particular street. If the road is changed from this, it will put the Country to considerable expense to meet Mr. Norton's sole view, as I am not aware of any other person in Gundagai opposed to the route.

W. C. BENNETT.
8/6/63.

Under Secretary for Works.

No. 27.

MR. M. NORTON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Union Store, Gundagai,
21 July, 1863.*

SIR,

On the 30th May last, I did myself the honor to address you on the subject of the proposed deviation from the streets of this town, in carrying through it the Great Southern Road, and pointing out the damage to my property which such a course would be likely to occasion. I now do myself the honor to invite your attention again to this subject; and to request you will be pleased to direct that the plan of the town under which the land was sold be adhered to, by which no person can be injured; whereas a departure from it, by a disregard of existing streets in conducting the Main Southern Road along land originally intended for sale, is calculated to seriously injure me and others similarly circumstanced, by rendering our purchases valueless.

I have, &c.,
MICHAEL NORTON.

No. 28.

J. D. MORLEY, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 29 August, 1863.

SIR,

I beg to call your attention to some conversation I had with you while you were in Gundagai, respecting an allotment of land mentioned in a letter from your Department, dated 8th May, 1862, in which it is given to me by the Government in lieu of a flooded one; but again taken from me. You very kindly promised to make all inquiry into the matter, on your return to Sydney. I have since then anxiously awaited a letter from you, and not having received any, I beg you will let me know the result of your inquiry with as little delay as may be convenient to yourself.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH D. MORLEY.

Acting Surveyor General, B.C., 1 Sept.—M.F.

It appears that the land referred to, was at one time intended to have been granted to him in lieu of flooded land—but since required for the improvement of the Main Southern Road, and to save an expensive cutting. Perhaps Mr. Morley might be allowed to select another portion, of equal value, in an unobjectionable position.

(For the A.S.G.)
P. F. ADAMS.
8 September.

No. 29.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. D. MORLEY, Esq.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 September, 1863.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 29th ultimo, respecting an allotment of land which the Government meant to give you, in exchange for one subject to floods,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to inform you, that it appears the land in question was at one time intended to be granted to you in lieu of flooded land, but that it is required for the improvement of the Main Southern Road, and to save an expensive cutting.

2. I am however to add, that you may select another portion, of equal value to the one subject to floods, in an unobjectionable position.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 30.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. M. NORTON.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 30 September, 1863.*

SIR,

The Secretary for Lands having had under consideration your letter of ^{No. 2} the 21st July last, and previous correspondence, respecting the injury likely to be sustained by yourself and others, in consequence of a deviation from the streets of Gundagai, proposed to be made in carrying out the Great Southern Road,—I am directed to inform you, that Mr. Secretary Robertson regrets to find that this deviation appears to be necessary, and the objections thereto must therefore be overruled.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 31.

MR. M. NORTON to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Union Store, Gundagai,
6 October, 1863.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, and to express my regret, that the Honorable the Minister for Lands was induced to overrule my objections to the new streets about to be formed in Gundagai, for carrying out the Great Southern Road. In this matter, I believe I have incurred the displeasure of some of the officers of the Roads Department, for daring to call in question their acts, and that therefore their professional position has been put forward to silence all complaints of this nature; and I am sorry to observe, that officers of that department have, in furtherance of their object, stated that the proposed line of New-street was decided upon six years ago. There are sufficient facts connected with this case in existence, to prove the contrary.

I must here take the liberty of remarking, that it seems strange to me why the Great Southern Road at Gundagai, should command more of the care and attention of the officers of the department, than other places offering the same kind of difficulty.

I would therefore respectfully urge the necessity of the Minister for Lands causing an inquiry on the spot, into the circumstances of the case; when the evidence of persons who have witnessed the various floods, and their effect on the flats of the Murrumbidgee, can be obtained, to enable even an inquirer to form a correct judgment on this disputed question.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. NORTON.

No. 32.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to MR. M. NORTON.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 8 October, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, respecting the deviation from the streets of Gundagai, intended to be made in carrying out the Main Southern Road, and requesting that an inquiry may be instituted into the matter,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to inform you, that there are no grounds on which this Department can make an inquiry of the kind—the alteration originating in the Works Department.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 33.

J. D. MORLEY Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Gundagai, 27 July, 1864.

SIR,

I trust you will not consider me rude, in taking advantage of your arrival amongst us, to beg a moment of your attention to a little business of my own connected with your office. I feel that you cannot be cognizant of the matter, or I am sure I should not be treated as I have been, after an application made in 1857, according to directions, and continued applications since, for an allotment in lieu of a flooded one on Gundagai Flat. I received a notification from your department, in the month of March last, that I should be allowed the allotment applied for, when the land sale took place. To my surprise, I found on the day of sale, that the said allotment had been withdrawn from sale for the purpose of a road, which is only for temporary convenience.

I beg to call your attention to the enclosed letters, which gave me reason to believe that I was justly entitled to the allotment in question. I am a severe loser by the withdrawal of this allotment, as, apart from the pecuniary loss, a public thoroughfare through this piece of land directs the traffic from other parts of the main street; whereas, in common with others, I have purchased with a view to business.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH DILLON MORLEY.

No. 34.

MINUTE ON ABOVE.

No. 28.

MR. MORLEY is in error in supposing that this allotment is required only for a "temporary convenience." It is required, as stated in blank cover minute of the 8th September last, for the improvement of the Main South Road, and to save an expensive cutting. It will be necessary that Mr. Morley should make a fresh selection.

W. R. D.

8th August.

No. 35.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. D. MORLEY, Esq.

*Department of Lands,**Sydney, 24 August, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to an allotment of land, which you applied for in lieu of a flooded allotment at Gundagai,—I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you, that you are in error when you state that the allotment in question is only required by the Government for temporary convenience, as it is required for the improvement of the Main South Road, and to save an expensive cutting.

2. It will therefore be necessary for you to make another selection.

I have, &c.,

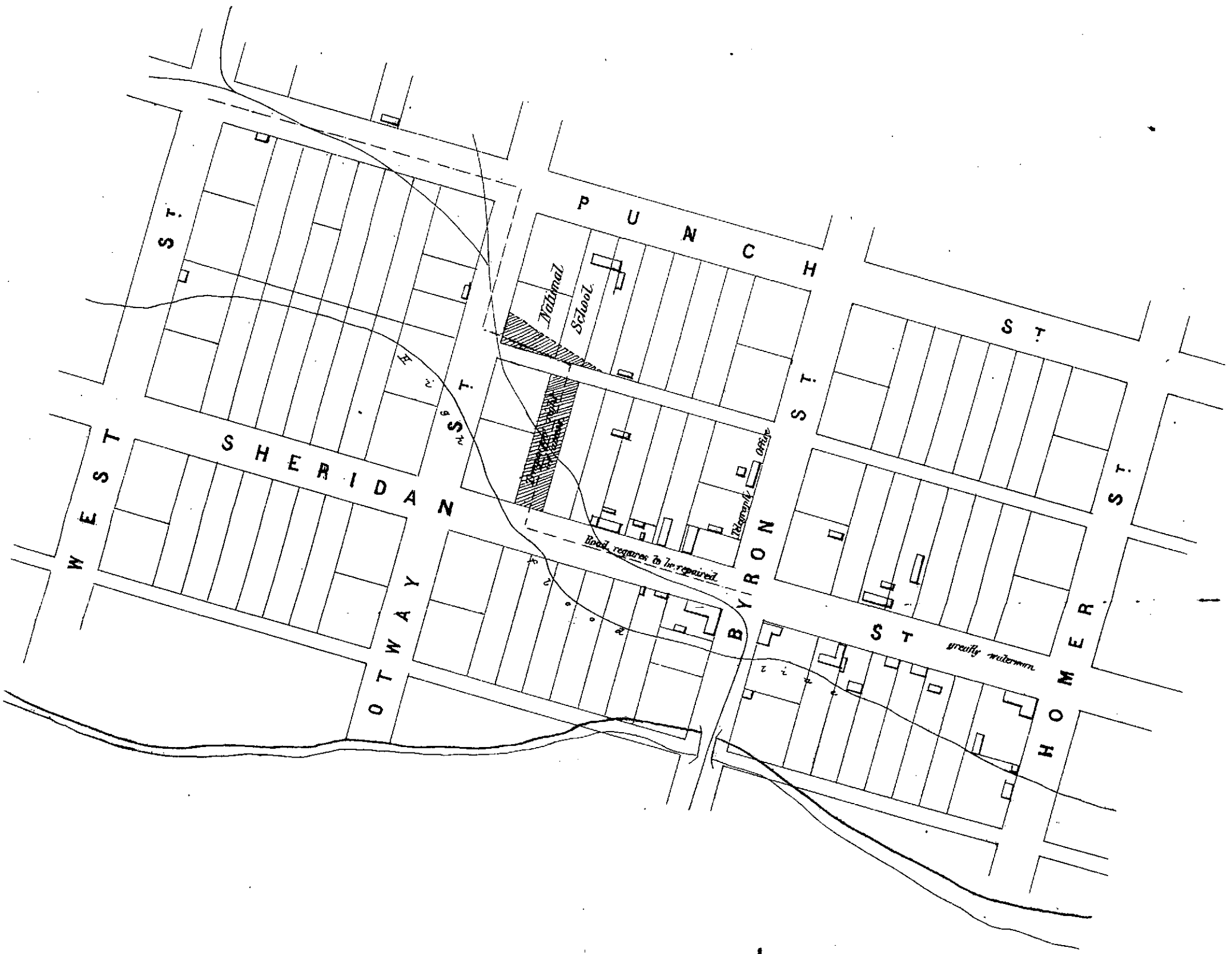
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

APPENDIX

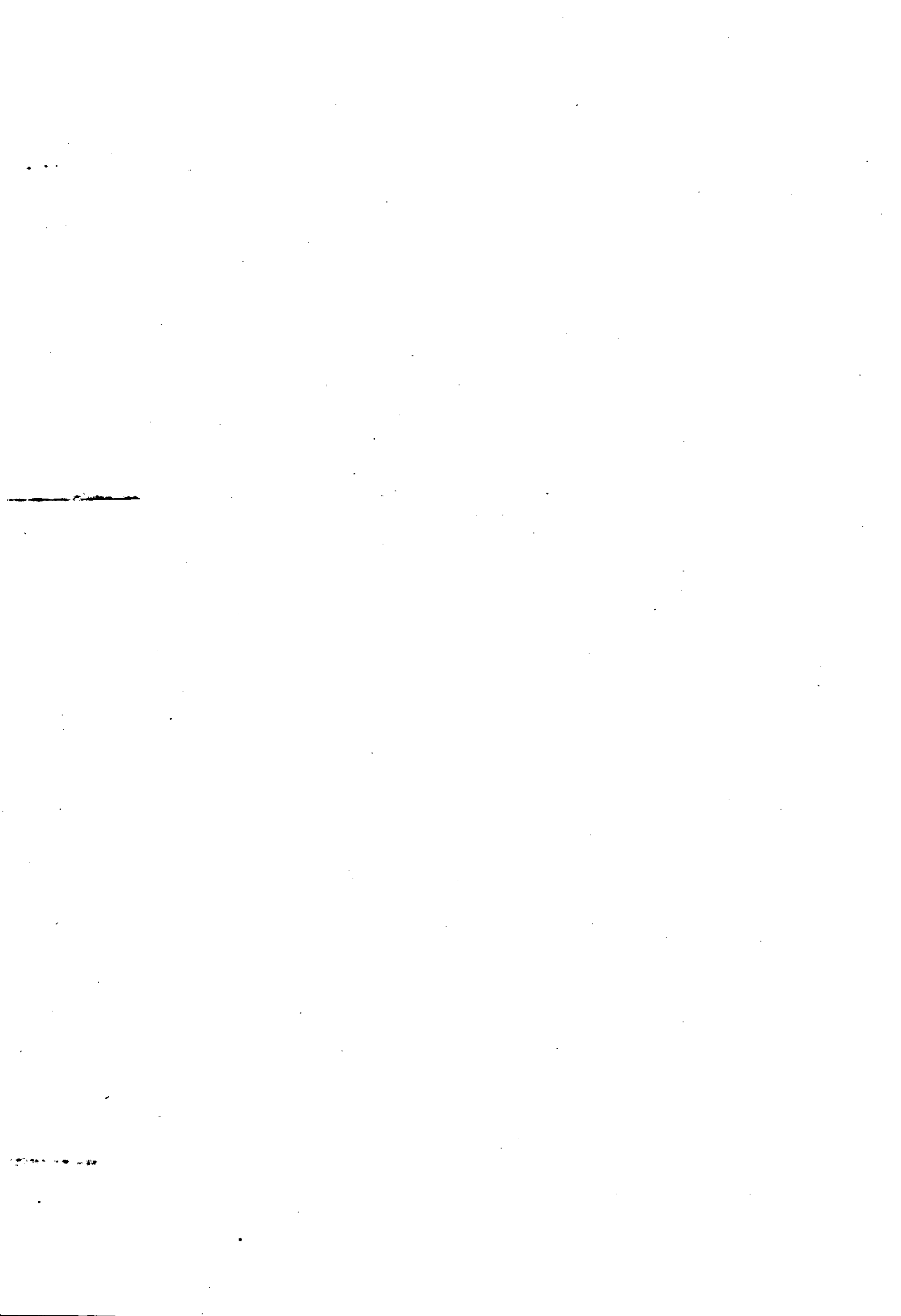
PLAN

OF

NORTH GUNDAGAI.



(Sig. 87.)



1864.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

SCHEDULE.

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ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
July 1	To six months' rent of Hinton Punt ..	197 15 3	July 1	By Balance on 30th June, 1863 ..	10 18 4
to	" " Morpeth Punt ..	58 13 0	July 1	Salaries:—	
Dec. 31	" " Largs Punt ..	68 5 0	to	By Secretary ..	17 12 6
	" " Pitnacree Punt ..	118 5 0	Dec. 31	Miscellaneous:—	
	" " Falls Punt ..	194 5 0		By repairs to Punts and Ap-	
	" Sale of old slabs ..	0 10 0		proaches ..	323 3 9
	" Fees for leases ..	2 10 0		" Allowances to Punt Lessees ..	18 13 6
				" Repairs to Roads and Bridges ..	421 13 0
				" Hire of Punt from Clarence	
				Town ..	16 0 0
				" Rent of Office for one year ..	13 0 0
				" Office furniture ..	5 10 0
				" Election expenses ..	11 6 0
				" Advertising and printing ..	19 1 9
				" Stationery and postage ..	1 14 3
				" Interest on overdrawn account	
				at Bank of New South Wales ..	1 15 6
				" Interest on overdrawn account	
				at Bank of Australasia ..	2 9 6
	Balance on 31st December, 1863 ..	222 14 10			334 7 3
		£ 862 18 1			£ 862 18 1

J. B. R. ROBERTSON,
Warden,
JOHN NEWMAN,
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
J. F. BURNS,
ABEL WHITEHEAD,
JAS. M'LAUGHLIN, } Commissioners.

No. 2.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Maitland Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£ s. d.	1864.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To rent of Hinton Punt ..	101 0 0	Jan. 1	By Balance on 31st December, 1863 ..	222 14 10
to	" " Morpeth Punt ..	22 10 0	Jan. 1	Salaries:—	
June 30	" " Largs Punt ..	12 0 0	to	By Secretary ..	25 0 0
	" " Pitnacree Punt ..	60 14 9	June 30	Miscellaneous:—	
	" " Falls Punt ..	60 18 8		By Repairs to Roads and Bridges ..	69 7 8
	" Arrears, Morpeth Punt (1863) ..	4 5 0		" " to Punts and Ap-	
	" Arrears, Falls Punt (1863) ..	52 10 0		proaches ..	169 18 6
	" Repayment of dishonored cheque on			" Boat for Morpeth Ferry ..	9 0 0
	Government account (Raymond Ter-			" Boat and Punt Rope, Largs	
	race Road) ..	13 0 0		Ferry ..	24 0 0
	" Rent of Morpeth Punt-house ..	0 12 0		" Advertising and printing ..	17 11 9
				" Allowance to Lessee of Falls	
				Punt ..	52 10 0
				" Legal expenses ..	2 2 0
				" Commission on sale of Leases ..	5 5 0
				" Valuing Punts and Gear ..	2 2 0
				" Repayment to Lessee, Hinton	
				Punt ..	7 0 3
				" Interest on overdrawn account	
				at Bank of Australasia ..	11 5 2
	Balance, 30th June, 1864 ..	290 6 9			370 2 4
		£ 617 17 2			£ 617 17 2

J. B. R. ROBERTSON,
Warden,
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
ABEL WHITEHEAD, } Commissioners.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

3

No. 3.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	Balance from Dec. 31st	0 15 8½	Jan. 17	By sum paid for advertising in <i>Empire</i> ..	1 4 0
Feb. 10	One month's rent of Toll-gate, Denham Court, to 31st December.. .. .	8 15 0	" 17	" Do. do. in <i>Herald</i> ..	1 4 0
" 10	Bank credit compensation to Mrs. Bulger..	32 0 0	" 24	" Paper, 1s. 3d.; Feb. 4th, file, 6d. ..	0 1 9
	Six months' rent of Toll-gate at Denham Court, to 30th June	53 0 0	Feb. 9	" 10 lb. spikes.. .. .	0 4 2
			" 10	" As compensation to Mrs. Bulger ..	32 0 0
			" 13	" 2 lbs. nails, 10d.; March 20th, 5 lbs. spikes, 2s.	0 2 10
			Mar. 31	" Richard Gray, as per voucher	2 19 6
			May 22	" 7 lbs. spikes at 5d., 2s. 11d.; paper, 1s. 3d.	0 4 2
			June 15	" Edmund King, as per voucher	27 2 0
			" 27	" M'Mahon, as per voucher	8 15 0
				" Six months' salary to Secretary	15 0 0
			" 30	Balance	5 13 3½
		£ 94 10 8½			£ 94 10 8½

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

WILLIAM FOWLER,
GEORGE TABET, } Commissioners.

No. 4.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
July 1	Balance from 30th June	5 13 2½	July 18	By 8 lbs. spikes, 3s. 4d.; file, 6d.; chalk, 4½d. ..	0 4 2½
Dec. 31	Six month's rent of Toll-gate, Denham Court	53 0 0	" 23	" 4 lbs. spikes, 1s. 8d.; 25th, 5 lbs. spikes, 2s. 1d.; lime, 1s.	0 4 9
			Sept. 30	" Michael Hogan, for labour, as per voucher	3 0 0
			" 30	" John Creamer, for slabs ditto	4 12 6
			" 30	" Joseph Warby, for ballast ditto	2 10 0
			Oct. 31	" Michael Hogan, for labour, ditto	1 16 0
			" 31	" Paper, 1s.; stamps, 5s.; Dec. 15th, 2 lbs. spikes, 1s.	0 7 0
			Dec. 31	" Thomas Armstrong, for slabs, as per voucher.. .. .	4 0 0
			" 31	" Shaughnessy and others, for labour, ditto	10 16 0
			" 31	" Aaron Piggott, for ballast, ditto	1 0 0
			" 31	" Advertising in <i>Herald</i> , 16s.; ditto in <i>Empire</i> , 12s.	1 8 0
			" 31	" Six months' salary to Secretary	15 0 0
				Balance	13 14 9
		£ 58 13 2½			£ 58 13 2½

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

WILLIAM FOWLER,
GEORGE TABET, } Commissioners.

Campbelltown, 9th January, 1864.

No. 5.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 5.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£ s. d.	1864.		£ s. d.
June 30	To Balance, 31st December, 1863	13 14 9	Jan. 29	By sum for 20 lbs. of spikes, at 5d. ..	0 8 4
	.. Six months' rent of Toll-gate, Denham Court	68 0 0	Feb. 15	.. " 13 lbs. " ..	0 5 5
			.. 24	.. " 17 lbs. " 1 file, 6d. ..	0 7 7
			.. 29	.. Labour, as per voucher	11 8 0
			Mar. 12	.. Stabs. "	7 2 6
			.. 12	.. 10½ yards of ballast, do.	2 12 6
			.. 26	.. 15 yards " do.	3 15 0
			.. 31	.. Labour, do...	25 7 0
			.. 31	.. 7½ lbs. spike nails, 3s. 1½d.; candles, 1s. 3d.	0 4 4½
			May 5	.. Labour, as per voucher	15 0 0
			.. 9	.. Sundries	0 8 10
			.. 25	.. 18 spikes, as per voucher	1 7 0
			.. 30	.. 33 lbs. spike nails, at 5d... ..	0 13 9
				Balance	12 14 5½
		£ 81 14 9			£ 81 14 9

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

WILLIAM FOWLER, }
 GEORGE TABET, } Commissioners.

Campbelltown, 9th July, 1864.

No. 6.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand, 31st December, 1862..	243 11 7	Jan. 7	By paid George Guest, auctioneer	1 12 0
.. 9	.. Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for December ultimo	15 0 0	Mar. 5	.. Henry Pye, repairs, Blacktown Road	29 0 0
Feb. 17	.. " " for January	13 10 0	.. 31	.. Thomas Buckton, ditto	16 4 3
Mar. 13	.. " " for February	13 10 0	.. 31	.. Henry Pye, repairs, ditto	16 14 0
Apr. 10	.. " " for March	13 10 0	..	.. E. Mason, printing	0 5 6
May 9	.. " " for April	13 10 0	..	.. Secretary, quarter's salary	7 10 0
June 9	.. " " for May	13 10 0	May 6	.. Same, postages and stationery	0 5 0
			..	.. Thomas Buckton, repairs, South Creek Bridge, Blacktown Road..	71 0 0
			..	.. Henry Pye, repairs, Blacktown Road	14 10 0
			..	.. Peter Carroll, ditto	15 0 0
			June 3	.. Thomas Buckton, ditto	22 10 0
			..	.. Henry Pye, ditto	15 0 0
			.. 30	.. Peter Carroll, ditto	35 0 0
			..	.. Hanson and Bennett, advertising sale of tolls	0 7 3
			..	.. Secretary, quarter's salary	7 10 0
			..	.. Same, postages and stationery	0 5 0
			..	Balance on hand	73 8 7
		£ 326 1 7			£ 326 1 7

EDW. POWELL, }
 JOSEPH ONUS, }
 GEO. M. PITT, } Commissioners.
 WM. FARLOW, }

No. 7.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

5

No. 7.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
July 1	To Balance on hand, 30th June ..	73 8 7	July 1	By paid Thomas Buckton, repairs, Blacktown Road ..	V. 1 10 0 0
" 2	" Rent of Blacktown Road tolls for June..	12 10 0	"	" Peter Carroll, repairs, ditto ..	2 13 7 6
Aug. 5	" " July ..	13 6 8	Sept. 30	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	3 7 10 0
Sept. 5	" " August ..	13 6 8	"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	4 0 5 0
Oct. 3	" " September ..	13 6 8	Dec. 31	" George Guest, auctioneer, commission ..	5 3 10 0
Nov. 7	" " October ..	13 6 8	"	" Margaret Seymour, use of room ..	6 3 0 0
Dec. 1	" " November ..	13 6 8	"	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	7 7 10 0
			"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	8 0 5 0
				Balance on hand ..	107 4 5
		£ 152 11 11			£ 152 11 11

EDW. POWELL, }
SLOPER COX, } Commissioners.
GEO. M. PITT, }

No. 8.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£ s. d.	1864.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance, 31 December, 1863 ..	107 4 5	Feb. 3	By paid Thomas Buckton, repairs to Blacktown Road ..	20 0 0
" 9	" Rent of Blacktown tolls for December ult.	13 6 8	"	" Laban White, Agent <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , advertising ..	1 1 2
Feb. 1	" " January ..	29 1 8	"	" Hanson and Bennett, <i>Empire</i> , advertising ..	0 6 6
Mar. 7	" " February ..	29 1 8	Mar. 9	" Thomas Buckton, repairs to Blacktown Road ..	15 0 0
April 6	" " March ..	29 1 8	April 6	" Henry Pye, ditto ..	32 12 0
May 3	" " April ..	29 1 8	"	" Thomas Buckton, ditto ..	20 0 0
June 6	" " May ..	29 1 8	"	" Secretary's quarter's salary, due 31st March ..	7 10 0
			May 4	" Ditto, postages and stationery ..	0 5 0
			"	" Samuel Davidson, repairs to Blacktown Road ..	3 10 0
		£ 265 19 5	"	" Henry Green, ditto ..	10 0 0
			"	" Henry Pye, ditto ..	18 0 0
			June 8	" Thomas Buckton, ditto ..	26 3 0
			"	" Henry Pye, ditto ..	28 7 0
			"	" Thomas Buckton, ditto ..	25 8 0
			"	" Henry Green, ditto ..	3 13 0
			" 30	" Secretary's quarter's salary ..	7 10 0
			"	" Ditto, postages and stationery ..	0 5 0
			"	Balance ..	46 8 9
					£ 265 19 5

EDW. POWELL, }
JOSEPH ONUS, } Commissioners.
GEO. M. PITT, }
SLOPER COX, }

No. 9.

No. 9.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of all moneys received and expended by the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand 31st December, 1862..	43 11 3	Jan. 12	By paid John Ridge, repairs to George-street, Windsor	16 18 0
" 13	" Rent of Fitzroy Bridge tolls for Dec. ..	29 0 0	"	" R. Onions, repairs to Toll House..	3 0 0
Feb. 10	" " " " Jan. ..	26 13 4	"	" John Ridge, balance, Wilberforce Road	5 1 6
Mar. 2	" " " " Feb., ..	20 0 0	" 16	" Peter Carroll, ditto Windsor Road	32 18 0
" 31	" Balance left on rent for February, less £2 allowed for flood	4 13 4	" 27	" Edward Moran, ditto ditto ..	41 6 6
May 9	" Rent of Fitzroy Bridge for March ..	26 13 4	" 31	" John Carney, ditto ditto ..	47 0 0
" 30	" " " " April ..	26 13 4	"	" Thomas Barter, repairs, Toll House Windsor, on account	10 0 0
June 30	" Balance due	41 14 4	Feb. 9	" Same ditto ditto	9 15 0
			" 16	" John Crew, ditto Windsor Road..	3 0 0
			Mar. 9	" J. J. Hall ditto ditto	2 7 6
			" 16	" Thomas Hodson ditto ditto ..	1 1 3
			" 31	" J. J. Hall ditto ditto	0 15 0
			"	" Wm. Stubbs, Windsor and Richmond Road	0 10 0
			"	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	10 0 0
			"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	0 7 6
			April 30	" Peter Motteram, repairs to George-street	1 12 0
			" 24	" John Crew, ditto Windsor Road ..	2 10 0
			May 16	" Peter Motteram, ditto ditto ..	2 15 0
			"	" J. J. Hall, ditto ditto	1 10 0
			June 15	" John Crew, ditto ditto	26 0 0
			"	" Wm. Rooke, posting notices ..	0 10 0
			" 27	" John Spears, repairs to Windsor Road	4 0 0
			"	" Peter Motteram, ditto George-st. ..	4 10 0
			"	" James Hunt, ditto ditto	2 15 0
			"	" J. Holden, ditto ditto	4 10 0
			"	" S. Davis, ditto to tools for George-street	0 15 0
			" 30	" Secretary's quarter's salary ..	10 0 0
			"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	0 5 0
		£ 245 12 3			£ 245 12 3

RICH. RIDGE,
JOHN WOOD,
WM. J. CREW, } Commissioners.

No. 10.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
July 1	To rent of Fitzroy Bridge tolls for June ..	26 13 4	July 1	By Balance, 30th June	41 14 11
Aug. 5	" " " " July ..	26 13 4	Sep. 30	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	10 0 0
" 31	" " " " August..	26 13 4	"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	0 5 0
Oct. 9	" " " " Sept. ..	26 13 4	Oct. 28	" J. Holden, repairs to George-street	3 52 11 2
Nov. 3	" " " " October	26 13 4	Nov. 10	" Same, ditto	4 11 15 10
Dec. 3	" " " " Nov. ..	26 13 4	Dec. 31	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	5 10 0 0
			"	" Same, postages and stationery ..	6 0 5 0
				Balance on hand	33 8 1
		£ 160 0 0			£ 160 0 0

WM. J. CREW,
JAMES BOURKE,
JOHN WOOD, } Commissioners.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 13.

SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust Account of Receipts and Disbursements, for the Half-year ending on 31st December, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.	1863.		£ s. d.
Oct. 6	To contribution from the "Orwell Cricket Club" towards clearing out Bridge, Glenmore Road.. .. .	3 0 0	July 1	By Balance last half-year's account.. ..	5,803 10 0
Dec. 31	" Six months' rent of Toll-gates to date, at £2,600 per annum	1,300 0 0	Dec. 31	" Surveyor's salary, 7 months, at £100 per annum.. .. .	53 6 8
	" Balance overdrawn at the Australian Joint Stock Bank to date	6,970 5 1		" Secretary's salary, 6 months, at £50 per annum	25 0 0
				" Stationery	83 6 8
				" Powder and fuze	1 10 6
				" Timber and fencing	1 14 3
				" Rent of Quarry	21 7 6
				" Expenditure on Old South Head Road—	9 5 0
				F. O'Brien for metal .. 539 15 0	
				Gravel	12 12 0
				Palmer's contract	204 6 0
				Wages, ballast, &c. .. 317 15 9	1,074 8 9
				" Expenditure, New Road—	
				F. O'Brien, for metal .. 447 0 0	
				Gravel	83 8 0
				Wages, ballast, &c. .. 326 2 9	856 10 9
				" Expenditure, Glenmore Road	9 11 9
				" " Point Piper Old Road	123 15 1
				" " Darling Point Road	24 5 0
				" Interest on overdraft at the Australian Joint Stock Bank to date	263 19 10
				All as per vouchers filed at Commissioner's Office.	
		£ 8,273 5 1			£ 8,273 5 1

Balance against the Commissioners, £6,970 5s. 1d.

For the Commissioners,

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.
GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

No. 14.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1863.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand	454 3 10	By wages, as per vouchers		526 13 7
	" Amount of toll receipts	340 0 0	" Secretary, as per voucher		7 10 0
			" Miscellaneous voucher		148 10 3
			Balance		111 10 0
		£ 794 3 10			£ 794 3 10

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

SAML. HEBBLEWHITE, }
J. B. HOLDSWORTH, } Commissioners.
S. H. PEARCE, }

Sydney, 10th August, 1863.

ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 15.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1863.							
To toll receipts		340	0 0	By wages, as per vouchers		260	6 1
„ Balance on hand, July 1		111	10 0	„ Miscellaneous voucher		114	9 7
				„ Secretary, as per voucher		7	10 0
				„ Bradley, as per voucher		31	6 0
				Balance		37	18 4
		£	451 10 0			£	451 10 0

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

SAML. HEBBLEWHITE,
J. B. HOLDSWORTH,
S. H. PEARCE, } Commissioners.

Sydney, 6th March, 1864.

No. 16.

RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, in account current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1864.							
To toll receipts		350	0 0	By wages as per vouchers		154	8 8
„ Balance on hand, January 1st		37	18 4	„ Miscellaneous voucher		120	0 8
				„ Secretary, as per voucher		7	10 0
				„ Balance		105	19 0
		£	387 18 4			£	387 18 4

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

SAML. HEBBLEWHITE,
J. B. HOLDSWORTH,
S. H. PEARCE, } Commissioners.

Sydney, 23rd August, 1864.

No. 17.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of all Moneys received and expended by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

Dr.		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge		125	0 0	Salaries :—			
				Clerk and Treasurer		18	15 0
				Overseer		47	5 0
				Miscellaneous :—			
				Wages for labour		157	10 0
				Purchase of tools, stores, &c.		0	8 5
				Repairs to tools		3	14 6
				Repairs to roads, dams, and bridges		4	6 0
						165	18 11
Balance, 31st December, 1862.. .. .		504	16 3			231	18 11
		£	629 16 3	Balance, 30th June, 1863		397	17 4
						£	629 16 3

We certify the foregoing Account to be correct.

JAMES BYRNES,
NATHL. PAYTEN,
JAMES PYE, } Commissioners.

No. 18.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of all Moneys received and expended by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1863.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge	125 0 0	Salaries :— Clerk and Treasurer	18 15 0
Cash, Chief Commissioner, from rental of Beckett's Bridge, towards the repair of the Dogtrap Road for the year 1863	60 0 0	Overseer	15 0 0
			36 15 0
		Miscellaneous :— Wages for labour	28 9 6
		Purchase of tools, stores, &c.	6 8 6
		Advertising	2 15 6
		Repairs to roads, dams, and bridges	25 9 8
		Commission to auctioneer	1 0 0
		Law expenses	2 2 0
			66 11 2
Balance, 30th June, 1863	397 17 4	Balance, 31st December, 1863	479 11 2
	£ 582 17 4		£ 582 17 4

We certify the foregoing Account to be correct.

JAMES BYRNES,
JAMES PYE,
NATHL. PAYTEN, } Commissioners.

No. 19.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of all Moneys received and expended by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge	133 0 0	Salaries :— Clerk and Treasurer	18 15 0
		Overseer	45 0 0
			63 15 0
		Miscellaneous :— Wages for labour	131 7 6
		Purchase of tools, stores, &c.	0 6 0
		Repairs to tools	7 8 3
		Repairs to roads, dams, and bridges	92 6 4
		Law expenses	2 2 0
			233 10 1
Balance, 31st December, 1863	479 11 2	Balance, 30th June, 1864	297 5 1
	£ 612 11 2		£ 315 6 1
			£ 612 11 2

We certify the foregoing Account to be correct.

JAMES BYRNES,
JAMES PYE,
NATHL. PAYTEN, } Commissioners.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 19 July, 1864.*

LICENSES TO CUT TIMBER AND REMOVE STONE, GRAVEL, BRICK
EARTH, SHELLS, &c., FROM CROWN LANDS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Additional Regulations for carrying into effect the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861."

J. BOWIE WILSON.

LICENSES TO CUT TIMBER AND REMOVE STONE, GRAVEL, BRICK EARTH, SHELLS, OR
OTHER MATERIAL, FROM CROWN LANDS.

1. The Regulations with respect to timber-cutting on Crown Lands, comprising chapter VI, sections 70 to 83 inclusive, of the Regulations under the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," bearing date 1st November, 1861, are hereby repealed. All existing licenses granted under those Regulations will, however, remain in force up to the 31st December next.

2. Licenses to cut and take timber, and to dig for and remove gravel, stone, brick earth, shells, or other material, may be obtained on application to the various Commissioners of Crown Lands and Land Agents in the Country Districts, and at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Sydney.

3. The licenses will be of three kinds, one for cutting any kind of timber, as well cedar or pineas hardwood or bark, for which a fee of £6 will be payable; another for cutting hardwood or stripping bark only, for which the fee will be £2; and another for quarrying stone, or digging gravel, clay, shells, or other material, for which a fee of £4 will be charged. The fee must in every case be paid prior to the issue of the license.

4. The licenses will be in force from the date of issue to the 31st December then next ensuing; but on licenses granted after the 1st July in any year, one-half the regulated fee only will be charged.

5. A separate license must be taken out by every person actually employed in felling, cutting, sawing, splitting, or removing timber, or in quarrying, digging for, or removing stone or soil on Crown Lands. Each license will be personal to the individual named therein, but may be transferred by indorsement on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands or Land Agent, and on the payment of a fee of Five Shillings.

6. Licenses will empower the holders of them to enter upon any unenclosed Crown Land, whether under lease or otherwise, not measured for sale, or dedicated to any public purpose, and not within half a mile of any City, Town, Village, or head station, and not specially excepted by notice in the *Government Gazette*. Any timber which may have been reserved with the consent of the Commissioner of the District, for shade or ornament, will also be exempt from the operation of timber licenses.

7. All timber, stone, soil, or other material, must be removed from off the Crown Lands during the currency of the license, otherwise it will be forfeited and liable to be seized and sold on the part of the Crown.

8. Any person cutting or removing timber, or digging for or removing stone, soil, or other material on Crown Lands, without holding a license, will be proceeded against under the 33rd clause of the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," or otherwise, as may in any case be by law or by these Regulations directed.

9. All timber cut by unauthorized persons, and all cut timber lying on Crown Lands, which there may be reason to believe has not been cut by a duly authorized person, will be seized, and notice of such seizure given by a writing to be posted up at the principal place of Petty Sessions of the District; and unless the ownership of such timber shall be claimed and established to the satisfaction of the Bench of Magistrates, within fourteen days thereafter, the same shall be sold. Should it appear, however, to the satisfaction of the Bench, that any timber so seized has been cut by a duly authorized person, its restoration to the claimant may be ordered.

10. Licenses must be produced for inspection, on the demand of any Commissioner of Crown Lands, Crown Bailiff, Police Officer, or other authorized person; and any person who may refuse or neglect to produce his license on its being so demanded, will be liable to have it cancelled.

11. On any person holding a license to cut timber on Crown Lands, being convicted by two Justices in Petty Sessions, of any offence against the law or these Regulations, such Justices may, in addition to any other penalty imposed by them, adjudge the license of such person to be cancelled, and such license shall thereupon become null and void.

12. Lessees of Crown Land are at liberty to cut and remove any timber, stone, or other material required by them as tenants of their several lands, but shall have no right to sell the same.

13. Licenses under these Regulations will give no right to any person to reside upon, cultivate, improve, or erect machinery upon any Crown Lands, nor any privilege of exclusive possession, save as to the timber, stone, soil, or material actually in process of being cut or removed. Any person who may desire to occupy land in connection with the several matters herein provided for, will be at liberty to apply for a lease thereof for a term, in accordance with the Regulations with respect to leases for special objects, dated 1st November, 1861, clauses 84 to 86 inclusive. Such applications will be received by the respective Commissioners of Crown Lands and Land Agents, and forwarded, through the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the decision of the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

14. All fees for licenses or transfer of licenses, and the proceeds of the sale of any timber, stone, or other material which may be seized and sold, are to be paid over and accounted for by the officers receiving the same, in the same manner as other public moneys passing through their hands.

15. A return of all licenses issued, and of all transfers of licenses, is to be forwarded, at the end of each quarter of the year, to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, by whom they will be notified collectively in the *Government Gazette*.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT.

(TOWNS AND VILLAGES DECLARED UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for CITIES, TOWNS, and VILLAGES, declared under the 4th section of the Act
25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	acres.	acres.		
Yamba (Town)	280	590	County of Clarence, parish of Yam- ba	No. 49, Friday, 11th March, 1864.
Bexhill (Village)	104	....	County of Rous, parish of Bald Hill, on Wilson's Creek, Rich- mond River	Do. do.
Waratah (Village)	33	49	Near Newcastle	No. 52, Tuesday, 15th March 1864.
Tathra (Town)	Not stated.		County of Auckland, parish of Wallagoood, at Tathra	Do. do.
Wantabagery (Village)	275	845	On the Murrumbidgee River, at the confluence of Wantioul Creek, Lachlan District	Do. do.
Ashby (Village)	88	350	County of Clarence, parish of Ashby, at the confluence of Shoal Creek with the Clarence River	No. 148, Friday, 22nd July, 1864.
Turrawan (Town)	390	1,140	County of White, parish of Turra- wan, on the Namoi River	Do. do.
Norah (Village)	450	....	County of Northumberland, parish of Wallarah, at Bungarees, Norah Point	Do. do.
Walbundry (Village) ..	225	656	County of Hume, parish of Wal- bundry, on Billabong Creek, District of Murrumbidgee	Do. do.
Perth (Village)	129	227	County of Bathurst, parish of Aps- ley at the crossing of the Road, from Rockley to Bathurst, over Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek ..	No. 153, Tuesday, 2nd August, 1864.
Young (Town)	480		County of Monteagle, parish of Young, on Barrangong Creek ..	No. 185, Tuesday, 20th Sep- tember, 1864.
Attunga (Village)	271	530	County of Inglis, parish of Tam- worth, on the Peel River at the confluence of Moore Creek	No. 193, Tuesday, 4th Oct., 1864.

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22nd October, 1864.*

W. R. DAVIDSON.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

ABSTRACT of CROWN LANDS reserved from Sale until Surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

No.	LOCALITY.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" IN WHICH THE DESCRIPTION IS PUBLISHED.
1	County of Harden, Parish of Wambat, the Wambat Lagoon	acres. 21	} No. 60. Friday, 1st April, 1864.
2	County of Argyle, Parish of Upper Tarlo, at Willigam Hill	a. r. p. 56 3 0	
3	County of Harden, Parish of Eubindal, on the Boorowa River	312	} No. 87. Tuesday, 26th April, 1864.
4	Do. do.	190	
5	Do. near do.	a. r. p. 76 2 0	} No. 95. Friday, 29th April, 1864.
6	Do. do. at the confluence of Limestone Creek	30	
7	County of Hume, Parish un-named, within the Murray River Reserve .. .. .	.....	} No. 115. Friday, 3rd June, 1864.
8	County of Lincoln, Parish of Dubbo, at Dubbo..	1,160	
9	Do. do.	460	} No. 116. Tuesday, 7th June, 1864.
10	County of Roxburgh, Parish of Duramanna ..	14½	
11	County of Sandon, Parish of Uralla, within the Armidale Reserve .. .. .	.....	} No. 153. Tuesday, 2nd August, 1864.
12	County of Goulburn, Parish of Mullangandra, at the intersection of the Wagga Wagga Road with the north boundary of the Mullangandra Reserve	230	
13	County of Cumberland, Parish of Cowan, on the Hawkesbury River	40	} No. 161. Friday, 12th August, 1864.
14	Pastoral District of Warrego, County un-named, at the intersection of the 29th parallel of south latitude with the Culgoa River.. .. .	sq. miles. 4½	
15	County of Cook, Parish unnamed, at Colo ..	acres. 66	} No. 185. Tuesday, 20th Septem- ber, 1864.
16	Warrego Pastoral District, County of Cowper, Parish of Bourke, Darling River	374	
17	County of Harden, Parish of Jugiong, on the Murrumbidgee River, near the confluence of Kitticarrara or Cooney's Creek	480	} No. 187. Friday, 23rd Septem- ber, 1864.
18	County of Harden, Parish of Wilkie, on Back Creek, Demondrille Creek	420	
19	Pastoral District of Murrumbidgee (extension northerly), County of Hume, Parish of Bun- gowannah.. .. .	680	} No. 193. Tuesday, 4th October, 1864.
20	Pastoral District of New England (extension), County of Sandon, Parish of Butler, on Saumarez Creek	94	
21	Pastoral District of Monaro, County of Wellesley, Parish of Burnima, at the Black Lake	435	
22	Pastoral District of Clarence, County of Rous, at the head of the Richmond River, at Mount Lindsay	8,416	

*Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22nd October, 1864.*

W. R. DAVIDSON.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

SCHEDULE of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious and Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place or Town.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.			To what purpose dedicated.
					a.	r.	p.	
Bathurst	Bathurst	4	6	.. .. .	1	0	0	Town Hall.
Ditto	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Parish of Bathurst, at Bathurst	762	0	0	Permanent commonage and public recreation.
Bowna	Goulburn	5	6	.. .. .	2	0	0	National School.
Ditto	Ditto	3 and 4 ..	6	.. .. .	1	0	0	United Presbyterian Church.
Bogabri	Pottinger	4, 5, 6, & 7 ..	17	.. .. .	2	0	0	National School.
Bullahdelah ..	Gloucester	1, 2, 9, & 10 ..	23	.. .. .	2	0	0	Church of England Church, School, and Parsonage.
Cooma	Beresford	1	51	.. .. .	1	0	0	Presbyterian Church.
Copmanhurst ..	Clarence	4, 5, 6, & 7 ..	10	.. .. .	2	0	0	National School.
Cootamundry ..	Harden	1, 2, 3, & 4 ..	18	.. .. .	1	0	0	National School.
Castleton, near Mitchell's Creek.	Roxburgh	Portion ..	41	.. .. .	0	1	32	National School.
Deniliquin	Townsend	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, & 10	1	.. .. .	1	0	0	Benevolent Asylum.
Inverell	Gough .. ..	.....	..	Parish of Inverell, at Inverell ..	100	0	0	Racecourse and Reserve for recreation.
Kiama	Camden	1 & 2	16	.. .. .	0	3	17½	National School.
Ditto	Ditto	1, 2, 18, 19, & 20.	4	.. .. .	1	0	0	Church of England School and Parsonage.
Kinchela	Macquarie .. ..	.....	..	.. .. .	1	3	20	National School.
Murrumbidgee ..	Brisbane	1, 2, & 3	15	.. .. .	1	3	11	Presbyterian Church, Manse, and School.
Macleay River ..	Macquarie	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, & 20.	3	.. .. .	1	3	20	National School.
(Dark Water Creek.)								
Manning River ..	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Between Taree and Woolla Woolla.	5	0	0	General Cemetery.
Micaligo	Beresford .. ..	.....	..	Parish of Micaligo, near other appropriations for burial purposes	7	2	0	General Cemetery.
Narrabri	Nandewar	1, 2, 19, & 20 ..	2	.. .. .	1	0	0	Hospital.
Port Macquarie ..	Macquarie .. ..	.....	..	Near the Township of Port Macquarie, at "Evingstone's Swamp."	166	0	0	Racecourse.
Queanbeyan	Murray .. ..	.....	..	Parish of Queanbeyan, at Queanbeyan.	35	3	36	Recreation Reserve.
Sydney	Cumberland .. ..	.....	..	Parish of St. Lawrence, City of Sydney.	1	2	13	Additional for Market purposes.
Ditto	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Ditto ditto	0	1	35	Roman Catholic Church.
Ditto	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	The Old Burial Ground, George-street South, between Druitt and Bathurst Streets.	2	0	7	For public recreation.
Ditto	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Portion of Garden Island, in the Harbour of Port Jackson.	4	1	25	For the purpose of a Naval Depot.
Sofala	Roxburgh	10, 11, 100, & 106.	5	.. .. .	1	2	27½	Roman Catholic Church, School, and Presbytery.
Taloumbi	Clarence	4, 5, & 6	3	.. .. .	1	2	18	National School.
Ullmarra	Ditto .. ..	.....	..	Parish of Ullmarra, at Sweeney's Creek, on the north-eastern side of a Road passing along the left bank of the Creek.	7	2	0	General Cemetery.
Wagga Wagga South.	Wynyard	Portion ..	209	At Wagga Wagga, at the westerly intersection of Beckwith and Kincaid Streets.	161	0	0	Racecourse.
Ditto ditto	Ditto	7, 8, & 9	46	.. .. .	2	0	0	Church of England Church, School, and Parsonage.
Wallabadah	Buckland	10, 11, 12, & 13.	17	.. .. .	1	3	20	Church of England Church, School, and Parsonage.

Surveyor General's Office,
Sydney, 22nd October, 1864.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REAL PROPERTY ACT.
(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

REGISTRAR GENERAL to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Department,
Land Titles Branch,
Sydney, 4 August, 1864.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Principal Secretary, a Return of the extent and value of land brought under the provisions of the "Real Property Act," together with the amount of fees received during the first six months of the present year.

2. In order to shew the progress which the system is making, I may point out, that the fees which go to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue, namely, for Certificates of Titles and other dealings, have increased from the average of £34 6s. 1d. per month in 1863, to £52 3s. 8d. per month in 1864—equal to 50 per cent. increase.

I have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with Amount of Fees, &c., under the "Real Property Act," from 1st January to 30th June, 1864.

MONTHS.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	ACREAGE.		VALUE.	FEES.			TOTAL.
			Town and Suburban.	Country.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other dealings.	
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ..	31	38	15 1 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,490 1 24	11,829	25 16 7	31 5 0	40 10 0	97 11 7
February..	23	27	18 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 0 9	14,982	39 5 6	29 0 0	42 0 0	110 5 6
March ..	28	42	19 0 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,018 1 1	46,011	97 9 4	36 0 0	39 17 0	173 6 4
April ..	31	43	42 0 23 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,446 0 4	34,618	94 9 8	38 5 0	63 5 0	195 19 8
May ..	36	53	18 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,726 3 0	32,156	72 13 8	35 15 0	66 17 10	175 6 6
June ..	41	52	19 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,418 1 21	39,387	91 5 8	50 10 0	60 12 0	202 7 8
TOTAL..	190	255	131 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	23,282 3 19	178,985	421 0 5	220 15 0	313 1 10	954 17 3

REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RETURN of Crown Grants registered under the "Real Property Act," from 1st January to 30th June, 1864.

MONTHS.	No. of Grants.	AREA.		VALUE.	ASSURANCE.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.		
		a. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	66	59 2 11½	5,290 2 13	5,736 13 9	11 19 0
February	116	48 2 38½	7,466 1 0	8,206 8 6	17 6 1
March	114	54 0 17½	11,091 2 7	19,299 11 10	40 8 7
April	38	38 0 2	3,027 1 0	2,549 16 0	5 6 4
May	15	.....	4,640 0 0	4,761 0 0	9 18 7
June	102	91 0 18½	1,706 3 0	3,100 4 3	6 11 0
TOTAL	451	291 2 7½	33,222 1 20	43,743 14 4	91 9 7

Registrar General's Department,
Land Titles Branch,
Sydney, New South Wales,
20th July, 1864.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAVAL BRIGADE.
(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 April, 1864, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return, shewing the number of men enrolled in the
“ Naval Brigade, the number of Drills held by that Force,
“ the gross sum of money withheld by the Officers from the
“ men's pay as Fines for non-attendance at Drill, the gross
“ sum of money paid by Officers of the Brigade from their
“ pay as Fines for non-attendance at Drill, and an account
“ of the purposes to which such Fines have been applied.”

(Mr. Dalgleish.)

RETURN of Fines received from the Officers and men of the Naval Brigade, from 19th May, 1863, to 31st August, 1864; and an account of the purposes to which such Fines have been applied.

- 1.—The number of men enrolled, 200.
- 2.—The number of drills held, 378.
- 3.—Fines on the men for non-attendance at drill, £90 7s. 0d.
- 4.—Fines on the Officers for non-attendance, £2 15s. 0d.
- 5.—These fines (together with the Officers' subscriptions and collections, amounting to £111 2s. 6d.) formed a fund out of which Instructors, Instruments, and Clothing for the Band were paid, and other minor incidental expenses borne on behalf of the Corps.

*Naval Brigade Office,
10 September, 1864.*

FRANCIS HIXSON,
Captain Commanding.

900

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STORES' SERVICE.
(REORGANIZATION OF THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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STORES' SERVICE.

No. 1.

AMONGST the expenses authorized by the late Executive, in anticipation of Parliamentary sanction, were those for "Stores for the Public Service."

The claims under that head consist of two kinds—

1. Payment for stores actually purchased and supplied.
2. Requisitions for stores not yet purchased, but urgently required.

The Treasurer disposed of the first class, in his minute of the 21st instant, by recommending that the public obligations should be discharged; and he is now inclined, after full consideration and inquiry, to extend his recommendation so far as to embrace the expenses referred to in the second class, viz.—that requisitions for such stores as are indispensable for the Public Service, should be complied with.

In assuming the responsibility of this recommendation, the Treasurer wishes to impress upon his colleagues that the *approval* of a requisition is the first step towards incurring the expense; and that an incautious system of approval, by Ministers, of the requisitions placed before them, has exhausted a liberal Store Vote for 1863, of £33,550, has exhausted a proposed addition to that Vote [as by Supplementary Estimate

for 1863] of	12,000,
and will (unless checked) speedily exhaust a further proposed addition to the	
Vote on the Additional Supplementary Estimate, 1863, of	12,000,

Making the total provision for Stores in 1863	£57,550
---	---------

He therefore hopes that every *Store* Requisition will, in future, be scrutinized, and the cost thereof ascertained, and stated, previously to its being forwarded to the Treasury for the order to issue the articles required.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Treasury, 23 October, 1863.

Submitted at a Cabinet Meeting of 23rd October, 1863, and approved.—G. E.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

The funds provided by Parliament for carrying on several branches of the Public Service having been found altogether insufficient, additional sums to meet the deficiencies were placed on the Supplementary Estimates, and Executive authority was given by the late Government, to apply these sums, in *anticipation* of Parliamentary sanction.

The present Treasurer directed that this unauthorized application of the Public Funds should be at once discontinued.

It is now represented that, under this Executive authority, obligations were in many cases incurred, which it might be inconvenient or inexpedient to disown;—such as, contracts entered into for the construction of works—engagements made for the supply of stores, or the performance of services. To repudiate claims of the kind would, it is said, bring discredit upon the Government, and involve individuals in serious embarrassment and loss.

The Treasurer has carefully considered these representations, and is now prepared to advise his Colleagues—not wholly to disavow the procedure in this respect of the late Government—but, solely with the view to the maintenance of good faith towards public claimants, to ratify the act of its Executive to this extent, viz. :—

1. That the conditions of every contract, actually taken, be complied with.
2. That engagements for the supply of articles and for the performance of services, be duly met.

The Treasurer does not, however, admit that any obligation is imposed upon the present Ministry, to continue the payment of salaries for *new* offices, or of the *increases* to existing salaries, not yet voted by the Assembly.

Treasury, 21 Oct., 1863.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Submitted to Cabinet Meeting, and approved.—23 Oct., 1863.—G. E.

LIST

STORES' SERVICE.

8

LIST of Services referred to in the Treasury Minute of the 21st October, 1863.

Stationery and Stores for Public Service generally.
 Roads and Bridges.
 Public Works and Buildings.
 Coroners' and Surgeons' Fees, &c.
 Allowances to Bailiffs, Witnesses, and Jurors.
 Fees to Prosecuting Barristers.
 Allowances to extra Tide Waiters.
 Gratuities for Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise.
 Wages to Compositors, Pressmen, and others, in Government Printing Office.
 Postage of Public Departments.
 Telegraphic Messages.
 Pilot Vessels, Port Jackson.
 Commission on Land Sales, &c., and for Advertising generally.
 Fees to Licensed Surveyors.
 Expenses under Cattle Disease Prevention Act.
 Electoral Lists.
 Seed Wheat and Oats for Settlers.
 Alignment Posts, Municipal Towns.
 Unforeseen Expenses at the Gold Fields.
 Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.
 Other Departmental Contingencies.

No. 2.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE
 GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
 13 May, 1864.*

BEFORE approving of the issue of any stores for this year, the Treasurer forwarded the requisitions to the Storekeeper, for the purpose of being marked with the values of the stores asked for. He then referred the requisitions to the Heads of Departments, with a request that they would reduce the expenses as much as possible.

As large reductions resulted from this plan, and as the reconstruction of the Stores' service on a more economical basis, was intended from 1st July next, the Treasurer was induced to limit the Stores' Vote for the year to £25,000, instead of £35,000 as in 1863.

But the Auditor General reports that the £25,000 are now spent, and shews, from statements prepared by him, that he had to charge against the vote for this year, the amount of the following engagements (or contracts) which were made by the late Government, in April and May, 1863, for the service of 1864, viz. :—

Paper and Stationery	...	...	...	£9,120
Police Clothing	...	...	...	5,260
„ Boots	...	...	...	1,700
Blankets	...	...	...	4,360
				£20,440

The Treasurer is therefore obliged to recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that authority be given for the payment of such Stores' expenses for the remainder of the year, as are found to be indispensable, until a further Parliamentary grant be obtained, or other means be devised for covering the excess.

The Treasurer will continue to scrutinize the requisitions submitted to him, and has already begun to take steps for abolishing the present costly and unsatisfactory system of supplying the public stores.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
 Treasurer.

Minute 64/19, 19 May, 1864.—Confirmed, 26 May, 1864.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the circumstances of the case herein set forth, advise, upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that authority be granted for the expenditure of such sum as may be found absolutely necessary to meet charges on account of "Stores" for the Public Service, for the remainder of the year, in anticipation of a vote of the Legislature.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
 Clerk of the Council.

28 May, /64.
 Approved—J. Y.

[Enclosure

STORES' SERVICE.

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

MEMO.—The following Tenders for Supplies on account of the Public Service, for the Year 1864, have been accepted.

Tenderer.	For supply of	Date of Acceptance.	Amount.
C. K. Moore	Stationery, &c.	17 April, 1863	£ s. d. 1,599 12 10
John Sands	Printing and Writing Paper, &c.	17 April, 1863	7,522 0 6
C. K. Moore	Police Clothing	20 May, 1863	5,262 3 4
Jas. Vickery	Police Boots	20 May, 1863	1,700 0 0
C. K. Moore	Letter Carriers' Clothing	19 May, 1863	} Cannot be traced
D. Jones	Gaol Warders' Clothing	19 May, 1863	
C. K. Moore	Blankets	19 May, 1863		4,359 7 6

12 May, 1864.

No. 3.

AGREEABLY to the pledge given to the Assembly, while the Estimates were under consideration, the Treasurer has now begun to alter the present expensive and unsatisfactory system of procuring and supplying *Public Stores*.

The following is an outline of the plan he proposes to adopt, viz. :—

1. Disband, on 30th June next, the present staff of the Colonial Storekeeper's Establishment; retaining one Clerk and a Messenger, to be attached to the Treasury.
2. Separate the useful and available stores from the portions of stock that are old and worthless; issuing the former as required, until exhausted, and, as soon as possible, disposing of the latter.
3. Heads of Departments to be thenceforth supplied directly by the respective Contractors, on requisitions previously checked by the Store Clerk in the Treasury.
4. The *Store Vote* to be taken, not in *one* sum, as of late years, but to be distributed, in the next Estimates, throughout the Departments.

G. E.

The Treasury, Sydney,
13th May, 1864.

No. 4.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC STORES' SERVICE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
25 May, 1864.

THE Treasurer submits to His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, a Minute prepared by him, in reference to the present system of procuring and supplying Public Stores, and recommends that the suggestions Nos. 1 to 9 contained therein, may be brought into practice from the 1st July next.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

7 June, /64.
Approved—J.Y.

In deference to the opinion expressed by the Assembly while the Estimates of the Service were before Committee, and in recollection of the pledge then given to the Assembly by himself, the Treasurer has had under consideration the means of reforming the Service for obtaining and supplying Public Stores, as at present constituted.

The value of the stock now in Store may be estimated at £70,000.

This stock has been maintained chiefly by taking contracts in each year for the supplies of printing, paper, stationery, blankets, clothing, boots, &c., for the service of the year succeeding.

The contracts were taken in one year for the service of the next, before the Estimates for the next year were even prepared, so that heavy liabilities were incurred without any certainty that appropriations of corresponding amount would be afterwards made by Parliament.

Engagements of the kind were thus made in advance of the time when the articles were wanted, and subjected the Government to these disadvantages, that the quantities engaged for were usually in excess of the quantities required, and the surplus remained for a long time, perhaps, in store, exposed to every local circumstance of deterioration.

For example:—Of the blankets received under contract from England for last year, 898 were in excess of the actual requirements for 1863, and were kept in store up to the present year, when the further large supply of 11,400 blankets was imported under contract.

700 pairs of Wellington boots for police use are lying in the store since 1861 ; they will not be taken by the Inspector General, as a new pattern of Wellington boot has since been introduced.

500 pairs of Mounted Police trowsers (overalls) were received under contract from England early this year ; these were stored, and tenders were called for the supply, in the Colony, of 500 cord pantaloons ; the latter were issued in lieu of the 500 overalls which are kept over (it is said) for the next year—1865.

Trowsers for the Police are usually issued from new stock, instead of working off the remains of previous years' supplies, so that in the late transfer of clothing from Colonial Stores to the Police Depôt, were included trowsers of two or three annual importations, in all 1,311 pairs (old stock), valued at £1,057 4s. 5d. At the same time there were transferred 2,000 pairs of Police trowsers (new stock), valued at £1,960 8s. 4d.

The values of the entire stock handed over to the Inspector General in last month (April) were as per list appended :—

	£	s.	d.
New (Police)	6,962	3	4
Old (Police)	3,463	18	6
	<u>£ 10,426</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

In March, 1863, Mr. Treasurer Weckes was induced, on the representation of Captain M'Levie, to order from England fifty Colt's revolving rifles. These have now been received—their cost is £502 10s. ; but the weapon is found to be heavier than was expected, and the whole are rejected as unsuitable for the service.

Additional examples might be taken from other branches of the Public Service, as in the late case of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, when, on the examination of an officer despatched from the Colonial Stores for the purpose, a half-year's demand for stores made by the Superintendent, admitted of reduction from £2,536 0s. 7d. to £1,473 18s. 6d. It is not therefore a matter of surprise, that Parliamentary Appropriations, however liberal, have failed to keep pace with the extravagance and wastefulness of the present system of supplying Public Stores.

From the time of assuming office, the Treasurer has anxiously watched the operation of this system : he communicated to his colleagues, by minute of 23rd October last, his views upon the subject, and suggested the likely means of restraining its expense ; but its evils are radical, the Treasurer's efforts were frustrated, and he finds that nothing short of a total reform of the system will produce an economical result.

The Treasurer believes that, by adopting the following recommendations, this result will be effected, viz. :—

1. That the present staff of the Colonial Storekeeper's Department be disbanded on the 30th June next ; one Clerk, £350 per annum, and Messenger, 6s. per diem, being retained and attached to the Treasury.
2. That the stores at present on charge, which are either wholly unserviceable, or not likely to be required for a considerable time, be disposed of to the best advantage, as soon as possible. A list of such stores has been prepared and is appended, shewing the value to be £11,461 14s. 2d., exclusively of the old stock in charge of the Inspector General of Police.
3. That the remaining stock be exhausted by requisitions from the Service generally, and by transfer to particular Departments ; such as paper for printing, to the Government Printer ; anchors, buoys, rope and blocks, to the Superintendent of Harbours, &c.
4. That when the stock in store is exhausted, all articles of stores be thenceforth obtained directly from the Contractors, by the Department requiring them.
5. That the Store Vote, which has of late years been taken in one amount under the Finance Minister, be in future Estimates distributed throughout the several Departments.
6. That from the 1st July next, requisitions, in duplicate, shewing the contract price and money value of each article, be sent by the Heads of Departments directly to the Treasury ; and after examination by the Store Clerk, one copy be returned to the Head of Department making the demand, who will forward the same to the Contractor. The latter will retain the requisition as voucher to his Account.
7. That Contractors deliver at each office the goods as ordered under approved requisition, as examined in the Treasury ; no account being passed for payment that is unsupported by the requisition and an acknowledgment of the receipt of the articles by the Department concerned.
8. That all stores (other than those for Police) intended for service in the Country, be packed by the Contractor on whom they are ordered, and be despatched by him to the place of destination, after inspection and approval by the Store Clerk.
9. That stores intended for the Police, be received, inspected, and if for the Country, forwarded by the Inspector General of Police.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

The Treasury, Sydney,
25th May, 1864.

Minute

Minute 64/20, 26 May, 1864.—Confirmed, 6 June, 1864.

THE Executive Council having carefully considered the propositions of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, with reference to the improvement of the present system of procuring and supplying public stores, approve of the same, as set forth in the accompanying Minute, and advise that they take effect from the 1st July next.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

7 June, /64.

Approved—J. Y.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 4.]

Police Department,

Store Branch, Inspector General's Office,

Sydney, 9 March, 1863.

Sir,

As I consider it desirable that the police should be armed with the most effective weapons procurable, especially when employed on gold escort or other important duty, I have the honor to recommend that an order be transmitted to England for fifty (50) Colt's revolving rifles. And also, for detective duty, and on occasions where it is unadvisable to carry the large regulation revolver, I think it would be well to obtain (say) (25) twenty-five Sharpe's repeating pistols, a description of which I enclose.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary
for Finance and Trade,
&c., &c., &c.

JNO. McCLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

Appd.—E. C. W., 16 March, /63.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 4.]

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Police Department,

Inspector General's Office,

Sydney, 5 April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will move the Honorable the Treasurer to consider the following suggestion, as regards the issue from the Government Store of the uniform clothing lately delivered, and due to the Police on the 1st instant.

Instead of issuing direct from the store the clothing for each district, upon approved requisition, I recommend that the whole stock, (nearly all of which is required for immediate issue) should be transferred to the Police Depot Store, from whence the issues could be made more conveniently in smaller parcels, and the men can be properly fitted; besides, some economy would be effected in sending the clothing to Country Districts, where practicable, by police escorts or other means of conveyance, without cost to the Government.

The stock of police clothing now in the Government Store, in addition to the supply imported this year, should also be forwarded to the Police Store, to be issued as far as it will go in lieu of the new stock.

By the arrangement proposed, much labour will be avoided at the Government Store; but it would be a great convenience and assistance if the store tailor could be spared to attend at the Police Depot for—say one month, to assist the Police Storekeeper in selecting the sizes of the garments, and in fitting the men.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McCLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

Recommended for consideration by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—W.F.
B.C., 6 April, 1864.

I have no objection to this arrangement.—G.E.—9/4/64.

MEMO.—

STORES' SERVICE.

7

MEMO.—The police clothing will be issued in compliance with orders; at the same time, I cannot but view the application of the Inspector General of Police, as expressive of a desire to revert to the system of giving the control of Public Stores to the Heads of Departments to which they appertain, which system has been already tried and condemned.

2. The present Colonial Store Department has now been in existence about nine months, and may be said to be only now in proper working operation; and I think it would be unwise to disturb existing orders, until a fair trial of the efficient working of the department is given; for I feel confident that it will be found to be the true and most economical way of providing for and meeting the wants of the Colonial Government; and at the same time, exercising a salutary check on the general expenditure of stores.

The services of the man (*who is by trade a tailor*) applied for by the Inspector General of Police, can be given if needed, but I may state that he has been employed in the stores as a *labourer*. As to the transport of stores, I cannot see through what channel the Inspector General of Police proposes to forward goods free of cost, except in the case of small packages which should be very properly entrusted to Escorts.

5. In respect to any accumulation of old clothing or other stores, it will always be the desire and duty of the Department to give every information to the Inspector General of Police, with a view to their being put to some use.

J. B. COLE,

Colonial Storekeeper.

Government Store Department,
Sydney, 14 April, 1864.

Seen.—Let the police clothing be handed over.—G.E.—16/4/64.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 4.]

LIST of Police Clothing, &c., transferred to the Police Depôt, upon approved letter from the Treasury, dated the 14th April, 1864, No. 521.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NEW STOCK.						
Coats, undress, mounted constables'	470	33	0	775	10	0
" " sergeants'	30	33	6	50	5	0
" " foot constables'	470	33	0	775	10	0
" " " sergeants'	30	33	6	60	5	0
Cloaks	300	37	0	555	0	0
Great coats	200	23	0	230	0	0
Pants	500	26	9	668	15	0
Trowsers, mounted dress (overalls)	500	26	8	666	13	4
" " foot dress	500	17	3	431	5	0
" " undress	1,000	17	3	862	10	0
Berlin gloves	1,000	0	10½	43	15	0
Buckskin gloves	600	3	0	90	0	0
Chevrons, silver, 3 bars	80	3	6	14	0	0
" " 2 " "	200	2	6	25	0	0
Crowns,	100	4	1	20	8	4
Button sticks	100	0	2	0	16	8
" " brushes	100	0	6	2	10	0
Boots, Wellington, pairs	1,500	15	0	1,125	0	0
" " Napoleon	500	23	0	575	0	0
				6,962 3 4		
STOCK—63 PATTERN.						
Armllets	277	0	8	9	4	8
Buttons, great coat, bone	250	.....		0	6	11
" " foot police, gilt	1,156	0	1	4	16	4
" " mounted police, gilt	936	0	1	3	18	0
" " " small	2,184	0	1	9	2	0
" " foot police, white metal	1,162	0	1	4	16	10
" " police, new	72	0	1	0	6	0
Brushes, button.. .. .	68	0	6	1	14	0

LIST of Police Clothing, &c.—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.	
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Button sticks	72	0	2		0 12 0
Coats, constables' frock	79	32	6	128	7 6
" sergeants'	7	40	0	14	0 0
" inspectors'	147	46	8	343	0 0
" constables' great	75	31	6	113	2 6
" inspectors'	78	49	0	191	2 0
" oilskin	5	7	0	1	15 0
Cloaks, troopers'	2	44	0	4	8 0
Capes, oilskin	9	5	3	2	7 3
" waterproof	378	25	0	472	10 0
Caps, constables'	358	10	9	192	8 6
" sergeants'	14	10	9	7	10 6
" inspectors'	67	10	9	36	0 3
Crown, silver	15	6	0	4	10 0
Chevrons, " 2 bar	17	3	9	3	3 9
" " 3 "	5	5	6	1	7 6
Gloves, Berlin	84	1	2	4	18 0
Hats, Panama, W. police	3	10	6	1	11 6
" waterproof	4	7	6	1	10 0
Jackets, bush	140	23	9	166	5 0
" mounted police	116	23	9	137	15 0
" " sergeants'	32	29	0	46	8 0
" W. police, pilot	8	23	0	9	4 0
Lace, silver	4	5	0	1	0 0
Overalls, dress	14	23	6	16	9 0
" constables'	62	23	6	72	17 0
Pants	48	26	0	62	8 0
" stuff, unmade	10	21	3	10	12 6
Peaks, gold lace	39				
" silver	31				
Straps, trousers, pairs	2,199	0	2	18	6 6
Shirts, blue serge, W. P.	3	5	6	0	16 6
" drill	4	6	0	1	4 0
Trousers, dress, constables'	668	19	9	659	13 0
" " inspectors'	279	21	6	299	18 6
" strapped	4	26	8	5	6 8
" troopers'	4	23	6	4	14 0
" tweed	7	18	6	6	9 6
" duck	339	4	9	80	10 3
" drill	10	1	3	0	12 6
Batons, constables'	228	3	10	43	14 0
Rattles	294	0	10	12	5 0
Belts, waist, mounted	234	12	3	143	6 6
" pouch,	204	4	0	40	16 0
Pouch, ammunition,	204	0	9	7	13 0
" cap,	234	0	9	8	15 6
Carbine straps	246	1	0	12	6 0
Sword knots	185	1	3	11	11 3
Belts, pouch, foot	68	4	0	11	12 0
" waist,	26	1	8	2	3 4
Pouches, ammunition,	68	0	9	2	3 6
" cap	26	0	9	0	19 6
" handcuffs	28	1	0	1	8 0
Frogs,	39	0	8	1	6 0
				10,426	1 10

Government Stores,
Sydney, 20 May, 1864.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 4.]

RETURN showing the value of Stores issued to the Police Force, from the 1st of May, 1861, to 31st May, 1864.

1st May, 1861, to 31st December, 1861.....		£	s.	d.
		3,309	11	5
1st January, 1862, to 30th June, 1862	£	6,912	13	5
1st July, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		7,978	16	9
			14,891	10 2
1st January, 1863, to 30th June, 1863	£	6,869	4	10
1st July, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.....		11,022	3	7
			17,891	8 5
1st January, 1864, to 31st May, 1864		11,955	0	11
			48,047	10 11

[Enclosure

STORES' SERVICES.

[Enclosure 5 in No. 4.]

LIST OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.	
		s.	d.	£	s. d.
Awls, brad	30	0	4½	0	11 3
Axes, broad	30	3	1½	4	14 4
" Mediterranean	20	4	0	4	0 0
" pick	142	2	0	14	4 0
Barrows, intrenching	54	20	0	54	0 0
Basins, pewter, 9-in.	82	4	0	16	8 0
Bars, furnace	142	0	10	5	18 4
Backs, forge	6	30	0	9	0 0
Barometers, mountain	2	£9	15s.	19	10 0
Bedsteads, hospital pattern	397	26	0	516	2 0
Bolts, bed	945	.....	.....	with beds.	
" target	50	.....	.....	with targets.	
" form	86	.....	.....	with forms.	
Buckets, leather	12	10	0	6	0 0
Brushes, crumb.. .. .	30	3	3	4	17 6
Chains, winch, 3 cwt. 1 qr.	1	25s.	cwt.	4	1 3
Chisels, firmer, assorted	210	0	7	6	2 6
" mortise	191	0	7	5	11 5
" socket	190	0	7	5	10 10
Chamber, gutta percha	200	3	0	30	0 0
" pewter	4	4	6	0	18 0
Clocks, office	1	77	6	3	17 6
Cords, bed	151	0	9	5	13 3
Cocks, boiler	8	6	6	2	12 0
Dishes, tin, 18-in.	201	2	6	25	2 6
" " 14-in.	79	2	6	9	17 6
" " 13-in.	699	1	6	52	8 6
Dogs, timber	5	1	0	0	5 0
Files, bastard, flat	23	.....	.....	2	3 7½
" smooth	39	.....	.....	6	9 8
" half-round, rough	67	2	3	7	10 9
" hand, smooth	48	3	0	7	4 0
" flat, 3-in.	13	0	3	0	3 3
" half-round, smooth	37	.....	.....	5	4 10
Rasps, half-round, coarse	24	2	6	3	0 0
" fine	24	3	0	8	12 0
Fenders, kitchen	24	10	3	12	6 0
" officers'	99	5	6	27	4 6
Forks, carving	32	1	3	2	2 6
" flesh	47	0	9	1	15 3
Furnace frame	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frames, lamp	2	6	6	0	13 0
" saw	1	10	0	0	10 0
Funnels, tin	4	0	6	0	2 0
Gauges, rain	2	14	0	1	8 0
Grindstones, complete.. .. .	5	40	0	10	0 0
Hammers, miners'	55	5	0	13	15 0
" sledge	51	5	0	12	15 0
Hooks for pots	120	0	3	1	10 0
Handles, colonial axe	22	0	9	0	16 6
" auger	18	0	6	0	9 0
" cross-cut saw	14	0	3	0	3 6
" file	68	0	7	1	19 8
" sledge hammer	35	0	6	0	17 6
" rake	61	0	7	1	15 7
" scythe	10	2	6	1	5 0
" tools	28	0	7	0	16 4
Hoes, chipping, 9-in.	34	1	10	3	2 4
" " 6-in.	23	1	10	3	2 2
" Dutch	37	1	2	2	3 2
" garden	58	1	2	3	7 8
Irons, fire, sets	53	4/10	set	12	16 2
" tin	6	3	3	0	16 3
Kettles, Flanders	30	4	6	6	15 0
Knives and forks, best	156	1	1½	8	12 3
" carving	17	1	3	1	1 3
Lamps, exterior.. .. .	12	6	6	3	18 0
Lanterns, stable	14	5	0	3	10 0
Lids, pot	73	0	9	2	14 9
Lids, saucepan .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legs, grindstone .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" form .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, pad, iron	5	4	6	1	2 6
" brass	29	1	7	2	5 11
Mallets, carpenters'	21	2	0	2	2 0
" masons'	76	1	3	4	15 0
Marquees, officers'	15	£11	16s.	177	0 0
Measures, copper, ½ gall.	1	14	0	0	14 0
" wood, ½ peck	2	3	0	0	16 0
" " " "	2	10	0	1	0 0
" " " "	2	12	0	1	4 0
" " " "	2	15	0	1	10 0

LIST of Unserviceable Stores—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.	
		s.	d.	£	s. d.
Monkeys, water	2	3	6	0	7 0
Nails, clasp, 2-in.	180	0	2½	1	17 6
" spike	460	0	2½	4	15 10
Pins, bed.. .. .	129	.....	.....	with beds.	
Pans, bed, pewter	79	8	3	32	3 6
" close stool	51	5	6	14	0 6
" dust	6	1	0	0	6 0
Pincers	9	1	6	0	13 6
Planos, jack	1	4	10½	0	4 10½
" filister	6	5	0	1	10 0
" smooth	1	2	7½	0	2 7½
" trying	7	6	3	2	3 9
Plates, station	40	7	6	15	0 0
Pots, iron, 4 gall.	22	2	0	2	4 0
" " 6 "	38	3	0	5	14 0
" " 8 "	1	5	0	0	5 0
" tea	43	1	3	2	13 9
" watering	11	4	10	2	13 2
" pint	247	0	2	2	1 2
Punches	46	1	6	0	3 9
Pulleys, wood	32	0	6	0	16 0
Racks, with hospital pattern beds .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rakes, garden	83	1	8	6	18 4
Rattles, police	294	0	10	12	5 0
Rings, scythe	5	0	1	0	0 6
Rivets, 9-in.	665	0	0½	1	7 8
" 14-in.	224	0	1	0	18 8
" 28-in.	7	0	1	0	0 7
Rollers, garden, complete	1	.....	.....	8	0 0
" for towels	17	2	0	1	14 0
Sacks, corn, cavalry	48	2	0	4	16 0
Saucepans, iron, 2 gall.	1	3	4	0	3 4
" tin, 2 qts.	143	2	6	17	17 6
Saws, crosscut, 4 ft.	2	13	0	1	6 0
" " 5 ft.	8	18	0	7	4 0
" pit	1	14	0	0	14 0
" tenon	7	6	0	2	2 0
Scuttles, copper coal	9	16	0	7	4 0
Sets, chamber	1	13	6	0	13 6
" pit saw	6	1	0	0	6 0
Shovels, fire, short handles	2	1	9	0	3 6
" officers'	3	1	9	0	5 3
" travel	84	2	8	11	4 0
Scales, candles, beam 1 ft. 10 in., set	1	20	0	1	0 0
" copper, 2 " 6 "	1	40	0	2	0 0
" " 2 " 0 "	1	25	0	1	5 0
" " 2 " 0 "	1	30	0	1	10 0
Scales, gold, small	1	36	0	1	16 0
" " large	1	36	0	1	16 0
" small, with weights	9	36	0	16	4 0
" meat	1	26	0	1	6 0
" ration	1	3	0	0	3 0
Squares, iron, smiths'	3	7	6	1	2 6
Stones, rag	222	0	2	1	17 0
Stoves, Canadian	3	80	0	12	0 0
Stools, butchers'	12	1	3	0	15 0
Steelyards	17	11	6	9	15 6
Spindle shanks	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stretchers, iron	22	21	0	23	2 0
Trays, coal	53	7	0	18	11 0
Trivets, iron	49	1	0	2	9 0
Troughs, smiths'	2	40	0	4	0 0
" grindstone	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turnscrews	15	2	1½	1	11 10
Washers	144	0	8	0	0 8
Wedges, miners', large	210	0	10	8	15 0
" small	169	0	8	5	12 8
" scythe	26	0	1	0	2 2
" wood	101	.....	.....	10	10 0
Wrenches, barrow	40	1	0	2	0 0
" bedstead	1	1	0	0	1 0
" tap	4	1	0	0	4 0
Beds, hair, barrack	366	30	0	549	0 0
" hospital pattern	65	30	0	97	10 0
Bolsters, barrack	900	5	0	226	2 6
" hospital pattern	83	5	0	20	15 0
Blankets for floor cloths	58	1	6	4	7 0
Buttons, police, black	7,016	0	1	29	4 8
" silver twist	16	.....	.....	0	16 0
Clasps, stock	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth, blue post office yds.	30	14	6	21	15 0
" red post office	13	15	0	9	15 0
" scarlet	20	10	0	10	0 0
" white	59	9	6	28	0 6
Crash	151½	0	5	3	3 0

STORES' SERVICES.

11

List of Unserviceable Stores—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Girdles, orderlies'	148	1	6	11	2	0
Hats, glazed	78	1	6	5	17	0
Jackets, orderlies' dress, red facings	67	20	0	67	0	0
" " undress, "	325	18	5	299	5	5
Mattresses	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pillows	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoulder-knots	6	1	0	0	6	0
Lace, peak pieces	8	2	0	0	16	0
" silver, for peaks	15	1	6	1	2	6
Linen, Rish	105	1	3	6	11	3
Osnaburgh yds.	3,000	0	4½	56	5	0
Pillows, feather	188	5	6	51	14	0
Bags, saddle	5	16	0	4	0	0
Bits	11	1	0	0	11	0
Collars, head	14	4	0	2	16	0
Cruppers	29	2	0	2	18	0
Flouces, saddle	80	3	0	12	0	0
Irons, stirrup	10	4	0	1	0	0
Headstalls	6	4	6	1	7	0
Martingale	1	7	0	0	7	0
Bridle reins	77	4	6	17	6	6
Bridoon reins	75	4	6	16	17	6
Cavalry spurs	321	2	0	32	2	0
Surcingles	49	3	9	9	3	9
Straps, baggage	114	0	9	4	5	6
" bed	1,080	1	0	54	0	0
" billet	64	0	2	0	10	8
" bucket	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" cape	1,713	0	1½	10	14	1
" cloak	90	0	4	1	10	0
" bolster	180	0	7	5	5	0
" neck	27	1	6	2	0	6
" saddle	203	0	6	5	1	6
" stirrup	100	3	6	17	10	0
" thigh	72	1	2	4	4	0
Sacking for hospital pattern bedsteads	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scales, shoulder, brass	142	3	6	12	8	6
Shoes, women's	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockings, unbleached, men's	48	1	7	3	16	0
" worsted, women's	12	1	3	0	15	0
" unbleached, women's	454	1	3	28	7	6
" white cotton, women's	12	1	2	0	14	0
" woollen, women's	536	1	10	49	2	8
Socks, children's	31	0	7	2	7	3
Stocks, leather, black	175	1	2	10	4	2
Straps, trowser	2,184	0	2	18	4	0
Tape, black	30	0	4½	0	11	3
" brown	13	5	0	3	5	0
" white	382	1	9	33	8	6
Thimbles, assorted	518	1	4	34	4	0
Lanterns, ship	3	5	0	0	15	0
Buckets	2	1	6	0	3	0
Compasses	4	2	0	0	8	0
Paint, yellow	315	0	10½	13	15	7½
" green	543	2	0	54	6	0
Blocks, iron	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" wood .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saws, cross-cut	2	5	0	0	10	0
Cans, 5-gallon	5	1	0	0	5	0
Reflectors	8	20	0	8	0	0
Waist belts, inspectors' old	220	1	3	18	6	8
" constables' old	2,422	1	3	151	7	6
Pouch, caps, police	125	0	9	4	14	6
" ammunition	989	3	6	173	1	6
" handcuff	1	1	0	0	1	0
" frogs, police	1,928	0	8	64	5	4
" mounted, belt	121	4	0	24	4	0
" " sword	377	5	0	94	5	0
Officers' old Volunteer pouch belts	2	2	0	0	4	0
" " sword belts	7	2	0	0	14	0
" " waist belt	1	2	0	0	2	0
" " sea service belts	835	3	6	146	2	6
" " artillery belts	14	5	0	3	10	0
" " leather, buff, belts	217	5	0	54	5	0
Cavalry, black, pouch	1	3	6	0	3	6
Enfield waist pouch	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" pouch	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonets, artillery	14	5	0	3	10	0
" constabulary, carbine	946	5	0	236	10	0
" Enfield	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" sword for rifle	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridle, pistol	25	1	0	1	5	0
Buckets, carbine	83	2	6	10	7	6
Bugles, with cords .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cases, revolver and belt	1	6	0	0	6	0

LIST of Unserviceable Stores—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	RATE.		AMOUNT.	
		s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cramps, locks	318	1 6	23 17 0		
Cylinders, zinc	3,043	.....	.....
Clasps, waist, artillery	22	0 2½	0 4 7		
Chambers, revolving rifle .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Flasks, pistol, powder	267	3 6	46 14 6		
Frogs, artillery	51	0 8	1 14 0		
„ sea service	873	1 0	43 13 0		
Hammers, pistol	38	3 0	5 14 0		
Holsters	pr.	.....	.....
Jags, brass	15	0 6	0 7 6		
Moulds, bullet	8	5 0	2 0 0		
Nails, pistol	396	0 1	1 13 0		
Bottles oil	37	1 0	1 17 6		
Nipple carbines	454	0 6	11 7 0		
Ponches, Artillery	39	3 6	6 16 6		
„ old Volunteer cap, 6	69	0 9	2 11 9		
„ Cavalry, blk.	1	3 6	0 3 6		
Rammers, with sword pistol	13	1 0	0 13 0		
Scabbards, constabulary, bayonets	1,036	1 0	51 16 0		
„ sea service	809	2 0	80 18 0		
Screws, locks	199	1 6	14 18 6		
Slings, artillery, blk.	24	1 0	1 4 0		
„ rifle, Brunswick	20	1 0	1 0 0		
„ leather, carbine.. .. .	1,007	0 9	37 15 3		
„ buff ar.	500	1 0	25 0 0		
Springs, main	60	0 4	0 16 8		
„ rammers, carbine	32	0 8	0 8 0		
„ pistol sear	61	0 4	0 17 0		
Swivels, carbine.. .. .	835	1 6	62 12 0		
Swords, rifle, Brunswick	27	5 0	6 15 0		
„ scimitar	47	15 0	35 5 0		
„ sea service	779	6 0	233 14 0		
„ straight.. .. .	40	25 0	50 0 0		
Vyces, Terry's locks	415	2 9	57 1 3		
Cartridges, ball, pistol, for C. Navy R. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
„ pistol, com.	4,384	35 M.	7 13 5		
„ carbine, bore (pistol)	133,600	35 M.	233 16 0		
„ belted ball.. .. .	48,000	25 M.	60 0 0		
„ blk. pistol, carbine bore	19,800	26 M.	25 14 9		
„ ball for C. R. rifles .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Caps for do. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Royal printing paper	rms.	193	40 0	386 0 0	
Foolscap, double, green	10	20 0	10 0 0		
Imperial drawing	11	78 0	42 18 0		
Atlas	1	£9	9 0 0		
Lithographic imperial	2½	55 0	6 17 6		
Royal	qrs.	8	3 0	1 4 0	
Medium	19	1 9	1 13 3		
Demy	4	1 7	0 6 4		
Antiquarian, sheets	15	1 8	1 5 0		
Demy paper, close faint,	rms.	3½	39 0	6 16 6	
Ink, obliterating, marking	tins	500	1 6	37 10 0	
„ red	250	1 6	18 15 0		
Testaments	42	1 6	3 3 0		
Thermometers, ordinary	5	10 0	2 10 0		
Tripods with theodolites	3	£26 10s.	79 10 0		
Pocket sextants	3	£6 6s.	18 18 0		
„ in cases	2	£6 6s.	12 12 0		
Portfolios, 36 x 24	30	30 0	45 0 0		
„ 40 x 30	8	30 0	12 0 0		
Scales and weights	25	30 0	37 10 0		
Pounce boxes	50	1 8	6 13 4		
Carbines, constabulary.. .. .	907	55 0	2,494 5 0		
„ yeomanry	319	55 0	887 5 0		
„ cavalry	100	58 0	290 0 0		
Pistols, holster	546	42 0	1,146 12 0		
Wellington boots	450	13 10	311 5 0		
Total .. .. .	.....	.....	11,461 14 2		

In this list, the following have not been included, viz. :—fifty Colt's revolving rifles ; 209 saddles belonging to the two batteries of Artillery.

The former were imported some short time since, for the service of the Mounted Police, at a cost of £502 10s., but it is understood that they are too heavy to be serviceable. One of them has been sent to the Treasury for inspection. It appears that Colt's revolving carbines are what were required and asked for by the Inspector General of Police.

The saddles were transferred from the Old Stores' Department in 1861. They required constant attention, to prevent their destruction by moths, &c. Value, £368 6s. 6d.

No. 5.

COLONIAL STOREKEEPER to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

*Government Stores,
6 June, 1864.*

SIR,

With reference to the recent transfer to you of Police Clothing, &c., for issue from the Police Depôt, I am directed by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to inform you, that it was the Honorable the Treasurer's intention to transfer the Clothing which had just been delivered by the Contractor only, and not that which had been in the Government Stores for some time previously. As the Honorable the Treasurer has decided upon disposing of the unserviceable portion of the latter, or such of it as will not be required for some time to come, I am to request that you will be good enough to cause a selection to be made of the same, and a list prepared and forwarded to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
J. B. COLE,
Colonial Storekeeper.

No. 6.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Police Department of New South Wales,
Inspector General's Office,
Sydney, 8 June, 1864.*

SIR,

In accordance with your instructions, conveyed to me through the Colonial Storekeeper's letter, dated the 6th instant, respecting the transfer of Police Clothing from Government Stores to Depôt Stores, requesting that the portion not required for issue might be returned for the purpose of being disposed of,—I have the honor to attach a list of such articles as I shall not require for issue in my department, and am prepared to return them at any time you may be pleased to appoint.

I have, &c.,
JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

*Police Department,
Depôt Store,
Sydney, 8 June, 1864.*

List of Clothing to be returned into Colonial Stores for disposal.

300 pairs duck trousers.	26 pairs blue cloth trousers.
63 do. black cord pantaloons.	80 do. berlin gloves.
75 hip jackets.	192 caps
172 troopers' jackets.	170 white covers for do. } Year 1863
16 pairs trousers to match.	164 oilskin do. do. } pattern.
250 indiarubber capes.	48 inspectors' caps } Year 1861
140 great coats.	48 peaks for do. } pattern.
3 dress tunics.	2,750 pairs trousers' straps.

JNO. M'LERIE,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 7.

No. 8.

(Circular.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
July, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed to call your attention to the 10th clause of the Regulations relating to the future issue of Stores, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th ultimo, No. 122, and to request that you will be good enough to cause the book therein referred to, to be carefully kept in your department. Books of the prescribed form can be had on application to the Government Printer. A pattern sheet is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

To

[Enclosure in No. 6.]

ARTICLES.	Receipts.		Issues.		Initial of Person receiving Stores.	Quantity on hand Unserviceable.
	Quantity.	When Received.	When Issued.	Quantity.		

No. 9.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
17 June, 1864.*

MR. COLE, as Colonial Storekeeper, has now charge of all Colonial Stores, Civil and Military.

The abolition of the department on 30th instant is intended to apply to the Civil Stores' Branch, and not to extend to the Military Stores of the Colony. The latter are to remain under the supervision of Mr. Cole, as "Assistant Superintendent of Stores," in terms of Major-General Pratt's proposition of 8th August, 1862.

The Colonial salary and allowance of Mr. Cole will cease on 30th instant, but the Treasurer recommends that, for the arrangement, classification, and inspection of the Colonial Military Stores, a moderate expense for clerical assistance and for labour be admitted.

He accordingly requests the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council to incur such expense, and to charge the same to the Vote for the Colonial Storekeeper's Department for the present year.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

20 June, /64.

Approved—J.Y.

Minute 64/23, 17 June, 1864.—Confirmed, 20 June, /64.

UNDER the circumstances herein stated, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the expenditure of a moderate sum for clerical assistance and labour in connection with the Colonial Military Stores, and the expense charged to the Vote for the Colonial Storekeeper's Department for the present year.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 1 in No. 9.]

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 7 June, 1864.

Your Excellency,

25 May, 1864.

I have the honor to bring under your Excellency's notice, the Assistant-Superintendent of Stores (Mr. Cole) having received instructions from the Treasurer, that his services in charge of the Military Colonial Stores will no longer be required,—a measure which, from experience, I am satisfied will be attended with loss to the Colony, the nature of the stores requiring an officer of the Military Store Department having experience of the charge of such stores, and great inconvenience to the Officer Commanding the Troops, in being kept informed, which is his duty, of the quantity and condition of the munitions of war in the Colony, for the information of the Brigadier General Commanding, and Secretary of State for War.

I beg leave to enclose, for your Excellency's information, letters on this subject,—one from General Pratt, dated 8th August, 1862, and two from the Deputy Adjutant General, Melbourne, dated 4th and 23rd July, 1863, respectively, shewing the desirability of the Military Stores being in the charge of the Military Storekeeper, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Troops.

I have, &c.,
JOHN FRAS. KEMPT,
Colonel Commanding Troops.

Governor Sir John Young, Bart.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 9.]

Garrison Office,
Sydney, 8 July, 1864.

Your Excellency,

5 July, 1864.
£100.

I have the honor, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, giving cover to a copy of a minute of the Executive Council, having reference to the Colonial Military Stores continuing in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Stores, to forward herewith a copy of a letter from J. B. Cole, Esquire, intimating that he will take charge of the stores accordingly; and submitting a comparative estimate of the expenditure that will be required to meet the necessary clerical assistance and labour, for the remainder of the present year, in connexion with their superintendence; and to request that you will be pleased to submit the same for the favourable consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,
JOHN FRAS. KEMPT,
Colonel Commanding Troops.

Governor Sir John Young, Bart.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 9.]

Military Store Office,
Sydney, 5 July, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th of June, 1864, with copy of correspondence from His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the charge of the Military Colonial Stores; and beg to state that I will take charge of the stores, agreeable to the desire of the Officer Commanding the Troops, as therein conveyed. And with reference to that portion of the Minute of the Executive Council, which "advises that authority be granted to incur a moderate "expense for clerical assistance and labour, in connexion with the superintendence "of the military stores, to be charged against the vote for the Colonial Storekeeper's "Department for the present year"—I beg to submit the enclosed Estimate, shewing the expense incurred in the care of the stores in 1863, and part of 1864; also, what is proposed to be allowed to be expended from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1864, amounting to the sum of £100, for the approval of the Government.

The proposed expenditure is for the superintendence and extra work entailed by the charge of the stores, and for the necessary labour required; and I do not think the duties can be satisfactorily performed at a less expense.

The only new appointment caused by the proposed arrangement, will be one store labourer, who, if a military pensioner, may be procured at 4s. per day; and all the other work will be done by the present store staff, with the assistance of military working parties when required.

I have, &c.,
J. B. COLE,
Ass. Sup. of Stores.

Officer Commanding Troops,
N.S.W.

True copy—
JOHN FRAS. KEMPT,
Lt. C. Commanding Troops.

STORES' SERVICE.

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COMPARATIVE Estimate of the Expense incurred in the charge of the Military Colonial Stores, between 1st January, 1863, and 31st December, 1864:—

PARTICULARS.	1863. EXPENDED.	REMARKS.
Harbour Defences—		
1 Foreman in charge of Stores.. ..	175 0 0	The wages of the Labourers were paid by the Colonial Architect, who had the charge of the Stores, and the estimate is exclusive of any moneys paid for Military working parties.
4 Labourers, at 7s. per day	401 4 0	
£	576 4 0	

Colonial Military Stores:—

PARTICULARS.	1864. EXPENDED, 1 JAN. TO 30 JUNE	REMARKS.
Duties performed by Colonial Storekeeper..	75 0 0	Paid out of Store Vote for 1864.
4 Labourers, at 6s. per day	172 16 0	
Military working parties	20 0 0	
£	267 16 0	

Colonial Military Stores:—

PARTICULARS.	1864. PROPOSED EXPENSE, 1 JULY TO 31 DEC.	
Clerical assistance in connection with the superintendence of the Stores, at 5s. per day	45 12 6	Proposed to be performed by the Assistant Superintendent of Stores.
Foreman, Military Store Department, at 1s.			9 2 6	For charge of Storehouses, &c.
1 Labourer, at 4s.	28 16 0	A Military Pensioner to receive same rate of wages as Military Store Labourers.
Military working party	16 9 0		Occasional labour from Royal Artillery.
£	100 0 0	

Military Store Office,
Sydney, 5th July, 1864.

J. B. COLE,
Asst. Sup. of Stores.

True copy—
JOHN FRAS. KEMPT,
Col.,
Commanding Troops.

No. 10.

Sydney Morning Herald, 30th June, 1864.

THIS DAY.

At the Government Stores, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock.
Important Unreserved Sale.

Ironmongery, Marine Stores, Ship Chandlery, &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to sell by auction, at the Colonial Stores, Queen's Wharf, This Day, the 30th June, at half-past 10 o'clock,—A large and varied assortment of the above goods, catalogues of which are prepared, and may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers. Goods on view on the morning of sale.

Terms, cash.

NOTICE.

Sale of Government Stores, This Day, 30th June, and To-morrow, 1st July, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock prompt on each day.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH beg to inform buyers that, in consequence of the numerous lots to be offered, they have determined for general convenience, to sell on two days instead of one as originally announced. To-day, at half-past 10 o'clock, lots to 147 as per catalogue, will be sold, including the ironmongery, marine stores, ship chandlery, &c.

To-morrow, at half-past 10 o'clock, lots 148 to 262, as per catalogue, will be sold, including linendrapery, clothing, bedding, horse hair mattresses, saddlery, accoutrements, stationery, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

The whole of the numerous lots must be unreservedly sold, and buyers are requested to be punctual in attendance, at half-past 10 o'clock.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.

TO-MORROW.

At the Government Stores, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock.
Unreserved Sale.

Linendrapery, Clothing, Bedding, Saddlery, Accoutrements, Stationery, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, to sell by auction, at the Colonial Stores, Queen's Wharf, To-morrow, 1st July, at half-past 10 o'clock,—A large and varied assortment of the above goods, catalogues of which are prepared and may be obtained at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

Goods on view on the morning of sale.

Terms, cash.

No. 11.

CATALOGUE of SURPLUS STORES to be disposed of by Public Auction, at the Government Stores, Circular Quay, on 30 June and 1 July, 1864.

LOT.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
		IRONMONGERY.
1	12	Buckets—leather, fire.
2	1	Set water-cans.
	3	„ clews, hammock.
	1	„ chains, winch.
	1	„ „ ridge.
	1	Tin funnel.
3	11	Glazed lamps—exterior.
	2	Lamps—frames, unglazed.
	3	globe.
4	4	Lanterns—tin, pierced.
	12	wire.
5	209	Saucepans—tin, assorted.
6	1	Saw—pit, with handle.
	1	bow, with frame.
7	5	Sets scales—beam, with pans.
	1	with weights, standing.
8	828	Swivels—carbine.
9	144	Washers.
10	3	Wrenches—tap.
	1	Lot barrow wrenches.
	1	Telescope.
	2	Coopers' drivers
11	198	Bolts—bed.
	50	target, with nuts.
12	1	Sundry lot of twine
13	24	Pieces sundry lot crockery.
14	20	Coopers' adzes.
15	9	Augers.
16	36	Bradawls.
17	22	Broad axes.
18	20	Mediterranean axes.
19	128	Pickaxes.
	6	Forge backs.
20	5	Fire-irons.
21	142	Furnace boxes.

STORES' SERVICE.

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LOT.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
<i>IRONMONGERY—Continued.</i>		
22	81	Pewter basins.
23	79	bed pans.
24	50	close stool pans.
	5	Hip baths.
25	2	Foot do.
26	50	Bedsteads—hospital pattern.
27	{ 33	Double burners
	{ 31	Single do.
28	100	Wheel-barrows, entrenching.
29	50	Gutta percha chambers.
30	106	Firmers' chisels, various sizes.
31	163	Chisels—mortise, various sizes.
32	195	do., do.
33	8	Brass cocks, boiler.
34	151	Bed cords.
35	4	Carpenters' compasses.
36	100	Tin dishes, 18-in.
37	150	Ditto, 13-in.
38	48	Ditto, 14-in. block.
39	5	Timber dogs.
40	86	Fenders—officers'.
41	24	kitchen.
42	261	Half round files.
43	45	Safe-edge do.
44	41	Smooth do.
45	18	Bastard do.
46	45	Rasps.
47	13	Pairs swivel handcuffs.
48	185	Handles—tool, various.
49	32	colonial axe.
50	36	maul.
51	10	scythe.
52	34	Hoes—chipping, large.
53	23	do. small.
54	37	Dutch.
55	40	garden.
56	37	Pokers
	86	Tongs } Officers' pattern.
57	6	Shovels }
58	6	Pokers } Barrack fire-irons.
59	11	Tongs }
60	6	Shovels }
61	17	Leg irons—14 lbs.
62	7	4 lbs.
63	48	without chains.
64	12	Table keys.
	29	Flanders kettles.
	3	Tea do.
65	2	Camp tin do.
	1	Padlock and key—large.
	1	small.
66	2	Sets wood measures. $\frac{1}{4}$ peck to bushel.
67	15	Carpenters' mallets.
68	74	Masons' do.
69	420	lbs. spike nails.
70	160	lbs. clasp do., assorted.
71	6	Trying planes.
72	4	Fillister do.
73	32	Wood pulleys.
74	190	Half-pint pots.
	2	Pint do.
75	10	Watering do.
76	20	Tea do.
77	47	Steel punches.
78	70	Garden rakes.
79	924	lbs. rivets.
80	4	Scythe rings, 15 towel rollers.
81	1	Garden roller.
82	6	Copper coal scuttle.
83	84	Gravel shovels.
84	2	Iron squares

STORES' SERVICE.

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LOT.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
<i>MARINE—Continued.</i>		
142	80	Nails, iron, 1-in.
143	30	" do. 2-in.
144	39	" do. 3-in.
145	39	" do. 4-in.
146	106	" do. 5-in.
147	106	" do. 6-in.
Total	400 lbs.	
<i>LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.</i>		
148	10	Tents—circular.
149	10	marquees.
150	25	Beds—hair, barrack.
151	65	H. pattern.
152	50	Bolster—hair, barrack.
153	83	H. pattern.
154	50	Pillows—feather.
155	430	Pairs boots—women's or girls'.
	6	old samples.
156	65	Shoes—women's.
157	175	Stocks—leather.
158	102	Clasps for ditto.
159	208	Jackets—undress, orderlies'.
160	10	dress, ditto.
161	2	inspectors'.
	10	sergeant-majors'.
162	100	women's cotton striped.
163	169	Petticoats—ditto.
	7	Pairs trousers, unmade.
164	1	" pants.
	1	" overalls, white drill.
165	33	Caps—H. pattern.
166	100	troopers'.
167	37	Bags—leather, despatch.
168	10	Judges'.
	9	gold.
169	7	Round towels.
170	148	Orderlies' girdles.
171	48	Sacks—corn.
172	7,000	Buttons, Police, black.
173	1,000	Yards Ostraburgh.
174	500	" do.
175	72	Hats, felt glazed.
176	216	Dozen tape—white, narrow.
177	30	" mixed, white.
178	30	" broad, do.
179	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	" do., brown.
180	500	Sheets, H. pattern.
181	50	Bolster cases, barrack.
182	100	Pairs men's worsted stockings.
183	103	Yards linen, Irish.
184	162	" sacking for hospital pattern bedsteads.
185	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	" blue cloth.
186	13	" scarlet ditto.
187	2,750	Pairs straps, trousers.
188	300	" trousers, duck.
189	63	" pantaloons, black cord.
190	75	Jackets—hip.
191	192	troopers', white facings.
192	16	Pairs trousers, ditto.
193	250	Capes, waterproof.
194	140	Great coats.
195	26	Pairs trousers, blue cloth.
196	80	" gloves, Berlin.
	192	Caps.
197	170	White covers for do.
	164	Glazed do. do.

LOT.	QUANTITY.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.
STATIONERY, &C.		
198	420	Tins, ink—obliterating.
199	378	stamping.
200	8	Account books.
201	23	Portfolios—3 ft. x 2 ft.
202	1	3 ft. 6-in. x 2 ft. 6-in.
203	5	Reams paper—Imperial, printing.
204	6	drawing.
205	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal, do.
206	1	Atlas, do.
207	4	Demy, do.
208	2	Dbl. do. do.
209	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lithographic, 30 x 22.
210	1	Roll, „ Emperor, drawing.
211	1	Sundry lot of drawing paper.
212	1	Ditto do. Camel hair brushes.
213	1	Pair scales.
214	42	Testaments.
215	27	Plain books.
216	5,600	Envelopes, 6 x 4.
217	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reams paper, wrapping.
218	76	Pounce boxes.
219	410	Judges' straps.
ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY, &C.		
220	321	Old Volunteers' set of accoutrements.
221	127	Belts—pouch, cavalry, black.
222	2,805	Waist, Foot Police.
223	230	Inspectors'.
224	22	Artillery.
225	201	Sword—black leather.
226	513	Knots ditto—black leather.
227	24	Frogs—Artillery.
228	1553	Foot Police.
229	80	Slings—carbine, black.
230	856	do. Foot Police.
231	80	Pouches—old Volunteer, cap.
232	15	Artillery.
233	92	Cap, Foot Police.
234	993	Ammunition.
235	133	Cavalry.
236	22	Clasps—Artillery.
237	162	Shoulder scales.
238	155	Belts—waist, buff.
239	176	Sword, do.
240	166	Knots do. do.
241	10	Bridle bits.
242	10	Stirrup irons.
243	10	Bridles.
244	2	Saddles.
245	4	Ditto girths.
246	43	Carbine buckets.
247	80	Saddle flounces.
248	10	Chamois leathers.
249	42	Neck straps.
250	1,713	Cape do.
251	114	Baggage do.
252	64	Billet do.
253	50	Carbine bucket do.
254	100	Saddle do.
255	50	Stirrup do.
256	60	Bridle reins.
257	60	Bridoon do.
258	1,080	Bed straps.
259	1	Set old harness—shaft.
260	321	Pairs spurs—cavalry.
261	1	Set breaking harness.
262	1	Sundry lot of straps.

STORES' SERVICE.

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No. 12.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing Cost and Realized Prices of Surplus Stores, disposed of by auction at Government Stores, on the 30th June, and 1st July, 1864.

Lot.	Quantity.	Description of Articles.	Cost Price Each.	Realized.	Remarks.
1	12	Leather buckets, fire	0 10 0	0 2 8	Perished, very old stock, never issued.
2	1	Set water-cans	0 3 9	.....
	3	Sets clews hammocks	0 2 3	.....
	1	Winch chain .. .. .	.....	1 2 0	Useless, returned to store for sale.
	1	Ridge chain	0 1 6	.....
	1	Tin funnel	0 2 0	.....
	1	Glazed lamps, exterior	0 6 6	0 1 9	
3	11	Lamp frames, unglazed	0 6 6	.....	Some broken, very old stock, never issued.
	2	Do. globe .. .. .	.....	1 0 0	
4	4	Lanterns, tin—pierced	0 1 8	.....	Rusted, very old stock, never issued.
	12	Do. wire	0 5 0	0 12 0	
5	209	Saucepans, tin—assorted	0 2 6	0 0 9	Strong tin, very old stock, never issued.
6	1	Saw, pit, with handle	0 14 0	0 5 6	Rusted, in store considerable time.
	1	Saw, bow, with frame	0 10 0	0 5 6	Rusted, in store considerable time, never asked for.
7	5	Sets scales, beam, with pans	1 9 0	0 12 6	
	1	Do. do., with weights, standing	1 0 0	0 12 6	Second hand. [now used.
8	823	Carbine, swivels	0 1 6	6 13 0	the lot. Lot rusted, very old stock, not
9	144	Washers	0 0 8	.....	Never asked for.
10	3	Wrenches	0 4 0	.....	Never asked for.
	1	Lot barrow wrenches	0 1 0	0 11 0	Never asked for.
	1	Telescope .. .. .	.....	.....	Broken, returned to store unserviceable.
	2	Cooper's drivers .. .. .	.....	.....	Broken, returned to store unserviceable.
11	198	Bed bolts .. .. .	.....	.....	Never asked for, very old stock.
	50	Target bolts, with nuts .. .. .	.....	0 11 0	
12	1	Sundry lot of twine .. .. .	.....	9 8 2	Rotten, useless.
13	24	Pieces of crockery .. .. .	.....	0 11 0	Portion broken, unfit for issue.
14	20	Cooper's adzes	0 2 2	0 1 10	Never issued.
15	9	Augers	0 1 9	0 1 6	
16	36	Bradawls	0 0 4	0 0 4	Never applied for.
17	22	Broad axes	0 3 1	0 2 0	Never issued.
18	20	Mediterranean axes	0 4 0	0 0 9	Very old stock, never issued.
19	123	Pickaxes	0 2 0	0 0 10	Very old stock, never issued.
20	6	Forge baeks	1 10 0	.....	Never issued.
	5	Fire-irons	0 3 3	2 8 0	
21	118	Furnace bars	0 0 10	0 0 3	Never issued.
22	81	Basins, pewter	0 4 0	0 0 8	Old stock, never issued.
23	79	Bed pans	0 8 3	0 2 11	Some damaged, never asked for.
24	50	Close stool pans	0 5 3	0 1 9	Old stock, never asked for.
25	5	Hip baths	0 13 0	0 4 3	Bent, damaged, old stock, unserviceable.
	2	Foot baths	0 7 6	0 4 3	Bent, damaged, old stock, unserviceable.
26	125	Bedsteads, hospital pattern	1 4 0	1 1 0	Never asked for, large stock now on hand.
27	33	Double burners	0 0 4	.....	Never asked for, very old stock.
	31	Single do.	0 0 4	0 1 0	
28	37	Wheelbarrows, entrenching	0 19 6	0 4 0	Old stock, many of them perished, the wheels of some broken, and of others missing, never asked for.
29	50	Gutta percha chambers	0 3 6	0 1 3	Never issued.
30	106	Firmer chisels, various sizes	0 0 4	0 0 4	
31	163	Chisels, mortice, do. .. .. .	.....	.....
32	195	Do., do., do. .. .. .	.....	.....	Not paid for.
33	8	Brass cocks	0 6 6	0 3 6	Never asked for.
34	151	Bed cords .. .. .	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
35	4	Carpenters' compasses .. .. .	.....	1 1 0	
36	100	Tin dishes, 18 inches	0 2 6	0 1 10	Unserviceable sizes, large stock still on hand.
37	150	Do., 13 do.	0 1 6	0 1 2	
38	48	Do., 14 do.	0 2 6	0 1 6	
39	5	Timber dogs, &c. .. .. .	.....	4 2 6	
40	20	Officers' fenders	0 5 6	0 3 6	Seldom asked for, large stock still on hand.
41	6	Kitchen fenders	0 10 3	0 6 6	Seldom or never asked for, some still on hand.
42	196	Half round files	0 0 6	0 0 4	Very old stock, never required.
43	45	Safe edge files	0 2 6	0 2 10	
44	41	Smooth edge files	0 0 10	0 2 9	These files were very seldom asked for; a number of them have been retained for the service of the next six months.
45	18	Bastard files	0 2 3	0 2 4	
46	45	Rasps	0 2 6	0 1 9	Damaged; returned to store unserviceable.
47	13	Pairs swivel handcuffs .. .. .	.....	0 1 0	
48	185	Handles, tool, various	0 3 0	0 0 2	Many of these handles worm-eaten.
49	32	Do. colonial axe	0 0 9	0 0 5	
50	36	Do. maul .. .. .	.....	0 0 5	
51	10	Do. scythe	0 2 6	0 0 5	
52	34	Hoes, chipping, large	0 1 10	0 0 7	
53	23	Do. small	0 1 10	0 0 4	Never asked for—old stock.
54	37	Hoes, Dutch	0 1 2	0 0 5	
55	40	Hoes, garden	0 1 2	0 0 4	
56	24	Sets fire-irons, officers'	0 4 10	0 3 4	Rusted; large stock still on hand.
57					
58	6	Pokers .. .. .	.....	.....	Do. do. do.
59	11	Tongs } Barrack fire-irons	0 4 10	0 3 0	
60	6	Shovels }			
61	17	Leg-irons, 14 lbs. .. .. .	.....	.....	Withdrawn; no sufficient offer.
62	7	Do. 4 .. .. .	.....	.....
63	48	Do. without chains .. .. .	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Quantity.	Description of Articles.	Cost Price Each.	Realized.	Remarks.
64	12	Table keys	0 1 0	.....	} Very old stock, never required.
	29	Flanders kettles	0 4 6	.....
	3	Tea-kettles .. .. .	.....	2 7 0	
65	2	Camp tin kettles	0 2 6	.....	} Unserviceable.
	1	Padlock and key, large .. .. .	.....	0 8 0	
	1	Do. small .. .. .	.....	.....	} Incomplete.
66	2	Sets wood measures, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck to bushel	3 6 0	0 19 0	
67	15	Carpenters' mallets	0 2 0	0 1 1	} These have been in store a considerable time, and are never required.
68	74	Masons' do.	0 1 3	0 1 0	
69	420	lbs. spike nails	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	} In stock considerable time; never required.
70	160	lbs. clasp nails, assorted	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
71	6	Trying planes	0 6 3	0 5 3	} In stock considerable time; never required.
72	4	Phillister do.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
73	32	Wood pulleys	0 0 6	0 3 4	} the lot. Old stock; never required.
74	190	Half-pint pots	0 0 2	0 0 1	
	2	Pint pots	0 0 2	0 0 1	} Some of these pots were damaged, and all without roses.
75	10	Watering pots	0 4 10	0 2 9	
76	22	Tea-pots	0 1 3	0 1 2	} Never required.
77	47	Steel punches	0 1 6	0 0 10	
78	70	Garden rakes	0 1 8	0 0 10	} Unserviceable size.
79	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. rivets	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
80	4	Scythe rings, 15 towel rollers .. .. .	.....	.....	} Not paid for.
81	1	Garden roller .. .. .	.....	5 5 0	
82	6	Coal-scuttles, copper	0 16 0	0 6 3	} Many bent; most of them unserviceable.
83	65	Gravel shovels	0 2 8	0 2 7	
84	2	Squares	0 7 6	0 1 0	} Very old stock; unserviceable.
85	3	Canadian stoves	4 0 0	1 7 6	
86	220	Rag stones	0 0 2	0 0 1	} Rusted, and returned to store for sale.
87	10	Iron stretchers .. .. .	.....	0 3 6	
88	12	Measuring tapes	0 8 6	0 6 0	} Never required.
89	53	Coal trays, wood	0 7 0	0 1 3	
90	210	Miners' wedges, large	0 0 10	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Never required.
91	169	do. small	0 0 8	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
92	59	Wood-splitting wedges	0 0 8	0 0 8	} Second hand; had considerable use.
93	29	Scythe wedges	0 0 1	0 0 1	
94	1	Copper, with fittings, &c.	4 10 0	3 5 0	} Never required; old stock.
95	99	Miners' hammers, 7 sledge hammers	0 5 0	0 2 1	
96	1	Blacksmith's hand hammer	0 1 8	0 2 1	} Very seldom asked for; reserved number for issue.
97	50	Crumb brushes	0 3 3	0 1 9	
98	62	Armourers' do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	} Never required.
99	20	Paint do. .. .. .	.....	.....
100	40	Dust do.	0 2 6	0 1 6	} Seldom asked for; reserved six months' supply.
		MARINE.			
101	64	lbs. copper tacks	0 1 11	0 2 6	} Unserviceable, perished, no use whatever.
102	318	Do. paint, yellow spruce	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	
103	426	Do. do. green	0 2 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Do. do. do.
104	25	Fathoms rope, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
105	20	Do. do. Navy, tarred $\frac{1}{2}$ -in .. .. .	.....	.....	} Withdrawn, no sufficient offer.
106	100	Do. do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in .. .. .	.....	.....
107	250	Do. do. do. 3-in .. .. .	.....	.....	} Withdrawn, no sufficient offer.
108	100	Do. do. do. 4-in	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
109	453	lbs. rope wire, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6	} Useless; returned into store unserviceable.
110	35	Rooves, copper	0 1 7	0 1 0	
111	8	Reflectors, damaged .. .. .	.....	0 4 9	} Unserviceable.
112	2	Cross-cut saws	0 5 0	0 4 3	
113	6	5 gallon tins, old .. .. .	.....	0 16 6	} Rotten; damaged by sea water.
	1	Oil pump .. .. .	.....	.....
114	33	Gross lamp wicks .. .. .	.....	.....	} Broken; returned to store for sale.
	1	Lamp .. .. .	.....	.....
	2	Buckets .. .. .	.....	.....	} Quite useless; merely small boxes with cards showing points of compass.
	3	Blocks .. .. .	.....	1 15 0	
115	4	Compasses, ships', incomplete .. .. .	.....	.....	} Torn, faded; quite useless.
116	26	Flags, various .. .. .	.....	0 4 9	
117	1	Lot, handles	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 6	} the lot. Never asked for; very old stock.
118	20	lbs. leather .. .. .	.....	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4	Tin canisters .. .. .	.....	.....	} Perished—quite useless.
119	1	Lot copper sheathing, old .. .. .	.....	24 1 3	
120	1	Small anchor	0 17 9	0 13 0	} Returned to store for sale.
121	100	yds. bunting, blue	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
122	100	Do., white	0 0 7	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
123	6	Bucys, small	1 10 0	2 0 0	
124	100	Blocks, single, assorted sizes .. .. .	.....	.....	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
125	94	Do., double, do. .. .. .	.....	.....
126	4	Do., treble, do. .. .. .	.....	.....	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
127	39	yds. canvas, No. 6	0 0 10	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
128	50	Do., No. 7	0 0 10	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
129	270	Do., No. 8	0 0 10	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
130	60	Sheets copper or muntz metal	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
131	1	Grapnel	0 7 6	0 5 0	
132	27	Hanks Hambro' line	0 2 0	0 1 11	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
133	8	Lines, deep sea	0 4 0	0 3 6	
134	33	Do., tracing	0 1 0	0 1 6	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
135	67	lbs. nails, composition, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	0 1 3	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
136	45	lbs. copper nails, 1-in.	0 1 8	0 1 7	

STORES' SERVICE.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Quantity.	Description of Articles.	Cost Price Each.	Realized.	Remarks.
137	68	Do. do., 2-in. .. ..	.....	.....	} Withdrawn—no fair offer.
138	96	Do. do., 3-in. .. ..	.....	.....
139	122	Do. do., 4-in. .. ..	.....	.....
140	97	Do. do., 5-in. .. ..	.....	.....
141	180	Do. do., 6-in. .. ..	.....	.....
142	80	lbs. iron do., 1-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
143	30	Do. do., 2-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
144	39	Do. do., 3-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
145	39	Do. do., 4-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
146	106	Do. do., 6-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
147	106	Iron nails, 6-in.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.					
148	10	Tents, circular	4 16 0	5 15 0	
149	2	Do., marquees	11 16 0	11 10 0	} Some of these beds damaged; large number in store.
150	25	Beds, hair, barrack	1 10 0	1 2 6	
151	27	Do., do., hospital pattern	1 10 0	1 2 6	} Do. do.
152	50	Bolsters, barrack	0 5 0	0 1 7	
153	25	Do., hospital pattern	0 5 0	0 2 0	} Large quantity on hand; never required.
154	60	Pillows, feather	0 5 6	0 2 11	
155	430	Pairs boots, women's, and 6 pairs old S. .. ..	.....	0 2 8	
156	65	Do. shoes, do. .. ..	.....	0 1 11	
157	175	Stocks, leather	0 1 2	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Very old stock, perished; never issued. Not paid for by purchaser.
158	102	Clasps for do. .. ..	.....	0 3 0	
159	308	Jackets, undress, orderlies'	0 18 5	0 3 0	} Very old stock, much moth-eaten; never required.
160	10	Do., dress, do.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
161	2	Do., inspectors'	1 6 0	0 6 9	} Never issued; partly moth-eaten.
161	2	Do., serjeant-majors'	1 6 0	0 6 9	
162	646	Do., women's, cotton striped	0 1 10	0 1 8	
163	369	Petticoats, do.	0 1 11	0 1 9	
164	5	Pairs trousers, unmade	1 3 6	0 8 0	} Not now issued, old patterns; partly moth-eaten.
164	1	Pair pants, do.	1 1 3	0 8 0	
165	1	Do. overalls, white drill	0 13 6	0 8 0	
165	33	Caps, hospital pattern	0 1 0	0 0 2	} Never issued; moth-eaten. Do. do.
166	134	Do., troopers'	0 5 2	0 4 0	
167	37	Judge's bags, despatch	0 5 6	0 1 1	} Never asked for.
168	10	Do. do. do.	0 2 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
169	9	Gold do.	0 0 9	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
169	7	Round towels	0 1 3	0 2 0	
170	148	Orderlies' girdles	0 1 6	0 0 4	} Very old stock; never required.
171	48	Corn sacks .. ..	.....	0 2 0	
172	7,000	Buttons, police, black .. ..	.....	.....	} Not paid for by purchaser.
173	1,000	Yards osnaburg	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6	
174	1,600	Do. do.	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
175	72	Hats, felt, glazed, black	0 1 6	0 0 3	} Not now issued, bent, and very old stock.
176	216	Doz. tape, white, narrow	0 1 9	0 1 4	
177	30	Do. do., do., medium	0 3 2	0 2 4	} Seldom required; supply retained.
178	30	Do. do., do., broad	0 3 8	0 3 0	
179	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. do., brown	0 5 0	0 2 10	} Never asked for.
180	600	Sheets, hospital pattern	0 6 2	0 5 9	
181	483	Bolster cases, barrack	0 1 4	0 1 2	
182	100	Pairs worsted stockings	0 1 2	0 1 3	
183	103	Yards Irish linen	0 1 3	0 1 9	
184	162	Do. sacking for H. bedsteads .. ..	.....	.....	} Withdrawn. Remnant.
185	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. blue cloth	0 14 6	0 9 6	
186	13	Do. scarlet .. ..	.....	.....	} Not paid for by purchaser. the lot. Very old stock; not now issued.
187	2,750	Pairs trouser straps	0 0 2	1 2 0	
188	310	Do. duck trousers	0 4 9	0 4 7	
189	63	Do. black cord pants	1 1 3	0 10 3	} Not now issued. Do. do., partly moth-eaten.
190	75	Hip jackets	1 3 9	0 2 9	
191	172	Troopers' do., white facings	0 13 5	0 4 0	} Do. do., do. Do. do., do.
192	16	Pairs trousers, do.	1 1 10	0 9 0	
193	321	Waterproof capes	1 5 0	0 16 6	} These capes were returned to store 1; the Inspector General of Police, as being unsuitable for the service of the police, the material having been found, after a lengthened trial, not to be waterproof. The reserve placed upon them was 19s.; but the auctioneer, whilst they were under offer, assured me that this price was too high, and also that 16s. 6d. was a very fair offer; in proof of which the capes can be repurchased from the buyer at that price, he considering his purchase a disadvantageous one.
194	140	Great-coats, policemen's	1 3 0	1 0 0		} One small lot brought 11s.; some of the coats had been used.
195	26	Pairs trousers	1 0 0	0 9 9	
196	80	Do. Gloves	0 1 2	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
197	192	Policemen's caps .. ..	.....	.....	} Withdrawn; no sufficient offer.
197	170	White covers for do. .. ..	.....	.....
197	164	Glazed do. do. .. ..	.....	.....
STATIONERY.					
198	50	Tins obliterating ink	0 1 6	0 0 4	} A large stock still on hand.
199	50	Do. stamping ink .. ..	.....	0 0 4	
200	8	Account books .. ..	.....	0 9 6	} Each; paper perished; very old samples. Only six sold; never asked for; large stock on hand.
201	6	Portfolios, 3 ft. by 2 ft.	1 10 0	0 6 6	
202	1	Do., 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.	1 10 0	1 7 0	} Only one sold; no other offer. Withdrawn.
203	5	Reams paper, imperial printing .. ..	.....	.....
204	6	Do., do. drawing	3 13 0	2 5 0	
205	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do., do. royal do. .. ..	.....	1 10 0	
206	1	Do., do. atlas do.	9 0 0	3 0 0	} These papers have lain in store a considerable time, and were unserviceable, both as regards size and quality.
207	4	Do., do. demy do. .. ..	.....	0 17 6	
208	2	Do., do. double do., do. .. ..	.....	1 2 0	
209	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do., do. lithographic, 30 by 22	2 6 0	1 11 0	
210	1	Roll emperor drawing .. ..	.....	0 16 0	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, &c. *Continued.*

Lot.	Quantity.	Description of Articles.	Cost Price Each.	Realized.	Remarks.
211	1	Sundry lot of old drawing paper	1 0 0	Very old samples, torn, dirty, &c. (Old stock, so much cation as to be quite useless. Broken, unserviceable. Very old stock, never required. Unserviceable. Unserviceable, torn, and dirty. [hand. the lot. Never asked for; large supply on Never required.
212	1	Lot camel hair brushes .. ..	.....	0 17 0
213	1	Pair scales	1 10 0	0 7 0	
214	42	Testaments	0 1 6	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
215	27	Plain books .. ..	.....	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
216	5,600	Envelopes	0 15 0	0 5 6	
217	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reams wrapping paper .. ..	.....	0 7 0
218	76	Pounce boxes	0 1 8	0 17 0	
219	410	Judge's straps	0 0 6	1 15 0	
ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY, &c.					
220	321	Old Volunteer set of accoutrements ..	0 12 0	0 0 5	the lot.
221	127	Belts, pouch, cavalry, black	0 4 0	1 9 2	
222	2,805	Belts, waist, foot police	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	the lot.
223	230	Do., do. inspectors'	0 1 8	0 0 2	
224	22	Do., do. artillery	0 5 0	0 0 5	the lot.
225	201	Do., sword, black leather .. ..	.....	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
226	513	Knots	0 1 3	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	the lot.
227	24	Frogs, artillery	0 0 8	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
228	1,553	Do., foot police	0 0 8	0 13 0	the lot.
229	80	Slings, carbine	0 0 4	0 0 3	
230	856	Do. foot police	0 0 9	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec note at the end.
231	80	Pouches, old Volunteer cap	0 0 9	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
232	15	Do., artillery	0 3 6	Withdrawn.
233	92	Do., cap, foot police	0 0 9	.....
234	993	Do., ammunition	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	the lot.
235	133	Do., cavalry	0 3 6	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
236	22	Clasps, artillery	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	the lot.
237	162	Shoulder scales .. ..	.....	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
238	155	Belts, waist, buff	0 5 0	0 0 6	the lot.
239	176	Do., sword, buff	0 5 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
240	166	Knots, do., do.	0 1 3	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	the lot.
241	10	Bridle bits .. ..	.....	0 0 6
242	10	Stirrup irons	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not paid for.
243	10	Bridles .. ..	.....	.....
244	2	Saddles	1 5 0	Each. Padding taken away; moth-eaten.
245	4	Saddle girths	0 3 0	.....
246	43	Carbine buckets	0 2 6	0 3 0	the lot.
247	80	Saddle flounces	0 3 0	0 0 7	
248	24	Chamois leathers	0 11 6	Never required.
249	42	Neck straps	0 1 6	0 0 10	
250	1,713	Cape do.	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 0	Returned to store, useless.
251	114	Baggage do.	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
252	64	Billot do.	0 0 2	0 3 6	Sec note at the end.
253	50	Carbine do. .. ..	.....	0 0 6
254	100	Saddle do.	0 0 6	0 0 5	the lot.
255	50	Stirrup do.	0 3 6	0 0 10	
256	40	Bridle reins	0 4 6	0 0 11	Sec note at the end.
257	40	Bridoon do.	0 4 6	0 0 5	
258	1 080	Bed straps	Withdrawn; no fair offer.
259	1	Set old harness, shaft .. ..	.....	0 5 0
260	321	Pairs spurs, cavalry	0 2 0	0 8 6	Broken and incomplete.
261	1	Set breaking harness .. ..	.....	0 16 0
262	1	Sundry lot of straps	1 11 0	the lot.
263	4	Empty chests .. ..	.....	0 12 0
264	4	Table tops	0 8 0	0 7 0	Very old chests; broken, useless.
265	1	Lot chain and iron gin .. ..	.....	3 9 0
266	3	Revolvers, unserviceable	3 6 0	the lot.
267	1	Lot nipple wrenches	0 1 6	0 17 0	
268	1	Lot lock cramps	0 1 6	1 4 0	Barrels burst, and otherwise broken; returned to store for sale.
269	1	Lot gun worms .. ..	.....	0 8 6
270	1	Do. straps, &c.	1 15 0	Never asked for.
271	1	Do. old boots .. ..	.....	0 11 0
272	1	Do. sundry clothing	4 5 0	the lot.
273	28	Twced jackets .. ..	.....	5 19 0
274	20	Pairs trousers and pants	5 15 0	These articles, with the exception of the inspectors' caps, had all been issued, worn, and returned to store for sale, as being unserviceable.
275	9	Great-coats .. ..	.....	1 16 0
276	7	Waterproof capes, old	1 6 3	The caps were of an old pattern, and are not now issued.
277	12	Glazed capes .. ..	.....	2 2 3
278	7	Frock-coats	1 1 0	the lot.
279	48	Inspectors' caps with peaks .. ..	.....	2 8 0
280	1	Lot blankets	3 7 6	Realized 5s. } Considerably moth-eaten, Realized 8s.3d. } very seldom required.
281	10	Blankets .. ..	.....	2 1 8
282	1	Lot bedding	2 2 0	the lot.
283	39	Jackets, hospital pattern	0 6 0	9 15 0	
284	44	Coats	0 16 0	18 3 0	the lot.
285	1	Old carpet .. ..	.....	0 6 0

The whole of the accoutrements were more or less perished. Many of them have lain in stores for years, and were perfectly useless, occupying a very considerable space of the stores, without the slightest probability of their being required.

In some instances the quantities above shewn were subdivided and sold in small lots at various prices, the highest price has been inserted.

Some of the lots may appear to have been sold cheaply; but a fair estimate of their value could not be obtained without an inspection, the catalogue not conveying in every case a correct idea of the articles sold. It is further to be observed, that many of the articles were purchased years since, and have never been revalued. They were doubtlessly procured at a much higher rate than what they could be had for now. Others, again, had grown into disuse by the Government, and were not likely to be used by private individuals.

Treasury, Store Branch,
5th September, 1864.

L. I. BRENNAND,
Clerk of Stores.

No. 13.

CLERK IN CHARGE OF STORES to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Stores,
Sydney, 4 July, 1864.

SIR,

I beg to enclose, *pro forma*, Account Sales of surplus and unserviceable Stores, sold on Thursday and Friday last, and to report that there was a very good attendance of buyers, and that the prices on the whole may be considered satisfactory, they being much higher than those obtained at previous Government Sales.

£ 514 12 6
1,499 4 2
£2,013 16 8

With respect to those serviceable Stores now remaining on hand, but which are not likely to be required for some time, I would suggest that Tenders for their purchase be invited, and that catalogues or lists shewing the quantities of each article be printed. I enclose a proof of notice for *Gazette* for approval.

A clearing out sale might afterwards be held.

I have, &c.,
L. I. BRENNAND,
Clerk in Charge of Stores, &c.

Approved—G. F.
5/7/64.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
4 July, 1864.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of Monday, 18 July, from persons willing to purchase from the Government sundry surplus Stores, catalogues of which may be had on application at the late Stores Department, Circular Quay.

Tenders will be received for the whole, or for portions of not less than one-fourth of the whole quantities stated in the catalogue opposite each article.

The Stores will be open to inspection, and any information respecting the Tender will be given to intending purchasers.

Payment must be made within twenty-four hours after notification of the acceptance of Tender, and the goods then removed without delay, at the Tenderers' expense and risk.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept any Tender.

Tenders to be indorsed "*Tenders for purchase of Government Stores.*"

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

No. 14.

CATALOGUE of Surplus Government Stores to be disposed of by Public Tender, see Notice in *Government Gazette* dated 4th July, 1864.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
	LINENDRAPEBY, CLOTHING, &c.
420	Hair beds, Barrack pattern.
56	Ditto, Hospital do.
850	Hair bolsters, Barrack do.
55	Ditto, Hospital do.
290	pairs Inspectors' boots
195	" Troopers' do.
50	" Wellington do.
198	Police caps, with covers.
100	Bolster cases, Hospital pattern
139	Palliasse do., do.
59	Jackets—Orderlies', dress.
136	Feather Pillows.
176	Sheets, Barrack pattern.
62	" Hospital do.
600	pairs hose—men's worsted.
444	" ditto cotton, unbleached.
268	" women's, do.
12	" ditto, black worsted.
93	" half-hose, men's cotton.
80	" ditto, children's.
67	" trousers, blue cloth.
75	Frock coats.
13	Marquees, Officers', complete
6	Circular tents, do.
2,000	Blankets.
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards gold lace.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
IRONMONGERY, &c.	
3	Smiths' anvils.
2	Ditto troughs
1	Iron coal box.
4	Grindstones, complete.
12	Iron stretchers.
260	Bedsteads, hospital pattern, with sacking and cords.
140	Gutta percha chambers.
500	Tin dishes, 13 in.
60	Ditto, 18 in.
18	Kitchen Fenders.
60	Officers' do.
12	sets Officers' Fire-irons.
40	pairs ditto tongs.
26	Iron pots, 4-gallon, with lids and hooks.
11	Ditto, 6 do., do.
10	Bugles, with cords.
7	Trumpets, do.
1	Anemometer.
2	Barometers.
2	Rain gauges.
SADDLERY, STRAPS, &c.	
4	Troop saddles, with fittings complete.
5	Saddle bags.
65	Straps—holster.
48	saddle.
87	bucket.
72	thigh.
1,080	bed.
29	Cruppers.
48	Surcingles.
MARINE STORES.	
6	Galvanized buoys.
28	Blocks, single, 4-in.
8	„ do. 6-in.
25	„ do. 8-in.
17	„ do. 10-in.
22	„ do. 12-in.
32	„ double, 4-in.
21	„ do. 6-in.
20	„ do. 10-in.
19	„ do. 12-in.
2	„ do. 14-in.
6	„ treble, 16-in.
172	yards canvas, No. 8.
63	lbs. copper nails, 2-in.
96	„ do. do. 3-in.
122	„ do. do. 4-in.
93	„ do. do. 5-in.
103	„ do. do. 6-in.
8	Coils 3 in. navy tarred rope.
8	„ 2½ do. do.
150	gallons sperm oil.
20	„ olive do.
57	flags, various colours and sizes.
ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.	
100	Carbines—constabulary, complete.
100	„ yeomanry, do.
100	„ cavalry, do.
33	Rifles—Brunswick.
100	Holsters, pistol
47	Swords—scimitar.
100	„ sea service, complete.
40	„ straight.
200	sets accoutrements, artillery.
144	„ do. officers.

SCHEDULE of TENDERS, &c.—Continued.

Quantity.	ARTICLES.	Highest Tender.	Lowest Tender.	Cost.	Contract.	F. Korff. No. 1.	C. K. Moore. No. 2.	Nicoll, Bros. No. 3.	A. Mitchell & Co. No. 4.	J. Keep. No. 5.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	IRONMONGERY, &c.—Continued.									
140	Gutta Percha Chambers ...	1 3		3 0						1 3
500	Tin Dishes, 18 in. ...	0 8		1 6	1 0					0 8
60	Ditto, 18 in. ...	1 4		2 6	2 0					1 4
18	Kitchen Fenders ...	6 6		10 3						6 6
60	do. ...	2 6		5 6						2 6
12	Sets Officers' Fire Irons ...	0 9		4 10	6 0					0 9
40	pairs Ditto Tongs ...	0 9								0 9
26	Iron Pots, 4 gallon, with Lids and Hooks	1 6		2 0	17s. 9d. cwt.					1 6
11	Ditto, 6 do.,	1 10		3 0	17s. 9d. cwt.					1 10
10	do. ...			42 0						
7	Bugles with cords ...			42 0						
1	Trumpets do. ...			415						
1	Anemometer ...	80 0		195 0						80 0
2	Barometers ...	20 0		14 0						20 0
2	Rain Gauges ...	3 0								3 0
	SADDLERY, STRAPS, &c.									
4	Troop Saddles with fittings complete ...				45 0					
5	Saddle Bags ...			16 0	17 6					
65	Straps—Holster ...			0 7						
48	Saddle ...			0 6	0 10					
87	Bucket ...									
72	Thigh ...			1 2						
1,080	Bed ...			1 0						
29	Cruppers ...			2 0	2 6					
48	Sureingles ...			3 9	2 6					
	MARINE STORES.									
6	Galvanized Buoys ...									
28	Block, single, 4 in.	40 0		35 0	70 0	40 0				80 0
8	do. 6 in.			5 6	1 4					
25	do. 8 in.			6 9	2 4					
17	do. 10 in.			9 0	3 9					0 8
22	do. 12 in.			13 6	5 9					9d. per inch
32	double, 4 in.			17 6	8 6					
21	do. 6 in.			6 6						
20	do. 10 in.			8 9	4 8					
19	do. 12 in.			17 6	11 6					1 0
2	do. 14 in.			23 0	17 0					9d. per inch
6	treble, 16 in.			84 0						

STORES' SERVICE.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS, &c.—Continued.

Quantity.	ARTICLES.	Highest Tender.	Lowest Tender.	Cost.	Contract.	F. Korff. No. 1.	C. K. Moore. No. 2.	Nicoll, Bros. No. 3.	A. Mitchell & Co. No. 4.	J. Keep. No. 5.
MARINE STORES—Continued.										
172	Yards Canvas, No. 8	0 10	0 9	0 10	1 1	0 9	0 10			s. d.
63	lbs. Copper Nails, 2 in.			1 6	2 9					
96	do. 3 in.			1 6	2 9					
122	do. 4 in.			1 5½	2 9	1 3				1 0
93	do. 5 in.	1 3		1 5½	2 9	per lb.				sp lb.
108	do. 6 in.			1 5½	2 9					
8	Coils 3 in. Navy Tanned Rope	58 0	0 2½	0 10½	55s. 8 cwt.	58 0			0 2½	45 0
8	do. 2½ in.	0 3	0 3	0 10½	55s. 8 cwt.				0 3	45 0
150	Gallons Sperm Oil	5 6	4 6	7 9		4 6				5 6
20	do. Olive Oil	5 0	4 6	5 2	8 6	4 6				5 0
57	Flags, various colours and sizes	3 6	2 0		7s. 8p yard	2 0			3 6	1 0
ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.										
100	Carbines—Constabulary, complete	12 0		55 0			12 0			16 0
100	do. Yeomanry,	5 0		55 0			5 0			16 0
100	do. Cavalry,	15 0		58 0			15 0			17 6
33	Rifles—Brunswick	5 0		50 0			5 0			
100	Holsters, Pistols	5 0		42 0		5 0	5 0			2 6
47	Swords—Scimitar	1 0		15 0			1 0			
100	do. Sea Service, complete	5 0		6 0			5 0			
40	do. Straight	1 0		25 0			1 0			
200	Sets Accoutrements, Artillery			15 4			6 0			
144	do. Officers'	5 0		59 6			5 0			

We recommend, for the reasons stated on the enclosed Schedule, that the highest Tenders for the following articles be accepted:—195 troopers' boots, at 8s.; 50 Wellington boots, 8s.; 100 holster cases, 1s.; 139 palliase cases, 5s.; 59 orderlies' jackets, 2s.; 176 barrack sheets, 2s. 6d.; 62 hospital sheets, 5s.; 67 trousers, 15s.; 6 circular tents, 90s.; 75 frock coats, 28s.; 3 smiths' anvils, 2d. lb.; 2 smiths' troughs, 3d. lb.; 140 gutta percha chambers, 1s. 3d.; 26 iron pots, 1s. 6d. each; 11 iron pots, 1s. 10d. each; 6 buoys, 32s.; 172 yards canvas, at 10d.; 150 gallons sperm oil, 5s. 6d.; 20 gallons olive oil, 5s.

We further recommend, that the other articles mentioned in printed catalogue be withheld from sale, for the reasons stated opposite each line respectively.

JNO. McLERIE, I.G.P.
 W. A. DUNCAN
 THOS. RICHARDS, Government Printer.
 FRANCIS HIXSON.
 L. I. BRENNAND, Clerk of Stores.

HENRY LANE.

Approved—G.E.—21/7/64.

The Treasury,
 20 July, 1864.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 15.]

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED TO BE SOLD.

CATALOGUE of Surplus Government Stores to be disposed of by public Tender (see Notice in *Government Gazette*, dated 4th July, 1864).

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.	
195	Pairs troopers' boots. Unserviceable.
50	„ Wellington do. Do.
100	Bolster cases, hospital pattern. Fair price offered.
139	Palliasse do., do. Do.
59	Jackets—orderlies' dress. Moth-eaten—unserviceable.
176	Sheets, barrack pattern. Fair price offered.
62	„ hospital do. Do.
67	Pairs trousers, blue cloth. Perishable. Fair price offered.
75	„ frock coats. do. do.
6	Circular tents, complete. Fair price offered.
IRONMONGERY, &c.	
140	Gutta percha chambers. Not likely to be required.
26	Iron pots, 4 gallon, with lids and hooks. Fair price offered.
11	„ 6 do. do. Do.
MARINE STORES.	
6	Galvanized buoys. Fair price offered.
172	Yards canvas, No. 8. Fair price offered.
150	Gallons sperm oil. Inferior oil.
20	„ olive do. Do.

J.M.L., I.G.P.
W.A.D.
T.R., G.P.
F.H.
L.I.B.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 15.]

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED TO BE WITHHELD.

CATALOGUE of Surplus Government Stores to be disposed of by Public Tender, see Notice in *Government Gazette*, dated 4th July, 1864.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.	
420	Hair beds, barrack pattern. Not perishable.
56	„ hospital do. Do.
850	Hair bolsters, barrack do. Do.
55	„ hospital do. Do.
290	Pairs inspectors' boots. Not sufficient offered.
198	Police caps, with covers. Not sufficient offered.
136	Feather pillows. Not perishable.
600	Pairs hose, men's worsted. Not sufficient offered.
444	„ do. cotton, unbleached. Not perishable.
268	„ women's do. Do.
12	„ do. black worsted. Do.
93	„ half-hose, men's cotton. Not perishable.
80	„ do. children's. Do.
13	Marquees, officers', complete. Not sufficient offered.
2,000	Blankets. Not sufficient offered.
9½	Yards gold lace. do.

STORES' SERVICE.

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QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
IRONMONGERY, &c.	
1	Iron coal box. No offer.
4	Grindstones, complete. Not sufficient offered.
12	Iron stretchers. Do.
260	Bedsteads, hospital pattern, with sacking and cords. Not sufficient offered.
500	Tin dishes, 13-in. Not sufficient offered.
60	" 18-in. Do.
18	Kitchen fenders. Do.
60	Officers' do. Do.
12	Sets officers' fire-irons. Do.
40	Pairs do. tongs. Do.
10	Bugles with cords. No offer.
7	Trumpets do. do.
1	Anemometer. Not sufficient offered.
2	Barometers. Do.
2	Rain gauges. Do.
SADDLERY, STRAPS, &c.	
4	Troop saddles, with fittings complete. } No offer.
5	Saddle bags. }
65	Straps—holster. }
48	" saddle. }
87	" bucket. }
72	" thigh. }
1,080	" bed. }
29	Cruppers. }
48	Surcingles. }
MARINE STORES.	
28	Blocks, single, 4-in. } No sufficient offer.
8	" do., 6-in. }
25	" do., 8-in. }
17	" do., 10-in. }
22	" do., 12-in. }
32	" double, 4-in. }
21	" do., 6-in. }
20	" do., 10-in. }
19	" do., 12-in. }
2	" do., 14-in. }
6	" treble, 16-in. }
63	lbs. copper nails, 2-in. } No sufficient offer.
96	" do., 3-in. }
122	" do., 4-in. }
93	" do., 5-in. }
108	" do., 6-in. }
8	Coils 3-in. navy tarred rope. } Do.
8	" 2½-in. do. }
57	Flags, various colours and sizes. No sufficient offer.
ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.	
100	Carbines—constabulary, complete. } No sufficient offer.
100	" yeomanry, do. }
100	" cavalry, do. }
33	Rifles—Brunswick. }
100	Holsters, pistol. }
47	Swords—scimitar. }
100	" sea service, complete. }
40	" straight. }
200	Sets accoutrements, artillery. } Do.
144	" do., officers' }

J.McL., I.G.P.
W.A.D.
T.R., G.P.
F.H.
L.I.B.

[Enclosure 3 in No. 12.]

In all five tenders. Opened 18th July, 1864.

J.McL. T.R. F.H.

No. 1.

50 New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 14 July, 1864.

I, the undersigned, hereby tender to purchase the following Marine Stores, as per catalogue:—

Galvanized buoys at 40s. each.
Blocks at 9d. per inch.
Canvas, No. 8 ... at 9d. per yard.
Copper nails at 1s. 3d. per lb.
Tarred rope at 58s. per cwt.
Sperm oil at 4s. 6d. per gall.
Olive oil at 4s. 6d. per gall.
Flags at 2s. each.
Arms:—
Holster pistols ... at 5s. each.

The Honorable
The Colonial Treasurer.

FRED. KORFF.

[Enclosure 4 in No. 15.]

No. 2.

Tender for purchase of Surplus Stores.

Sydney, 18 July, 1864.

I do hereby tender to purchase the undermentioned articles upon the terms expressed in the Treasury Notice dated 4th July, 1864, and to receive the same from the Government Stores, Circular Quay; the Stores to correspond in pattern and quality with the samples on view at the Government Stores.

As witness my hand, this eighteenth day of July, 1864.

CHAS. K. MOORE.

To Henry Lane, Esq.,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES TENDERED FOR.	PROPORTION.	PRICE PER.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barrack beds, hair	420	0	18	0	378	0	0
Hospital P., do.	56	0	18	0	50	8	0
Barrack P., Bolsters, do.	850	0	1	6	63	15	0
Hospital P., do., do.	55	0	1	6	4	6	3
Inspectors' boots	290	0	8	0	116	0	0
Troopers' do.	195	0	8	0	78	0	0
Wellington do.	50	0	8	0	20	0	0
Bolster cases, hospital P.	100	0	1	0	5	0	0
Palliasse do., do.	139	0	5	0	34	15	0
Jackets, orderlies', dress	59	0	2	0	5	18	0
Feather pillows	136	0	2	6	17	0	0
Sheets, barrack, P.	176	0	2	6	22	0	0
Do., hospital P.	62	0	5	0	15	10	0
Hose, mens' worsted... ..	600	0	1	2	35	0	0
Do., cotton	444	0	0	10	18	10	0
Do., womens' cotton	268	0	0	10	11	3	4
Do., do., black worsted	12	0	0	6	0	6	0
½ hose, mens' cotton	93	0	0	8	3	2	0
Do., childrens' do.	80	0	0	4	1	6	8
Trousers, blue cloth	67	0	15	0	50	5	0
Coats, frock	75	1	8	0	105	0	0
Marquees, officers'	13	8	10	0	110	10	0
Tents, circular	6	4	10	0	27	0	0
Blankets	2,000	0	6	6	650	0	0
Lace, gold	9½	0	5	0	2	8	9
Canvas yds.	172	0	0	10	7	3	4
Carbines, constabulary complete	100	0	12	0	60	0	0
Do., yeomanry do.	100	0	5	0	25	0	0
Do., cavalry do.	100	0	15	0	75	0	0
Rifles, Brunswick do.	33	0	5	0	8	15	0
Holster pistols do.	100	0	5	0	25	0	0
Swords, scimitar do.	47	0	1	0	2	7	0
Do., sea service do.	100	0	5	0	25	0	0
Do., straight do.	40	0	1	0	2	0	0
Accoutrements, officers'	144 set	0	5	0	36	0	0
					2,091	9	4

STORES' SERVICE.

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[Enclosure 5 in No. 15.]

No. 3.

TENDER FOR STORES.

CATALOGUE of Surplus Government Stores to be disposed of by Public Tender, see
Notice in *Government Gazette* dated 4th July, 1864.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.	
420	Hair beds, barrack pattern 0 15 0 each.
56	Ditto, hospital do. 1 2 0 "
850	Hair bolsters, barrack do. 0 1 0 "
55	Ditto, hospital do. 0 2 0 "
290	Pairs Inspectors' boots 0 5 6 "
195	" Troopers' do. 0 5 6 "
50	" Wellington do. 0 5 6 "
198	Police caps, with covers 0 2 0 "
100	Bolster cases, hospital pattern 0 0 6 "
139	Palliasse do., do. 0 2 6 "
59	Jackets—Orderlies', dress 0 1 0 "
136	Feather pillows 0 2 0 "
176	Sheets, barrack pattern 0 1 6 "
62	" hospital pattern 0 2 0 "
600	Pairs hose—men's worsted 0 0 6 "
444	" Ditto cotton, unbleached 0 0 3 "
268	" Women's, do. 0 0 3 "
12	" Ditto, black worsted 0 0 3 "
93	" Half-hose, men's cotton 0 0 3 "
80	" Ditto, children's 0 0 1½ "
67	" Trousers, blue cloth 0 6 0 "
75	" Frock coats 0 6 0 "
13	Marquees, Officers', complete 5 0 0 "
6	Circular tents, do. 2 0 0 "
2,000	Blankets 0 2 3 "
9¼	Yards gold lace 0 2 0 "

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
New South Wales.

We hereby tender the prices set opposite each article as above, for the purchase of the
same, in accordance with terms of advertisement.

NICHOLAS BROS. & CO.

Macquarie Place,
Sydney, 18 July, 1864.

[Enclosure 6 in No. 15.]

No. 4.

7, Circular Quay,
Sydney, 18 July, 1864.

Sir,

I beg to offer for the Europe Rope in the Government Stores, viz. :—

8 coils 2½-inch, and
8 " 3 "

at the rate of 55s. per cwt., being the present price at which I am bound to supply H.M.
Government; also, for the flags, 3s. 6d. each.

I am, &c.,
ALFRED MITCHELL.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,
&c., &c., &c.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 7 in No. 15.]

No. 5.

Sydney, 18 July, 1864.

I, the undersigned, hereby offer for sundry Surplus Stores, the prices as per annexed Schedule, and to pay for the same in accordance with Treasury advertisement of July 14th, 1864.

JOHN KEEP.

QUANTITY.	ARTICLES.
LINENDRAPERY, CLOTHING, &c.	
13	Marquees, officers', complete, 50s. each.
6	Circular tents, do. 25s. ,,
IRONMONGERY, &c.	
3	Smiths' anvils, 2d. per lb.
2	Ditto, troughs, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.
4	Grindstones, complete, 5s. each.
12	Iron stretchers, 5s. each.
260	Bedsteads, hospital pattern, with sacking and cords, 15s. each.
140	Gutta percha chambers, 1s. 3d. each.
500	Tin dishes, 13-inch, 8d.
60	Ditto, 18 inch, 1s. 4d.
18	Kitchen fenders, 6s. 6d. each.
60	Officers' do. 2s. 6d. each.
40	Pairs ditto, tongs, 9d. per pair.
26	Iron pots, 4 gallon, with lids and hooks, 1s. 6d. each.
11	Ditto 6 do., do. 1s. 10d. each.
1	Anemometer, 30s.
2	Barometers, 20s. each.
2	Rain gauges, 3s. each.
MARINE STORES.	
6	Galvanized buoys, 30s. each.
28	Blocks, single, 4 in. } 8d. per inch. }
8	" do. 6 in. }
25	" do. 8 in. }
17	" do. 10 in. }
22	" do. 12 in. }
32	" double, 4 in. }
21	" do. 6 in. }
20	" do. 10 in. }
19	" do. 12 in. }
2	" do. 14 in. }
6	" treble 16 in. }
63	lbs. Copper nails, 2 in. }
96	" do. 3 in. }
122	" do. 4 in. }
93	" do. 5 in. }
108	" do. 6 in. }
8	Coils 3 in. Navy tarred rope, 45s. per cwt.
8	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. do. 45s. per cwt.
150	Gallons Sperm oil, 5s. 6d. per gallon.
20	" Olive do., 5s. per gallon.
57	Flags, various colours and sizes, 1s. each
ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.	
100	Carbines—constabulary, complete, 16s. each.
100	" yeomanry, do., 16s. each.
100	" cavalry do., 17s. 6d. each.
100	Holsters, pistol, 2s. 6d.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ABATTOIRS.

(REDUCTION IN THE SCALES OF SLAUGHTERING FEES AND BRIDGE TOLLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 18 October, 1864.

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A B A T T O I R S .

No. 1.

THE late Treasurer obtained Executive authority to lease the Glebe Island Abattoirs and Bridge, for a term of three or more years.

The present Treasurer doubts the prudence of such arrangement.

The revenues of the Abattoirs have fallen from £2,702 in 1861, to £444 in the first half of 1863.

To surrender to private enterprise, for three years, the control of the Abattoirs, *while in this depreciated state*, is a wanton sacrifice of Public Revenue.

The falling off in the Abattoir receipts is unanimously attributed to the excessive scales of slaughtering fees and bridge tolls.

The Treasurer will reduce these excessive scales; he will withhold from annual lease the premises and the bridge, and will assume the entire management himself—and when he has recovered the business and the traffic and the income, he will then perhaps consider the propriety of submitting, in a healthy state, the Abattoir revenues to lease by public competition.

He asks the concurrence of his colleagues to the following proposals:—

The present slaughtering fees are—

		s.	d.
Every ox, cow, bull, heifer, steer, or calf	1	6	
Inspecting fee	0	3	
Every sheep or lamb	0	3	
Every head of swine	0	6	
Reduce them thus—			
Every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including inspecting fee)	1	0	
Every calf, ditto	0	6	
Every sheep or lamb	0	1½	
Every head of swine (as before)	0	6	

Of the twenty-four slaughter-houses (12 for beef, 12 for mutton), ten of each are annually offered for lease, two of each being retained by the Government.

Retain the whole twenty-four, and throw them open to all who wish to use them, on payment of the reduced fees.

The tolls of the bridge are fixed by Proclamation of 19th December, 1861; they are felt to be oppressive.

Abolish the tolls, giving free passage to all frequenting the Abattoir.

Treasury, 30 October, 1863.

Agreed by Cabinet.—G.E.

No. 2.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
30 October, 1863.*

THE Treasurer, being of opinion that the present system of leasing the Glebe Island Abattoirs and Bridge for a term of three or more years, is one, which, in conjunction with the existing high rate of fees and tolls, is not favourable to an increase in the revenue derived from that source,—suggests that, in future, the whole of the Slaughter-houses be retained by the Government, instead of being let, and that all parties, who pay the requisite fees, be allowed the use of them.

He also recommends that the scale of fees levied at the Abattoirs, which is, at present—

		s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, steer, or calf (in addition to an inspecting fee of 3d.)	1	6	
For every sheep or lamb	0	3	
For every head of swine	0	6	
as fixed by Proclamation of the 14th November, 1861, be reduced to—			
Every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including inspecting fee)...	1	0	
Every calf (do.)	0	6	
Every sheep or lamb	0	1½	
Every head of swine (as before)	0	6	

He further proposes that the tolls taken at the bridge connecting Pymont with Glebe Island, as established by Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, be *abolished*, and that free transit be allowed to all persons frequenting the Abattoirs.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute *

ABATTOIRS.

3

Minute 63-40, 2nd November, 1863.—Confirmed, 11th November, 1863.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the several suggestions and recommendations of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, with respect to the system of leasing the Abattoirs, and in the scale of fees to be charged thereat, approve of the same, and advise that they be adopted and carried into effect, as herein set forth.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

13 Nov., /63.

Approved—J.Y.

N.B.—Means should be taken for duly purifying the Abattoirs; the stench is at times abominable. Those at Paris and Rome are kept wonderfully free from foul odours.

J.Y.

No. 3.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,

28 October, 1863.

SIR,

Before the Abattoirs of Glebe Island are again let, I would beg to call attention to the necessity of reducing the rents and slaughtering dues. The large expenses now incurred by slaughtering at the Abattoirs gives rise to general complaint from the lessees and others using the public Abattoirs. Several of the master butchers, in order to avoid the expense, have already left the island and built slaughter-houses elsewhere, and Mr. Richards, one of the present lessees, expresses his intention of leaving at the expiration of his lease if the rents are not reduced.

Believing there will be a considerable decrease of revenue from the island, should the present rents and dues be adhered to, I again take the liberty of suggesting the advisability of the following alterations, namely,—

Beef Abattoirs, from £150 to £100 per annum.

Mutton ditto, from £75 to £50 per annum.

Slaughtering dues upon horned cattle, from 1s. to 9d.

Do. do. sheep, from 3d. to 1½d.

Pigs to remain at same, 6d.

Reserving four beef and four mutton houses, which, I believe, will in a short time be fully required.

I would also beg to suggest that a portion of the island, now unemployed, be cut into acre and half acre allotments, and let upon leases for seven or fourteen years, for the purpose of tanneries and soap-boiling establishments, &c.

If the alterations above mentioned be effected, I am of opinion the Abattoirs would be brought into full operation, and the whole revenue from the Bridge, as well as the Abattoirs, considerably increased.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. OATLEY,

Inspector, Glebe Island.

No. 4.

CROWN SOLICITOR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Crown Solicitor's Office,

Sydney, 4 November, 1863.

In re GLEBE ISLAND BRIDGE.

SIR,

In reply to your note of the 2nd instant, in which you inquire whether the tolls taken at this bridge "can be altered or abolished by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, or in what manner such amendment can be made,"—I have the honor to state that the present scale of tolls is incorrect, and such as in its entirety the Governor had no power to make. The only tolls that can be demanded at this bridge, are those set forth in the 3rd section of the 2 Wm. IV, No. 12, and which became payable upon the bridge being declared, under the 2nd section of that Act, to be a bridge at which toll should be collected.

I do not think that the tolls payable under the above-mentioned Act, can, so far as a bridge is concerned, be *altered*, although it appears to me that the collection of tolls may be *abolished* by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, rescinding, by a Proclamation, the Proclamation of 19 December, 1861.

I think it will be necessary to adopt this course, if it is intended to abolish the taking of tolls under the last-mentioned Proclamation, as that Proclamation declares correctly that the bridge shall be a place at which toll may be taken, although it incorrectly states a list of the tolls that can be so taken; and it appears to me, therefore, that if this Proclamation be not so rescinded, the tolls mentioned in the 3rd section will still be payable.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

No. 5.

No. 5.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS I, the Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, by a Proclamation under my hand and seal, and dated the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, did declare the Bridge connecting Pymont with Glebe Island, to be a public Bridge, at which, on and after the twenty-first day of January then next, toll should be demanded, levied, and taken, according to the rates in such my Proclamation mentioned: And whereas it has been represented to me that it is expedient toll should no longer be demanded, levied, and taken at the said Bridge: Now I, the Governor-in-Chief aforesaid do hereby declare that the said Proclamation shall continue to be in force until and during the thirty-first day of December next, and shall then cease and be of no effect; and I declare that, from and after the first day of January next, the said Bridge in the said Proclamation mentioned, shall not be a place at which toll may be demanded and taken.

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

(J.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 6.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
21 November, 1863.*

THE Treasurer submits an amended Code of Regulations concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, and requests authority to take the steps necessary for carrying them into effect from and after the 1st of January, 1864.

G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 63/43, 23 Nov., 1863.—Confirmed, 1 Dec., 1863.

THE Executive Council, having considered the Code of Regulations herewith submitted, approve of the same, and advise that they be adopted and take effect from and after 1st January, 1864.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

3 Dec., /63.

Approved—J.Y.

No. 7.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
23 November, 1863.*

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS AT GLEBE ISLAND.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, in pursuance of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 36, to approve of the following amended Orders and Regulations concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, to take effect from the 1st January, 1864.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

1. The slaughter-houses shall be retained in the hands of the Government, for the use of persons desirous of slaughtering therein.
2. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses shall be permitted to do so in order of priority of application to the Inspector of Abattoirs, or to the Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, and on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an inspecting fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

3.

3. No person or persons shall slaughter, or attempt to slaughter, in the houses, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.
4. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary for Finance and Trade.
5. Printed receipts shall be demanded by, and given to, all parties paying any fees.
6. All horned cattle shall be driven in and yarded before 8 A.M.
7. All animals driven into the yards shall be counted as driven in, and the fees be payable on such computation.
8. No person shall refuse or neglect, when ordered by the Inspector of Abattoirs, to remove and destroy at once diseased cattle, or shall slaughter for food diseased cattle, or expose for sale diseased meat.
9. No hide of horned cattle, if slaughtered without previous inspection by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, or spleen of horned cattle, or carcase of any animal whether inspected before slaughtered or not, shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after inspection by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.
10. No meat shall be blown in any slaughter-house; and if any meat be found blown in any slaughter-house, the owner of such meat shall be held to be the person liable.
11. No wines, malt, or spirituous liquors shall be sold upon Glebe Island, except with the usual authority.
12. No cattle, sheep, or pig, or other animal shall be slaughtered, nor shall any meat be exposed for sale, between midnight of any Saturday and midnight of any Sunday, between the 1st of May and the 31st of October in any year; nor shall any cattle, sheep, or pig, or other animal be slaughtered, nor shall any meat be exposed for sale between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. upon any Sunday, between the 1st of November and the 30th of April in any year.
13. The lease of the tank to contain the blood of the slaughtered animals and the washings of the slaughter-houses, shall be sold annually, or for a term of years, by public auction; if not so disposed of, the contents shall be removed in such other manner as may be deemed expedient.
14. The Lessee shall remove the contents of the tank once in every twenty-four hours, and, if taken off the Island, the contents must be removed in covered carts or covered casks.
15. The Lessee shall also keep clean the roadway in front of, over, and immediately around the tank, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs.
16. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs may examine the tank whenever either he or they may think fit, and no person shall obstruct, delay, or hinder his or their so doing, or shall otherwise obstruct, delay, or hinder him or them in the execution of their duty.
17. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 16, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

No. 8.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
5 December, 1863.*

SINCE submitting to the Governor and Executive Council, his Minute of the 30th of October last, the Treasurer has had an opportunity of inspecting the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, and of conferring with persons competent to advise respecting them.

He is, in consequence, induced to recommend the following modification of the proposals previously made by him, viz. :—

1st—Instead of all the slaughter-houses being retained by the Government, that six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses be submitted to public competition for lease, at an upset price of £150 per annum for the beef, and £100 for the mutton slaughter-houses.

2nd—That upon every head of cattle slaughtered in the houses leased, an inspection fee of 3d. be charged.

He also submits the following additions, which he considers it is advisable to make to the Regulations as at present existing :—

1st—That all blood, filth, and offal shall be removed, and each slaughter-house be thoroughly cleansed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs, daily, before 8. a.m.

2nd—That the premises attached to, and the roadways in front and rear of, each slaughter-house, be kept clean by the lessee of each slaughter-house, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute

Minute 63/45. 7 December, 1863.—Confirmed, 14 December, 1863.

UPON the recommendation of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and after careful consideration of the several propositions herein set forth, with reference to certain modifications and alterations in the management of the Abattoirs at Glebe Island, the Executive Council advise that they be approved and carried into effect accordingly.

15 Dec., /63.

Approved—J.Y.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 9.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
8 December, 1863.*

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS AT GLEBE ISLAND.

HIS Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, further to amend the Orders and Regulations concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, as published in Treasury Notice of 23rd ultimo, directs it to be notified, that in lieu thereof, the following shall be enforced from and after the 1st of January next.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

1. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses, be retained in the hands of the Government, for the use of persons slaughtering therein.

2. The six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses thus retained, shall be submitted to public competition by lease, at an upset price of £150 per annum for the beef, and £100 per annum for the mutton, slaughter-houses.

3. An inspection fee of three-pence per head shall be charged upon every head of cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

4. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government, shall be permitted to do so in priority of application to the Inspector of Abattoirs, or to the Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, and on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an inspection fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf (including inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

5. No person or persons shall slaughter, or attempt to slaughter, in any of the houses, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

6. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary of Finance and Trade.

7. Printed receipts shall be demanded by, and given to, all parties paying any fees.

8. All horned cattle shall be driven in and yarded before 8 a.m.

9. All animals driven into the yards shall be counted as driven in, and the fees be payable on such computation.

10. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in.

11. No person shall refuse or neglect, when ordered by the Inspector of Abattoirs, to remove and destroy at once diseased cattle, or shall slaughter for food diseased cattle, or expose for sale diseased meat.

12. All blood, filth, and offal shall be removed, and each slaughter-house be thoroughly cleansed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs, daily, before 8 a.m.

13. The premises attached to, and the roadways in front and rear of each slaughter-house shall be kept clean by the Lessee of each slaughter-house, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs.

14. No hide of horned cattle, if slaughtered without previous inspection by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, or spleen of horned cattle, or carcase of any animal, whether inspected before slaughtered or not, shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after inspection by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

15. No meat shall be blown in any slaughter-house; and if any meat be found blown in any slaughter-house, the owner of such meat shall be held to be the person liable.

16. No cattle, sheep, or pig, or other animal shall be slaughtered, nor shall any meat be exposed for sale between midnight of any Saturday and midnight of any Sunday, between the 1st of May and the 31st of October in any year; nor shall any cattle, sheep, or pig, or other animal be slaughtered, nor shall any meat be exposed for sale between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. upon any Sunday, between the 1st of November and the 30th of April in any year.

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17. The lease of the tank to contain the blood of the slaughtered animals and the washings of the slaughter-houses, shall be sold annually, or for a term of years, by public auction; if not so disposed of, the contents shall be removed in such other manner as may be deemed expedient.

18. The Lessee shall remove the contents of the tank once in every twenty-four hours, and, if taken off the Island, the contents must be removed in covered carts or covered casks.

19. The Lessee shall also keep clean the roadway in front of, over, and immediately around the tank, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Abattoirs.

20. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs may examine the tank whenever either he or they may think fit, and no person shall obstruct, delay, or hinder his or their so doing, or shall otherwise obstruct, delay, or hinder him or them in the execution of their duty.

21. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

No. 10.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,
13 May, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that since the toll has been removed from the Glebe Island Bridge, the traffic has very considerably increased, to the great detriment of the roads and bridge; vehicles of every description, as well as horsemen and foot passengers totally unconnected with the trade of the Abattoirs, pass and repass, causing much wear and tear to the bridge and road leading thereto, without either directly or indirectly contributing a farthing towards keeping the same in repair.

The repairs to the roads and bridge in question necessarily requiring a considerable annual outlay, I would suggest that a toll, the same as last year, be fixed upon all vehicles, horses, and foot passengers, those of the lessees and persons actually using the public Abattoirs, and all animals there being taken to the Abattoirs for slaughter, excepted.

I believe if such a toll were established, sufficient revenue would be obtained for the purpose of maintaining the bridge and roads in decent order. The system of pass tickets would, under proper surveillance, preclude imposition.

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY,
Inspector, &c.

No. 11.

THE Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, fixed a scale of tolls to be levied at the Abattoir Bridge.

This proclamation was rescinded by another of 20th November, 1863, and the tolls at the bridge were entirely abolished.

It is found that, since the abolition of the tolls, the owners of vehicles of all kinds, quite unconnected with the Abattoir, avail themselves of the road and bridge, as the means of entering and returning from the city.

The Treasurer wishes to re-impose the tolls, exempting all those who are engaged in the business of the Abattoir.

With this view, can the Treasurer restore the scale fixed by Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, *subject to the exemptions above referred to?*

If not, can the Treasurer establish the tolls as fixed by 2 Will. IV, No. 12, *subject to the like exemptions?*

If not, can the Treasurer, after exacting tolls from and on account of *ALL passengers, vehicles, and animals* crossing the Bridge, make *refund of such tolls* to persons connected with the Abattoir, and on account of animals employed in the trade or intended for slaughter?

The object is, that omnibus proprietors and all others who cross for their own profit or convenience, should contribute towards maintaining the road and bridge, which are being injured by the great increase of traffic consequent upon the abolition of the tolls.

Will the Crown Solicitor kindly advise, and at his earliest convenience?

HENRY LANE.

Treasury,
14 May, 1864.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 1 in No. 11.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

By virtue, and in pursuance of the authority in me vested, I, the Governor-in-Chief of the Colony aforesaid, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, do, by this my Proclamation, declare the Bridge connecting Pymont with the Glebe Island, to be a Public Bridge at which, on and after the twenty-first day of January next, tolls shall be demanded, levied, and taken, and that the tolls to be so demanded, levied, and taken, shall be the tolls or rates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

	s.	d.
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For every ox, or head of neat cattle	0	1
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing	0	1
For every cart, dray, carriage, gig, or other vehicle	0	2
For every foot passenger	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. M. ARNOLD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[Enclosure 2 in No. 11.]

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS I, the Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, by a Proclamation under my hand and seal, and dated the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, did declare the Bridge connecting Pymont with Glebe Island, to be a public Bridge, at which, on and after the twenty-first day of January then next, toll should be demanded, levied, and taken, according to the rates in such my Proclamation mentioned: And whereas it has been represented to me, that it is expedient Toll should no longer be demanded, levied, and taken at the said Bridge: Now I, the Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, do hereby declare that the said Proclamation shall continue to be in force until and during the thirty-first day of December next, and shall then cease and be of no effect; and I declare that from and after the first day of January next, the said Bridge in the said Proclamation mentioned, shall not be a place at which toll may be demanded and taken.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 12.

CROWN SOLICITOR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney,
3 June, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to return herewith the papers received from your department respecting the tolls at the Abattoir Bridge, and to state, in answer to the queries on the B.C. sent therewith, that—

1. If the bridge declared under 2 Wm. IV, No. 12, to be a place at which tolls shall be collected, the tolls mentioned in the third section of that Act at once became payable.

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2. The Governor is empowered to alter, diminish, or vary the tolls to be taken at all toll-gates and fences on the three main roads of the Colony, by 21 Vict., No. 8, and at toll-gates upon *parish roads*, by section 5 of 14 Vict., No. 5, and at *all* ferries by section 7 of the last-mentioned Act. As, however, the Abattoir Road is not a portion of a main road, nor, as it seems to me, of a parish road, as defined by the 22nd section of 4 Wm. IV, No. 11, I am inclined to think that the only tolls that can be legally demanded are those set out in 2 Wm. IV, No. 12. If the Honorable the Treasurer should resolve to re-establish tolls at the bridge, it will be advisable that this point should be further considered.

3. Legislation *alone* can exempt *any class* of persons from payment of toll—the power to alter, diminish, or vary the tolls taken, or to be taken at this bridge, if it exists, would not authorize an exemption of any particular class of persons or vehicles—any alteration with respect to the payment of tolls can only be as to the amounts to be paid, and not as to the persons liable to pay toll.

4. All tolls are appropriated by Act of Parliament, and therefore cannot be refunded to the persons paying same, or dealt with otherwise than as the Act directs.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

WILL the Attorney General favour me with his opinion on the point about which some doubt exists in the mind of the Crown Solicitor? See paragraph 2.—G.E.

No. 13.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
24 June, 1864.*

SIR,

The attention of the Honorable the Treasurer having been drawn to the state of the Abattoir Bridge, and the road leading therefrom to Pymont, the upper boards of the bridge being decayed in two places, and the road almost impassable by the late heavy rains, I have the honor to request that you will obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the legality of re-imposing a small toll on this bridge, to cover the expense of wear and tear from vehicles, whose passage over the bridge, I am directed by the Treasurer to say, he did not contemplate, when he abolished the toll.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LANE,

Under Secretary.

Papers 64/3613
referred to
Crown Law
Officers—6 June,
1864.

No. 14.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Crown Law Offices,
Sydney; 27 July, 1864.*

SIR,

In reference to the papers submitted under B.C. of 4th June last, and your letter of 24th of same month, &c., as to re-imposing a small toll on the Abattoir Bridge, Herewith returned. Mr. Attorney General Martin has advised thereon as follows:—

“A Proclamation may be issued in the same terms as the Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, but the rates must be the exact rates mentioned in the 3rd sect. of 2 Will. IV., No. 12. It is competent, however, to the Governor and Council, to omit from the list any items in that section that may be thought expedient, but as to those retained, the rates specified in such section and no other must be adopted.”

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 15.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Glebe Island,
2 March, 1864.*

SIR,

• I have the honor to furnish a Return of the Revenue from the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, for the months of January, 1863-4:—

<i>January, 1863.</i>	£	s.	d.
Rent from Abattoirs and manure tank	82	16	8
Slaughtering dues on 490 cattle, in Public Abattoirs, at 1/9	42	17	6
" " 1,663 sheep, at 3d.	20	15	9
" " 301 pigs, at 6d.	7	10	6
Inspection dues on 1,965 head of cattle, in Leased Abattoirs, at 3d.	24	11	3
Total... ..	£	178	11 8

<i>January, 1864.</i>		£	s.	d.
Rent from Abattoirs and manure tank	...	62	16	8
Slaughtering dues on 1,661 head of cattle, in Public Abattoirs, at 1s.	...	83	1	0
" " 51 calves, at 6d.	...	1	5	6
" " 2,220 sheep, at 1½d.	...	13	17	6
" " 203 pigs, at 6d.	...	5	1	6
Inspection fees on 765 head of cattle, in Leased Abattoirs, at 3d.	...	9	11	3
Total	...	£	175	13 5

I have, &c.,
 FREDK. OATLEY,
 Inspector, &c.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,
 2 March, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish a Return of the Revenue from the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, for the month of February, 1863 and 1864:—

<i>February, 1863.</i>		£	s.	d.
Rent from Abattoirs and manure tank	...	82	16	8
Slaughtering dues on 460 head of cattle in Public Abattoirs, at 1s. 9d.	...	40	5	0
Slaughtering dues on 1,390 sheep in Public Abattoirs, at 3d.	...	17	7	6
Slaughtering dues on 195 pigs in Public Abattoirs, at 6d.	...	4	17	6
Inspection fees on 1,337 head of cattle in Leased Abattoirs, at 3d.	...	16	14	3
Total	...	£	162	0 11

February, 1864.

Rent from Abattoirs and manure tank	...	75	6	8
Slaughtering dues on 1,397 head of cattle in Public Abattoirs, at 1s.	...	68	19	0
Slaughtering dues on 87 calves in Public Abattoirs, at 6d.	...	2	3	6
" " 2,944 sheep " " 1½d.	...	18	8	0
" " 243 pigs " " 6d.	...	6	1	6
Inspection fees on 1,011 head of cattle in Leased Abattoirs, at 3d.	...	12	12	9
Total	...	£	183	11 5

I have, &c.,
 FREDK. OATLEY,
 Inspector, &c.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,
 28 July, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish a Return of Revenue from the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, for the month of March, 1863 and 1864:—

<i>March, 1863.</i>		£	s.	d.
470 head of cattle in Public Abattoirs, at 1s. 9d.	...	41	2	6
1,488 " sheep " " at 3d.	...	18	12	0
244 " pigs " " at 6d.	...	6	2	0
1,312 " cattle inspected in Leased Abattoirs, at 3d.	...	16	8	0
114 " calves " " " " "	...	1	8	6
Rent	...	82	15	0
Total	...	£	166	8 0

March,

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,
29 July, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish a Return of Revenue from the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, for the months of June, 1863 and 1864:—

1863.		£	s.	d.
265	head of horned cattle at Public Abattoirs, at 1s. 9d.	23	3	9
791	„ sheep „ „ at 3d. ...	9	17	9
142	„ swine „ „ at 6d. ...	3	11	0
1,775	„ horned cattle inspected, Leased Abattoirs, at 3d. ...	22	3	9
47	„ calves „ „ at 3d. ...	0	11	9
	Rents	82	15	0
		<u>£142</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

1864.		£	s.	d.
1,139	head of horned cattle at Public Abattoirs, at 1s. ...	56	19	0
2,028	„ sheep „ „ at 1½d. ...	12	13	6
181	„ swine „ „ at 6d. ...	4	10	6
8	„ calves „ „ at 6d. ...	0	4	0
1,066	„ cattle inspected, Leased Abattoirs, at 3d. ...	13	6	6
15	„ calves „ „ at 3d. ...	0	3	9
	Rent	96	15	0
		<u>£184</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY,
Inspector.

No. 16.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
29 July, 1864.

OWING to the excessive rates of slaughtering fees and bridge tolls, the business and the revenue of the Glebe Island Abattoirs had considerably fallen off in the year 1863.

With a view to their recovery, the Treasurer proposed reductions in the slaughtering fees, from 1st January, 1864,—

- Horned cattle, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. each.
- Calves, from 1s. 9d. to 6d. each.
- Sheep or lambs, from 3d. to 1½d.

He also proposed that, instead of leasing annually to the carcass butchers twenty out of the twenty-four slaughter-houses, twelve houses only should be so leased, and that twelve should be retained for the general use of the trade. He further proposed the complete abolition of the bridge tolls.

These proposed alterations were sanctioned by His Excellency and the Executive Council, under Minutes of 2nd November, and 7th December, 1863, Nos. 40 and 45.

The result of the alterations is found, after six months experience, to be satisfactory, in respect of the Abattoirs.

Notwithstanding the very great reduction in the fees, the Revenue in—

	£	s.	d.
January, 1864, was	175	13	5
February, „	183	11	5
March, „	179	11	7
April, „	193	5	2
May, „	192	7	1
June, „	184	12	3
Total	<u>£1,109</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>

while, in the corresponding months of 1863, when the high rates prevailed, the Revenue was, in—

	£	s.	d.
January, 1863	178	11	8
February, „	162	0	11
March, „	166	8	0
April, „	163	2	3
May, „	165	17	3
June, „	142	3	0
Total	<u>£978</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

But

But the more satisfactory result of the alteration is found to be this,—that the monopoly, previously given to a few wealthy carcass butchers, is broken up, and that the retail butchers, of moderate means, have now begun to avail themselves of the Public Abattoirs.

The following comparative statement will shew the progressive increase during the above period, in the numbers of cattle, &c., slaughtered in the *twelve* houses reserved by the Government.

1864.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
January	1,661	51	2,220	203
February	1,379	87	2,944	243
March	1,198	105	2,352	347
April	1,232	115	3,223	500
May	1,365	80	2,964	348
June	1,139	8	2,028	181
Total	7,974	446	16,231	1,822

In 1863, *four* houses only were reserved from lease; the numbers slaughtered therein, during the corresponding months of that year, were as follows:—

1863.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
January	490	....	1,663	301
February	460	....	1,390	195
March	470	....	1,488	244
April	412	....	1,395	222
May	409	....	1,382	226
June	265	....	741	142
Total	2,506	....	8,109	1,330

The progressive increase just shewn in the fees for slaughtering, under the new arrangements, was also accompanied by a sustained demand for the slaughter-houses reserved for the purposes of lease, the total rent received for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, being £479 13s. 10d. against £496 13s. 4d. for a like term in 1863.

As the counterbalance to a state of things so encouraging must, however, be placed the total loss, from 1st January, 1864, of the revenue from the tolls on the Abattoir Bridge, which amounted to £800 or £900 annually.

These tolls were established by Proclamation of 19th December, 1861. The scale of tolls, fixed by this Proclamation, was stated by the Crown Solicitor, in his letter of 4th November, 1863, to have been "incorrect, and such as, in its entirety, the Governor had no power to make."

Without reference, however, to the illegality of the rates then being imposed, the Treasurer had, under the advice of many persons experienced in the matter, on 30th October preceding, recommended to His Excellency in Council, that "the tolls taken at the bridge, as established by Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, be abolished, and that free transit be allowed to all persons frequenting the Abattoirs." This recommendation was sanctioned, and the tolls were accordingly abolished from 1st January, 1864, by Proclamation dated 20th November, 1863; but it was soon found that, on the abolition of the tolls, vehicles of every description (including public omnibuses), horse-men, and foot passengers (totally unconnected with the business of the Abattoirs), availed themselves of the Abattoir road and bridge, as a convenient and expeditious means of approaching to, and returning from, the city.

The road and the bridge are very much worn and damaged by this unlooked-for increase of a traffic, which neither makes any compensation for their use, nor any contribution towards their repair.

The Treasurer submits that, when he recommended the revoking of the Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, this great increase of traffic was not by any means contemplated, nor was it expected that the "wear and tear to the bridge and road leading thereto," as reported by the Inspector of Abattoirs, would be so considerable as to require the expenditure of a large amount, without any corresponding benefit being derived. His first idea was, to re-impose a small toll on the bridge, exempting from its operation all persons, animals, and vehicles, actually employed in the business of the Abattoirs; but, in view of the opinion conveyed in the Crown Solicitor's letter of the 4th November, 1863, before referred to, wherein he proceeded to state that "the only tolls that can be demanded are those set forth in the 3rd section of the 2nd William IV, No. 12," the Treasurer re-submitted the case to that officer on 14th May last, and, on his suggesting, by letter of 3rd June, "the advisability of a further consideration of the point," the Treasurer thereupon placed the whole of the papers in the hands of the Crown Law Officers on the 4th of that month, and, on the 28th instant, was favored by the Honorable the Attorney General with the following opinion, viz. :—

"A Proclamation may be issued in the same terms as the Proclamation of 19th December, 1861, but the tolls must be the exact rates mentioned in the 3rd section of 2 William IV, No. 12. It is competent, however, to the Governor

“ Governor and Council to omit from the list, any items in that section that may be thought expedient, but as to those retained, the rates specified in such section and no other must be adopted.”

In accordance with this opinion, the Treasurer now recommends that, solely with the view of obtaining a revenue from the traffic, sufficient to cover the cost of repairs, a Proclamation may be issued in the same terms as that of the 19th December, 1861, and that the rates be those mentioned in the 3rd section of 2nd William IV, No. 12, but omitting the first and second items in the said section, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat.....	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
For every ox or head of neat cattle.....	0	1

This modified re-imposition of the tolls, to take effect from the 15th August, 1864.

G. EAGAR,
Treasurer.

Minute 64-30, 2nd August, 1864.—Confirmed 10th August, 1864.

AFTER careful consideration of the various circumstances herein set forth by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the Executive Council concur in the advisability of re-imposing tolls at the bridge leading to the Abattoirs, and accordingly advise that a Proclamation be issued in the same terms as that of 19th December, 1861, establishing a toll at the said bridge.

The Council further advise that the rates to be charged at the said bridge be those mentioned in the 3rd section of the Act 2nd William IV, No. 12, but omitting the first and second items, as therein set forth,—said tolls to be enforced from the 15th instant.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

13 August, 1864.

Approved—J. Y.

No. 17.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

By virtue, and in pursuance of the authority in me vested, I, the Governor-in-Chief of the Colony aforesaid, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, do, by this my Proclamation, declare the Bridge connecting Pyrmont with the Glebe Island, to be a Public Bridge, at which, on and after the 15th day of August instant, tolls shall be demanded, levied, and taken, and that the tolls to be so demanded, levied, and taken, shall be the tolls or rates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

	s.	d.
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule	0	2
For every cart, dray, or other such vehicle with two wheels, drawn by one horse or other animal	0	3
Ditto, ditto, if drawn by two horses or other animals	0	4
Ditto, ditto, by three horses or other animals	0	5
Ditto, ditto, by four horses or other animals	0	6
For every horse or other animal above four, drawing a cart, dray, or other such vehicle with two wheels, the sum of ...	0	1
For every wain, wagon, or other such carriage with four wheels, drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of	0	8
And if drawn by three horses or other animals, the sum of ...	0	9
If drawn by four horses or other animals	0	10
For every horse or other animal above four, drawing a wagon or other such carriage with four wheels	0	2
For every gig, chaise, or other such carriage with two wheels, and drawn by one horse or other animal	0	6
If drawn by two horses or other animals	0	9
For every coach, chariot, or other such carriage with four wheels, and drawn by one horse or other animal	0	9
If drawn by two horses or other animals, the sum of	1	0
If drawn by three horses or other animals	1	3
If drawn by four or more horses or other animals	1	6

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the twenty-eight year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 20.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Glebe Island,
14 October, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to furnish a Return of Revenue from the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, for the months of September, 1863 and 1864:—

Sept., 1863.		£	s.	d.
194	head of cattle, killed in Public slaughter-houses, at 1s. 9d.	16	19	6
299	" pigs " " " " " at 6d.	7	9	6
1,730	" cattle inspected in Leased slaughter-houses, at 3d.	21	12	6
20	" calves " " " " " at 3d.	0	5	0
	Rent from Abattoirs, &c.	114	0	0
		<u>£160</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Sept., 1864.		£	s.	d.
631	head of cattle, killed in Public slaughter-houses, at 1s.	31	11	0
2,390	" sheep, " " " " " at 1½d.	14	18	9
337	" pigs, " " " " " at 6d.	8	8	6
72	" calves, " " " " " at 6d.	1	16	0
1,122	" cattle inspected in Leased slaughter-houses, at 3d.	14	0	6
21	" calves " " " " " at 3d.	0	5	3
	Rent from Abattoirs, &c.	98	5	0
		<u>£169</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

I have, &c.,
FREDK. OATLEY,
Inspector.

No. 21.

ADVERTISEMENT IN "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

The Treasury, New South Wales,
3 August, 1864.

LEASE OF TOLL-GATE, GLEBE ISLAND BRIDGE.

At noon of Wednesday, the 10th instant, will be submitted for sale, by public auction, by H. D. Cockburn, at the Bridge, Glebe Island, in pursuance of the Acts 2 William IV, No. 12, and 14 Vict., No. 5, the Lease of the Tolls and Dues authorized to be received and collected at the Toll-gate, Glebe Island Bridge.

The said Lease will commence on the 15th of this month, and terminate on the 31st December next.

The Lessee will be supplied with a house for the residence of the Collector, who will be required to open the bridge for the passage of sailing crafts to and fro.

The Tolls to be levied are set forth in a Proclamation, issued in a Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of even date herewith.

The Lessee will be required to execute a Bond in double the amount of the rent, and to find two responsible sureties for the due fulfilment of his engagements.

A Warrant of Attorney will also be required.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

MEMORANDUM:—The lease of the Toll-gate, Glebe Island Bridge, was submitted to public auction on the 10th August, 1864, and sold for the period of four months and a half,—from 15th August to 31st December, 1864,—at the rate of £420 per annum.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

(REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE "SCAB IN SHEEP ACT OF 1863.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

*Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10 June, 1864.*

SCAB IN SHEEP.

THE following Regulations, which have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," are hereby published for general information.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

I. MEETINGS OF OWNERS.

Election of Chairman by owners.

1. At all meetings of owners, the owners present shall, from their own number, elect a Chairman, who, in cases of equality of votes, will have a casting vote.

Mode of voting by owners.

2. At such meetings each owner present shall proceed to write out a list of the five owners belonging to the Scab District in which such meeting is held, whom he proposes to elect as Sheep Directors for such district, for the ensuing year or portion of a year; and the owner voting, having signed such voting list, shall hand the same to the Chairman, who, on all the owners present having in like manner completed and handed in their voting lists, shall make up a statement thereof, and will declare the result to the meeting; and such voting lists and statement shall be open to the scrutiny of any owner present who may desire to examine them.

A record to be kept of meetings—Directors to be gazetted.

3. A record of each such meeting, and of the proceedings thereof, shall be entered in the Minute Book of the Directors for the district, and shall be signed by the Chairman, who will transmit a list of the Directors thus elected, with their addresses, to the Minister for Lands, for publication in the *Gazette*.

II. SHEEP DIRECTORS.

Directors to be appointed by Government, when owners fail to do so.

4. Should the owners in any Scab District fail to appoint Sheep Directors as hereinbefore provided, the Chief Inspector shall nominate five of the sheep owners in such district, with their consent, for the office of Directors for that district; and on the approval of the Minister for Lands, and notification in the *Gazette*, such sheep owners shall be Sheep Directors for such district.

Communications by Directors to be in writing—Directors to keep a Minute Book.

5. Sheep Directors shall make all orders, decisions, instructions, and intimations by them in writing, whether acting individually or together; and a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Directors will be entered in a book, to be called the "Directors' Minute Book," and to be kept for that purpose in each Scab District, at the proclaimed place of meeting.

Directors to form meetings.

6. In all cases where more Directors than one take action together as such, they shall form a meeting and elect a Chairman, who will have a casting vote in cases of equality of votes; and no such meeting shall take place until due notice thereof has been served personally, or at the residence of each of the Directors in the district, or has been sent by registered letters, through the post, to their respective addresses.

Quorum of Directors.

7. At meetings of Directors two shall form a quorum, except in the case of an appeal against the refusal to renew a license, or the avoidance of a license, by an Inspector, when three Directors will be necessary to do so.

Notice to Chief Inspector, by Directors, of suspension of Inspector.

8. On suspending any Inspector, the Directors shall forthwith intimate the fact to the Chief Inspector; and when the necessary inquiry is made by them into the conduct of such Inspector, they shall in like manner communicate the result to the Chief Inspector.

Directors not to act as Inspectors when paid Inspector is present.

9. No Director shall act as an Inspector in any case where a paid Inspector is present and able to do duty; and where a Director has, in the absence of a paid Inspector, commenced to act as Inspector, he shall, on the arrival of a paid Inspector, hand over the case to him, provided such paid Inspector is in a position to undertake it.

Directors to fix amount of travelling expenses.

10. The Directors, in determining the amount of travelling expenses to be allowed to themselves and others, while engaged in any application or appeal to them, or employed thereunder, shall do so according to the following scale, namely:—

SCALE OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
To Directors while engaged as such, professional men, esquires, merchants, superintendents of stations, attending to give necessary evidence, <i>per diem</i> , not exceeding	1	1	0
To tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, <i>per diem</i> , not exceeding	0	10	6
To any Director or witness, being more than five miles from the place where required to attend, beyond that distance, the actual coach fare both ways; or where there is no public conveyance, one way only, per mile	0	1	0
To persons serving notices by a Director of the hearing of an appeal, or application, or by a Court of Petty Sessions of the hearing of an appeal, one way only, per mile	0	0	6

III. SHEEP FROM NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

Places of inspection of sheep from other Colonies.

11. For the purpose of inspecting sheep about to be introduced from any of the adjoining Colonies, Inspectors shall be stationed at the following places respectively, namely:—At Wentworth, for the examination of sheep to be brought from South Australia; and at Wentworth, Euston, Swan Hill, Moama, and Albury, for the examination of sheep to be brought from Victoria; and no Inspector shall examine sheep at any other crossing place than those herein mentioned, without the sanction of the Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Notice by owner of intention to introduce sheep.

12. Every owner intending to introduce any sheep from an adjoining Colony, shall give the Inspector stationed at any of the crossing-places mentioned in the immediately preceding regulation, *four* clear days' notice of his intention to do so, in the form laid down in Schedule F of these Regulations.

Owner must produce certificate from an Inspector in the Colony from which sheep are to be introduced.

13. No sheep shall be examined or allowed to cross from any adjoining Colony, until their owner shall first produce to the Inspector a certificate under the hand of the proper Inspector in the Colony from which such sheep are to be introduced, stating that they had not been dressed or dipped for scab during six months previously, and had not, during that period, passed through an infected run, or come in contact with infected sheep, and that they were not infected at the date of such certificate.

IV. IMPORTED AND COAST DISTRICT SHEEP.

Sheep not to be removed from Coast District till treated as imported.

14. Every owner intending to travel any sheep from the "Coast Scab District" into any of the "Scab Districts," shall give notice of his intention to do so to the Inspector for the Scab District into which such sheep are to be introduced, and to the nearest Inspector in the Coast Scab District, *four* clear days before commencing to dip such sheep, in the form of Schedule H of these Regulations.

V. OWNERS' SCHEDULES.

Forms of notices and returns by owners.

15. Every owner who may require to give any notice of his sheep being infected, or of his intention to destroy infected sheep, or of the destruction of infected straggling sheep, or of the detention of his sheep while travelling, or of the importation of any sheep, or who shall desire to make any application to the Inspector for a license or renewed license, or who requires to make any return of the number of sheep owned by him, shall do so in the form hereinafter laid down for such notices or returns respectively, in the following Schedules, namely:—

SCHEDULE A.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

3

SCHEDULE A.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF SHEEP BEING INFECTED.

SHEEP owners and the public are hereby warned that scab has broken out among the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, on the _____ run, in the Scab District of _____ and that the country on _____ of the _____ Road, commencing at _____, and ending at _____ is infected with scab.

The _____ day of _____, 186 . _____ Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and part of such run where sheep are kept.

Owner.

SCHEDULE B.

To _____
Inspector of Sheep,

NOTICE OF INFECTION TO INSPECTOR AND TO DIRECTOR.

TAKE notice that symptoms of scab have shown themselves among the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below.

The _____ day of _____, 186 . _____ Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and portion of the run where sheep are kept.

Owner.

SCHEDULE C.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE C.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED SHEEP.

To
Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that it is my intention, on _____ to
commence the destruction of the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, for which a license was
obtained by _____ on _____

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and portion of run where sheep are kept.

Owner.

SCHEDULE D.

NOTICE OF DESTRUCTION OF STRAGGLING SHEEP.

To
Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that I have this day seized and destroyed _____ infected straggling sheep, which
were off their own run and without a shepherd; and of which particulars are given in the Schedule
below.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner or supposed owner.	State of sheep.	Where found and destroyed.

Owner.

SCHEDULE E.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE E.

NOTICE TO INSPECTOR OF DETENTION OF TRAVELLING SHEEP.

To
Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that the travelling sheep mentioned in the Schedule below (of which I am the owner) were, on the _____ detained by _____ at _____, as infected, and that I hereby call upon you, as Inspector, to examine such sheep, and to give your decision, in writing, as to whether or not they are infected.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Where from.	Route travelled.	Destination.

Owner.

SCHEDULE F.

NOTICE TO INSPECTOR OF INTENTION TO INTRODUCE SHEEP.

To
Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that it is my intention to introduce the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, into New South Wales, at the crossing-place at which you are stationed, on the _____ day of _____ next, when I request you will be in attendance to examine them.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	From what Colony, district, and run.	Date of leaving that run.	Route travelled.

Owner.

SCHEDULE G.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE G.

NOTICE OF IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.

To Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that the sheep of which the particulars are given in the Schedule below have been imported by me, per the _____, now lying at

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge of sheep.	Where kept.

Owner.

SCHEDULE H.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INTRODUCE SHEEP FROM COAST DISTRICT.

To Inspector of Sheep,

TAKE notice that it is my intention to introduce, from the Coast Scab District, the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, into the Scab District therein named, and that I will commence to dip them on the

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Where kept.	Intended route.	Destination.

Owner.

SCHEDULE I.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

7

SCHEDULE I.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE OR RENEWED LICENSE.

To Inspector of Sheep,
 Sir,
 I have to request that you will grant me, for a period of _____
 months, a _____ to cleanse the infected sheep mentioned in the
 Schedule below.
 The _____ day of _____, 186 ____ .

Owner.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and of portion of the run where sheep are kept.

Owner.

SCHEDULE K.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF SHEEP BY OWNER TO C.P.S.

RETURN of all sheep now kept and depastured by _____ and Colony of New South Wales,
 in the Scab District of _____ made in conformity with the provisions of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 6, section 37, to the Clerk of Petty
 Sessions at _____

Name of run.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Description of sheep and lambs.	Number of each description.	Brands or marks.	Remarks.

Owner.

I do hereby solemnly
 declare that the several matters and things contained in the above return are true, to the best of my
 knowledge and belief.

Declared before me, at
 day of _____

, this }
 , 186 }
 J.P.

Owner.

VI.

VI. APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

16. If an owner intends to appeal against any decision by an Inspector, he shall, within *ten* days after the making of such decision, give the Inspector written notice of his intention to bring such appeal; and if any owner means to make an application under the 22nd section of the said Act, for the return of license fees paid by him on clean sheep, he shall give the Inspector for the district where the sheep for which such license fees were paid are kept, not less than *ten* clear days' notice of his intention to make such application.

17. Every appeal or application by the owner shall, within ten days of the date of the notice by him to the Inspector of his intention to make such appeal or application, be lodged with some one of the Directors in the Scab District where the circumstances, out of which such appeal or application arose, took place.

18. On receiving any such appeal or application, the Director doing so shall fix a day and hour, not sooner than seven nor later than fourteen days thereafter, and some convenient place, for the hearing of such appeal or application, of which day, hour, and place, due written notice shall be given by him to the appellant or applicant, to the other Directors in the district, and to the Inspector interested in such appeal or application, as well as to any witness or witnesses whose evidence may be required at the hearing thereof, by causing the same to be delivered to them personally, or to be left at their respective places of abode.

19. The Directors, having duly received such notice from their co-Director, shall meet in accordance therewith; and having elected a Chairman, shall, so far as they are allowed to do by the said Scab Act, hear and decide such appeal or application as nearly as may be, in the manner and form in which cases are directed by statute to be conducted in a Court of Petty Sessions; and they shall in particular see that the whole evidence given before them in the hearing of such appeals or applications is correctly taken down and entered in a legible hand in the "Directors' Minute Book," and that it is duly signed by the respective witnesses and the Directors present.

20. Should it happen that the Inspector, to whom notice has been sent of the hearing of any such appeal or application by the owner, is unavoidably absent on duty and unable to attend thereat, the Directors may in that case adjourn such hearing to some day at a short date thereafter to be fixed by them, of which due notice shall be given to the parties interested, in the same manner as directed in No. 18 of these Regulations.

21. The Directors, in giving their decision on any appeal or application by an owner, shall do so in the forms laid down in Schedules "a" and "b" hereof.

SCHEDULE a.

DISMISSAL OF

WHEREAS ON

an _____ was brought by the said _____, before the Sheep
Directors for the Scab District of _____; and whereas the said _____
and _____ have this day appeared before us,
of the Directors aforesaid, in order that we should hear and determine the said
And seeing that it manifestly appears to us, after hearing both parties thereto, and the witnesses called
by them, that the said _____ is not proved—the
therefore, we, the Directors present, as aforesaid, do hereby dismiss the
same, and adjudge

SCHEDULE b.

SUSTAINMENT OF

WHEREAS ON

an _____ was brought by the said _____, before the Sheep
Directors for the Scab District of _____; and whereas the said _____
and _____ have this day appeared before us,
of the Directors aforesaid, in order that we should hear and determine the said
And seeing that it manifestly appears to us, after hearing both parties thereto, and the witnesses called
by them, that the said _____ is proved—
therefore, we, the Directors present, as aforesaid, do hereby sustain the
same, and adjudge

VII. CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

All fines and moneys (except license fees) to be paid to the Clerks of Petty Sessions.

22. All penalties inflicted under the said Act, and all moneys, costs, and expenses sued for and recovered under the same, or under these Regulations, shall be paid to the Clerk of the Bench before which they are so recovered; and such Clerk shall remit the amount thereof, specifying the account to which it is to be placed, to the Colonial Treasurer, in conformity with the General Regulations applying to Collectors of Revenue, dated the 13th May, 1862.

Copy

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Copy of the Yearly Return to be sent to the Auditor General, as well as to the Colonial Treasurer.

23. A copy of the General Return, to be made by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, to the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, of the sheep in his district, for which the owners are liable to pay a contribution, shall also at the same time be transmitted by such Clerk to the Auditor General; and such Return, and the notice to the several owners of the amount of contribution for which they are liable, shall be made and given in the forms laid down in Schedules 1 and 2 hereof:—

SCHEDULE 1.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

GENERAL RETURN OF SHEEP.

YEARLY Return to the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, by the Clerk of Petty Sessions at _____, of the contributions at the rate of £1 per thousand, payable by the several owners of sheep in his district, made in conformity with the provisions of section 39 of the above-named Act.

Name of run.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of person in charge.	Number of sheep.	Amount of contribution.	Date of payment at the Treasury.

Dated at _____

, 186 .

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

SCHEDULE 2.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

NOTICE TO OWNER OF AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.

The contribution, at the rate of £1 per thousand, with which you, as owner of _____ sheep and lambs, are assessed under the above-named Act, for the year 186 . amounts to the sum of _____ as shewn in the Schedule of particulars stated below; and you are hereby required to pay that amount to the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, on or before the 31st day of May next.

If you consider yourself as having any just cause for appealing against the said contribution, you will please to observe that a written notice of such appeal must be lodged with me, within ten days of the date of the service of this notice, in the manner directed by the 41st section of the said Act in that behalf.

The _____

day of _____

, 186 .

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Name of run.	Name and address of owner.	Name and address of person in charge.	Number of sheep.	Rate per thousand.	Amount of contribution payable by owner.

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10 June, 1864.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

THE following Instructions for the guidance of Inspectors of Sheep, in the performance of their duties under the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," are published for general information.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS OF SHEEP.

I. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

1. *Control and management.*

1. The Inspector will be under the control and management of the Chief Inspector, to whom he will apply for any advice or information he may require on matters relating to the duties of his office.

2. All communications by the Inspector, with the Government, or with the heads of other Departments, will be made through the Chief Inspector.

2. *Act and Regulations.*

3. The Inspector will be bound to keep copies of the "Scab Act of 1863," and of all duly authorized Regulations or Instructions under the same, which he will produce when required by the owner of any sheep which he may be inspecting.

3. *Correspondence, accounts, and returns.*

4. The Inspector will make all his communications to owners and others in writing, whether in the shape of notices, instructions, or decisions, copies of which he will in all cases retain; and he will deliver all such notices and decisions to the parties interested, personally, or at their residences, or transmit them to their respective addresses by registered letter through the post.

5. In replying to official correspondence, the Inspector will give not only the date of such communication, but also the numbers and letters (if any) which it may bear; and when any enclosure to be returned is received, he will note and attend to its contents, and return it without delay to the person by whom it was forwarded.

6. All correspondence and reports by him should be expressed in clear and concise terms, and should be written in a legible hand, on foolscap paper, with one-third margin.

7. The Inspector shall keep such books as the Chief Inspector may require, including a journal or record of the employment of his time, and of the state of the health of the flocks in his district, from which he will, at the end of the month, make up a return to the Chief Inspector, in the form of Schedule K hereof.

8. Every Inspector, where necessary, will receive a book of license forms, with corresponding butts, which, on the granting of a license, he will fill up and retain; and he will also be furnished with a like book of renewed license forms, which he will fill up, when required, in the same manner as that of license forms and butts.

9. On the receipt of any fees for a renewed license, or of any moneys paid to him under the Act, on public account, the Inspector shall make the necessary entries in his cash book; and he will, at the end of every calendar month, transmit the amount of such fees and moneys to the Colonial Treasurer, with a statement thereof in the form of voucher marked "Misc. Coll. Vou."

10. Should it happen, however, that the amount of any fees or moneys thus received by the Inspector are equal to or exceed that of his monthly salary, he shall, by the first post after their receipt, transmit the amount thereof to the proper account at the Treasury, with a similar voucher.

11. The Inspector shall also, on or before the 4th of the month succeeding each quarter, transmit to the Audit Office an attested account of all moneys collected by him on public account, in the form marked "Misc. Coll. Acct."

12. Immediately after the 30th of June and 31st December in each year, the Inspector to whom such renewed license forms have been sent, will prepare and transmit to the Audit Office a balance sheet, in the usual form, shewing the number of renewed licenses received and issued by him during the past half-year, and the number on hand for the ensuing half-year.

13. On retirement or removal from his appointment, the Inspector will hand over to his successor, or to any one whom the Chief Inspector may direct, all public records, books, Acts, Regulations, or other documents or papers in his possession, relating to the duties of his office.

4. *Inspections.*

14. The Inspector will provide himself with a proper "scab glass," and will make himself thoroughly acquainted with its use and the best mode of detecting the *acarus*, or scab, if present.

15. In examining sheep the Inspector will exercise the greatest vigilance and care—1st. That he makes all possible inquiry as to the probability of the infection reaching the
the

the sheep which he is examining ; 2nd. That all the sheep belonging to the flocks which he is inspecting are presented to him for examination ; 3rd. That every such sheep comes under his eye during the inspection ; 4th. That he stops and examines every sheep shewing the slightest symptoms of the disease ; and 5th. That on handling any suspected sheep, he carefully examines, both with the naked eye and with the "scab glass," every portion of such sheep on which the disease is likely to shew itself.

16. The first and most important duty of the Inspector, after that of preventing the spread of the disease, is to detect its existence immediately on its outbreak ; and he should for this purpose not only endeavour to gain the earliest possible information of its doing so from third parties (which, as well as the names of such parties, must be kept strictly private), but he must keep up such a systematic round of inspection of the flocks in his district, as would render it impossible for the disease to exist for any length of time without his detecting it.

5. *Information of disease.*

17. The Inspector will likewise, so far as in his power, obtain reliable information as to the state of the flocks, not only in other districts in the Colony but also in the neighbouring Colonies ; and he will convey any information of importance he may obtain in this respect to the neighbouring Inspectors.

18. On becoming aware of the outbreak of the disease in any new locality, the Inspector will at once communicate the fact by telegram to the Chief Inspector ; and he will also convey to him by letter, any other information or suggestion connected with the duties of his office which he considers would be for the benefit of the public.

6. *Infected carcasses, skins, or wool.*

19. In and around those districts where the infection exists, it will be the duty of the Inspector while it does so, and for some months afterwards, to be especially careful that no carcasses of sheep are left on runs or roads, undestroyed, and that sheepskins and wool, on being conveyed from these districts are, during the period stated, properly packed and secured.

7. *Outlay and expenses.*

20. He will in no case incur any outlay or expense, not expressly permitted by the Act or these Regulations, without having first asked and obtained the sanction of the Chief Inspector thereto.

8. *Conduct towards Directors.*

21. Although not under the control of the Directors, the paid Inspector will, on all occasions, receive with attention and consideration any advice they may offer him ; and as his usefulness in a district will greatly depend upon the cordial support and co-operation of the Directors, it must be his constant aim to maintain a good understanding with them, so far as is compatible with the proper discharge of his duties.

22. On any case in which a Director had, as Inspector, first taken action, being handed over to the paid Inspector, he will not, unless he feels himself actually called upon to do so, alter or reverse the orders or instructions that may have been given by such Director while acting as Inspector, but he will see that they are duly carried out.

23. In matters connected with appeals and applications, by owners and others, to the Directors, the Inspector will, so far as in his power, attend to all orders and notices by the Directors as such ; and on receiving sufficient written intimation to attend the hearing of any application or appeal, he will in all such cases attend accordingly.

II. ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES.

24. As it is the duty of the Inspector to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out in their integrity, he will be vigilant to detect any breach or evasion of these provisions ; and, on his doing so, he will at once lay an information against the offender, and enforce the penalties that may be incurred.

25. On laying an information for the recovery of any penalty or sum of money under the Act or Regulations, the Inspector will, without delay, communicate the fact of his doing so to the Chief Inspector, and will transmit to him, at same time, a full statement of the case.

III. INFECTED SHEEP.

1. *Examination and quarantine.*

26. The Inspector, on finding that any sheep are infected, will see that the requisite notices are given by the owner, and that the caring for and branding of the sheep are attended to ; and he will then, without delay, define a boundary within which such infected sheep and any others he may find in that locality are to be kept in quarantine, notice of which will be given by him, by placard, and by advertisement in the local papers, in the form of Schedule A hereof.

2. *License and supervision of cleansing.*

27. On application being made to him by the owner of infected sheep, the Inspector will, without fee, grant such owner a license in the form of Schedule B hereof, for the period of six calendar months from that date ; and on a like application and payment, by the owner, of the authorized fees to the Inspector, he will grant a renewed license, also in the form of Schedule B, for a period of three months : And it will be his duty not only to attend and see that the process of cleansing such sheep is properly carried out, but also to visit the sheep thus under license, at intervals of not more than three weeks, and whenever else the weather is such as would cause the disease, when present, to shew itself.

3. *Avoidance of license.*

28. The Inspector, in serving any owner with notice of the avoidance of his license or renewed license, will do so in the form of Schedule C hereof.

4. *Destruction of infected sheep by owner.*

29. It will be the duty of the Inspector, on receiving notice, in the form of Schedule C of the Regulations, of their owner's intention to destroy any infected sheep, to visit the station where they are kept, and to see that the arrangements made by the owner are such as will effectually prevent the disease from spreading; and he will, as frequently as possible, attend and see that these arrangements are faithfully carried out.

5. *Clean certificate.*

30. On receiving notice from the owner of any sheep which had been infected, that they are then clean, and that they have not exhibited any symptoms of scab for *six* months since they were last dipped, with an application from such owner for a certificate declaring his sheep to be now free from infection, the Inspector will, if he is not already acquainted with the correctness of such notice, make a thorough inquiry into the case, and will carefully inspect the sheep for which such application is made, in the manner hereinbefore directed; and if he be then satisfied that the facts are as therein stated, he will, but not otherwise, grant the necessary certificate declaring such sheep to be clean, in the form of Schedule D hereof.

IV. TRAVELLING SHEEP.

Inspection and notice to next Inspector.

31. It will also be the duty of the Inspector to examine all sheep travelling through or near his district, and to see not only as to the state of their health, but also that all the requirements of the Act, especially with regard to branding, are fully complied with; and he will, on examining such sheep, send notice of their approach to the next Inspector on their line of route.

1. *Examination on detention and disposal of sheep.*

32. On the Inspector receiving notice from their owner of the detention of any travelling sheep, he will at once proceed to examine them; and if he should decide that such sheep are infected, he will immediately take the following steps, namely:—

1. He will deliver to the owner his decision in writing, in the form of Schedule E.
2. He will place such sheep in the charge of a capable and trustworthy person, and employ the necessary shepherds; and he will generally make such arrangements as will prevent the infection from spreading beyond the sheep thus detained.
3. He will make an arrangement at a reasonable rate with some proprietor in the neighbourhood of the place where the sheep were stopped, for their keep on his run, until they are declared clean by the Directors on appeal; or failing their being so, till they are destroyed or disposed of under any arrangement sanctioned by the Directors.
4. Should he receive no notification or order from the Directors within fourteen days of the date of his examination of such sheep, the Inspector will at once make the necessary arrangements for their safe and speedy destruction; and in carrying this out, it will be his duty to see that as much of their tallow and wool is saved, for the benefit of the owner, as can profitably be done with safety to the public.

2. *Orders by Directors.*

33. The Inspector, on the production to him of any order or decision by the Directors following upon an appeal respecting any such sheep, shall comply with the terms thereof, and will hand over the sheep which may be in his charge to the party or parties appointed by such order or decision to receive them; and he will be particularly watchful that such order and any arrangement which may have been sanctioned by the Directors for the cure of such sheep, or otherwise, are promptly and faithfully carried out.

V. SHEEP FROM NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

1. *Mode of inspection.*

34. On the receipt of notice in the form of Schedule F of the Regulations, from the owner, of his intention to introduce sheep from any of the adjoining Colonies, the Inspector, if he has not obtained full information respecting them, will immediately make all the inquiry in his power, as to their state of health and the condition of the country from which they have come, and that travelled through; and having received from their owner the necessary certificate, under the hand of the proper Inspector in the Colony from which such sheep are about to be introduced, that they were not infected at the time of granting the certificate, neither had been so nor dressed for scab within six months previously, the Inspector will then proceed to examine such sheep with the greatest care, in the manner hereinbefore directed.

2. *Clean certificate.*

35. Should it appear to the Inspector, after a careful consideration of the information thus obtained, and a thorough inspection of such sheep, that they are not infected, he will, but not otherwise, grant a certificate accordingly, in the form of Schedule D hereof.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE B.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

LICENSE.

THESE are to certify that _____, in the Colony of New South Wales, the owner of the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, which have been found to be infected with scab, ha this day received a license to keep such sheep for a period of _____ months from this date, for the purpose of cleansing them,

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and of portion of run where sheep are kept.

Inspector of Sheep.

N.B.—This _____ to be absolutely void if the Licensee should at any time during the currency hereof fail to take measures for the effectual cleansing of the sheep herein mentioned to the satisfaction of the Inspector; and on its being so declared void, the owner shall be dealt with as if he had been detected owning unlicensed infected sheep.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE C.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

NOTICE OF AVOIDANCE OF LICENSE.

To _____

TAKE notice that, as you have failed to take satisfactory measures for the effectual cleansing of the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, of which you are the owner, and for which a license for _____ months was obtained by _____ on the _____ day of _____, 186 . I hereby and that failing my receiving notice from the Directors, within *ten* days of the date of your receiving this intimation that you have appealed to them against this decision, I will proceed against you for the penalties you have incurred through such avoidance of your

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name of run and of portion of run where sheep are kept.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE D.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE D.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

CERTIFICATE OF CLEANLINESS.

I, THE undersigned, Inspector of Sheep for _____, having this day carefully examined the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, and made due inquiry concerning them, do hereby certify that such sheep are not now infected with scab, and that they have not during six months previously been dressed or dipped for scab, nor during that time passed through or over any infected run, or come in contact with any infected sheep.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Number.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE E.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

DECISION AND NOTICE BY INSPECTOR OF DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED TRAVELLING SHEEP.

To _____
 TAKE notice that the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, which were travelling from _____ to _____, and which were detained at _____ as infected with scab, have this day, on examination, been found by me to be actually so infected, and that I and my assistants will proceed to destroy such sheep at your expense, at the expiry of fourteen days from this date, unless in the mean time I receive a written notice from the Directors of the district in which such sheep are detained, that they have sanctioned some other safe arrangement.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Name and address of party detaining sheep.	Where kept after detention.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE F.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

SCHEDULE F.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

PERMIT TO TRAVEL.

A CERTIFICATE of Cleanliness having, on _____, been granted by _____ to the owner of the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, which have now crossed into this Colony at _____, this is to certify that the said sheep are hereby permitted to travel to their destination, by the route hereinafter laid down by the said Schedule.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	From what Colony, district, and run.	Route permitted to travel.	Destination.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE G.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF INFECTED IMPORTED SHEEP.

This is to certify that, having this day inspected the imported sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, I find them to be infected, and as such they are subject to all the provisions contained in the Act relating to infected sheep.

The _____ day of _____, 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from and by what ship.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Where kept.	Destination.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE H.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

17

SCHEDULE H.

Scab in Sheep Act of 1863.

INTERIM CERTIFICATE TO CLEAN IMPORTED SHEEP.

This is to certify that having this day examined the imported sheep mentioned in the Schedule below, I find them to be apparently free from infection; and my instructions are—that such sheep be dipped three times at intervals of not less than 10 nor more than 21 days, in the following mixture, properly prepared, namely—1 lb. of flowers of sulphur, and 1 lb. of good manufactured or leaf imported tobacco to 5 gallons of water heated to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The day of , 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from and by what ship.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Where kept.	Destination.

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE I.

CLEAN CERTIFICATE TO IMPORTED SHEEP.

I do hereby certify, that the sheep mentioned in the Schedule below have been dipped not less than three times, at intervals of ten days, with the medicaments approved of by the Chief Inspector, and that the said sheep are clean and free from infection.

The day of , 186 .

Inspector of Sheep.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No.	Description.	Brands or marks.	Where from and by what ship.	Name and address of owner and of person in charge.	Route and destination.

Inspector of Sheep.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTORS OF COAL FIELDS.
(PROCEEDINGS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1864.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 February, 1864, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Reports of the proceedings of Inspectors of
“ Coal Fields, which have been made in compliance with the
“ 24th clause of the Coal Fields Regulation Act of 1862.”

(*Mr. Tighe.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Examiner of Coal Fields, Wollongong, to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding Report from Inspector Lewis, to 31 December, 1863. (One enclosure.) 16 February, 1864 ..	2
2. Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle, to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding Reports from Inspectors Topham and Harris, to 31 December, 1863. (Four enclosures.) 31 March, 1864	3
3. Examiner of Coal Fields, Wollongong, to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding Report from Inspector Lewis, from 1 January to 30 June, 1864. (One enclosure.) 14 July, 1864	7
4. Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle, to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding Reports from Inspectors Topham and Harris, from 1 January to 30 June, 1864. (Two enclosures.) 15 August, 1864	8
5. Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle, to Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding Report from Inspector Lewis, relative to the accident by flood at Minmi Colliery. (Enclosure, with tracing.) 19 September, 1864	9

INSPECTORS OF COAL FIELDS.

No. 1.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS, WOLLONGONG, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Coal Fields Department,
Wollongong, 16 February, 1864.*

SIR,

Herewith, I have the honor to enclose you, for the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Mr. Lewis' Report of his proceedings during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE,
Examiner of Coal Fields.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

Wollongong, 27 January, 1864.

My dear Sir,

In compliance with the provisions of the 24th clause of the Act for the better regulation of Coal Fields and Collieries of 1862, 26 Victoria, No. 17, I beg to lay before you this, my first Report, containing my proceedings from the commencement of the Act up to the 31st of December, 1863.

At the commencement of the Act there were six collieries partly at work in the district, viz. :—The Mount Keira, Mount Pleasant, Taylor & Walker, Bellambi, Bulli, and the Fitz Roy. However, the Taylor & Walker, and the Fitz Roy collieries are, as yet, only partly at work. All the collieries in the district, except the latter, are very similarly circumstanced with regard to the general mode, &c., of working them—worked by means of tunnels in the hill side, and the coal wagons lowered down from the mines by means of inclined planes.

Mount Keira Colliery.—This colliery is situated on the eastern side of Mount Keira, distance about two miles in a westerly direction from the town of Wollongong. The average number of miners employed in this mine is fourteen, and about an equal number of labourers and others employed in and about the colliery. The seam of coal worked ranges from six feet to that of seven feet in thickness.

Ventilation of the Mine.—This being one of the most important matters connected with coal mines, it therefore requires a large amount of skill and attention on the part of those acting in the management thereof, to introduce and maintain an effective and well-regulated current of air, passing through the different parts of the mine. However, at the commencement of the Act, I found the state of the ventilation very defective in the mine; but in the absence of an anemometer, or any other instrument wherewith to measure the velocity of the current, I am unable to give an estimate of the amount of air passing through the main air-ways in a given time; and on the 17th of April, I urged the Manager to take immediate steps to comply with the provisions of the second section of the General Rules in the Act for the better regulation of collieries, and although the first attempt to comply with the said provisions proved a failure, the second attempt proved successful; so that at present, by means of a shaft and furnace, the mine is being well ventilated.

Mode of lighting the Mine.—Not the slightest indication of fire-damp having at any time been discovered in any part of this mine, the men employed therein, as a matter of course, use naked lights.

Mode of timbering the Mine.—The usual mode of setting timber in mines is adopted in this mine, viz. :—In all places where the roof is hard and compact, single props with lids on top are used for the purpose of securing the same; but when the roof is the reverse of being hard and compact, then double timber, set up similar to a door-frame, is used for the purpose of securing the roof over the travelling roads of the mines.

Steam-engine.—This is the only instance where steam power is employed in any of the coal mines in the district. The engine is a 10-horse-power, double-acting, one set up at the entrance or mouth of the tunnel, and used to draw the coal tubs out of the mine, by means of a winding apparatus. The provisions of the Act are being complied with in the management and working of the engine.

A plan, shewing the workings in the different parts of the mine, has been obtained. A code of special rules for the guidance and conduct of all persons employed in and about the colliery, has been sent to the Honorable Minister for Lands.

Mount Pleasant Colliery.—This is about equal distance with the former colliery from the town of Wollongong. The latter is situated about half a mile in a northerly direction from the former colliery. The average number of miners employed in the mine is twelve, and ten labourers and others employed in and about the colliery. The seam of coal worked is about the same in thickness as that worked in the former colliery.

Ventilation of the Mine.—Although this was far from being the worst ventilated mine in the district, yet there being no artificial means employed for the purpose of introducing a regular current of air into the mine, the consequence was that all the noxious gases, generated by various causes in the mine, were driven to and fro before the irregular current, but never swept out of the mine. I allowed no time to be lost before calling the attention of the Manager to the state of the ventilation in the mine, and urging him to comply with the provisions of the Act, which were promptly carried out. The mine is now well ventilated, by means of shaft and furnace.

Mode of lighting the Mine.—The remarks made on this subject, in reference to the former mine, are equally applicable to this.

Mode of timbering the Mine.—The method of using timber in this is the same as that which is adopted in the former mine, consequently the remarks made then are applicable here also.

A plan of the mine has been obtained. A code of special rules for the colliery has been sent to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Taylor and Walker Colliery.—This colliery is situated about five miles, in a north-westerly direction from the town of Wollongong. The mine is only in course of being re-opened, and since the Act came into operation, only one or two men at a time have been employed in the mine. The seam of coal worked in this mine ranges from seven feet to nine feet in thickness.

Ventilation of the Mine.—There is at present a good supply of air introduced into this mine, on similar principle to that which is adopted in the former mines. My communication to the Manager on the subject has been duly reported to you.

Mode

Mode of lighting the Mine.—The usual practice is, for the men to use naked lights in the mine; however, after the explosion of fire-damp which occurred on the 26th October, in order to prevent a recurrence of the same, I found it necessary to prohibit all persons from entering the mine with naked light, until the state of the ventilation had been improved in the mine. This proceeding I have duly reported to you.

Mode of timbering the Mine.—The method usually adopted for setting timber in mines is also adopted in this mine; but so defectively is it done in some parts of the mine, that I found it necessary, on the 2nd November, to send a written notice to the Manager, calling his attention to the matter; a report of which I sent to you.

A plan of the mine is not ready. Special rules for the colliery have not been prepared.

Bellambi Colliery.—This colliery is situated about six miles nearly in a northerly direction from the town of Wollongong. The average number of miners employed in this mine when working—idle since 10th October—is twenty-six, and about thirty labourers and others employed in and about the colliery. The seam of coal worked ranges from seven feet to ten feet in thickness.

Ventilation of the Mine.—This mine has five different openings to the day, at slightly different elevations, one or the other of which has at all times an extra pressure of atmosphere on it; and having a free communication with the openings, a current of air is thus established in the mine which so far is equal to the demand.

Mode of lighting the Mine.—No fire-damp has been at any time discovered in this mine, consequently naked light is used in every part of the mine.

Mode of timbering the Mine.—The method of using timber in this is similar to that which is adopted in all the other mines.

A plan of this mine has been obtained; and a code of special rules has been sent to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Bulli Colliery.—This colliery is situated about eight miles in a northerly direction from Wollongong. The usual number of miners employed in and about the colliery. The seam of coal worked in this mine is about eight feet in thickness.

Ventilation of the Mine.—At the commencement of the Act, this mine was but indifferently ventilated; and on the 8th May, I sent a written notice to the Manager, which was reported to you, requesting him to comply with the provisions of the 2nd section of the General Rules in the Coal Fields Regulation Act of 1862. The mine is at present efficiently ventilated by means of the shaft and furnace system.

Mode of lighting the Mine.—Up to the 8th May, naked lights were used in every part of the mine. However, on the above date, when visiting this mine, on my entering the face of the No. 1 tunnel, I put my safety-lamp up into a hole in the roof, where the fire-damp exploded in the safety-lamp. The Manager being unable then to procure a safety-lamp to be used in this place, I advised him to let it remain idle, with the usual mark "danger" written with chalk on a board, to be laid across the drive, to prevent access thereto with naked light until the ventilation be improved. In November safety-lamps were procured to be used in the mine, but on my inspecting them I found the same to be very defective, and unfit to be used as safety-lamps; consequently, I protested against the use of the same in the mine. This matter I duly reported to you—however, since then the Deputy Overseer is furnished with proper safety-lamps.

The mode of setting timber in this is similar to that which is adopted in former mines. A plan of the mine has been obtained. Special rules have not been prepared for this colliery.

Fitz Roy Colliery.—This colliery is situated about forty-five miles from Wollongong. The number of men employed in this colliery is ten. There are three different seams of coal being worked here. Seam No. 1 is four feet in thickness; No. 2, which is about sixty feet below the former, is three feet six inches, less ten inches of stone, in thickness; No. 3, which is twenty feet below No. 2, is six feet in thickness.

Ventilation of the Mine.—When visiting this colliery in December, I found the state of the ventilation in the No. 1 mine such as to require some improvement; and forthwith I wrote to the Manager, requesting him to comply with the provisions of the Act for the better regulation of Coal Mines. The Nos. 1 and 2 mines are well ventilated.

Mode of lighting the Mines.—No indications of fire-damp having been seen in the mines, consequently naked lights are used.

Mode of using timber.—Though the usual mode of setting timber in mines is also adopted in this, but so carelessly is it done in some instances, that it tends to the bodily injury of the persons employed in the mine, and I wrote to the Manager pointing out to him the defects complained of, and requesting a greater amount of attention paid to the matter; this was duly reported to you.

Neither plans of the mines nor special rules for the guidance of the same is prepared.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS LEWIS,
Coal Mines Inspector.

John Mackenzie, Esq.,
Coal Fields Examiner, Illawarra District.

No. 2.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS, NEWCASTLE, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Newcastle, 31. March, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith Reports of the Inspectors of Collieries for this District up to 31st December, 1863, from which it will be seen that the new Collieries Regulation Act has been working beneficially.

2. Two fatal accidents only have occurred since the Act came into operation—one from incautious proceeding in the blasting of rock; the other from a fall of coal, solely attributable, as I can bear witness from examination after the accident, to the neglect of the most simple precautions on the part of the man killed, who was an experienced miner. In both cases the juries returned verdicts of accidental death.

3. The requirements of the Act have been complied with. Special Rules have been drawn up for each colliery, and plans of nearly all the workings up to the end of 1863, have been duly made and transmitted for record to my office. These will become of great value for reference to such collieries as may from any circumstances suspend their operations for a time.

4. New collieries continue to be opened, and the various qualities of coal from the different seams worked were never more carefully sent from the collieries to market than for some time past. The consequence is a steadily increasing demand. The extraction averages about 1,200 tons per working day; and there are at this date in the port of Newcastle fifty-eight vessels, of a total capacity of 23,774 tons, loading, or to be laden with coal.

5.

5. I have coloured a map to shew the examinations I have made; and am preparing a general plan and sections of the various workings in the Coal Field, of which from time to time I have already furnished reports. These, compared with the natural sections, will shew, so far as they can be ascertained, the number, order, and relation to each other of the various seams; and a duplicate of these plans and sections, with report, shall be forwarded to you, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, as soon as finished.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM KEENE,
Examiner of Coal Fields.

[Enclosures in No. 2]

Newcastle, 18 March, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following report of coal mines under my inspection, for the period ending 31 December, 1863.

I have, &c.,

THOS. TOPHAM.

Wm. Keene, Esq.,
Examiner of Coal Fields.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

This Company have three shafts out of use, which I have ascertained are securely covered or fenced, viz., A, B, C pits; also two pits partially sunk, viz., G pit and No. 1, which are also safely secured.

F Pit—Used as a water pit. The whole was dangerous from want of fence or covering, which has during the half-year been made secure and firmly closed. This water pit was discontinued working 12th August.

B Pit—This pit has good ventilation, and is in proper condition, the roofs being well supported, and a plentiful supply of props and timber. Ordered the dangerous parts of machinery to be safely fenced off. This pit was discontinued being worked, and safely secured from accidents, 25th September, 1863.

D Pit—The ventilation of this pit is good, and the works in a safe and substantial state. The fly-wheel and spur-wheels dangerously exposed. Ordered the whole to be securely guarded, and indicators supplied, the whole of which has been done in a satisfactory manner. Also, that the cage should be safely covered, which has also been done; the flanges of the winding drums have also been lengthened, and made conformable to the Coal Fields Regulation Act.

On 27th June, a miner (John Clarke) was badly injured by a fall of coal, owing to his own want of ordinary care.

On 16th August, a miner (James Tarrant) had his leg broken by an accidental fall of coal, which he admitted was attributable to his own want of care.

On 28th October an accident also occurred at this pit. The cage, in descending (with three miners) caught upon the wood-work of the brattice, and one man (Matthew Lee) was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of forty or fifty feet. His life was probably saved by his falling into water six or eight inches deep, which was collected in the sump hole. In investigating the case, it appeared that the cage had repeatedly caught on the brattice previously. This might and ought to have easily been prevented by slightly altering the cage. The man (Lee) states that six or seven feet of loose rope hung over before the cage fell. I ascertained also that the engine driver was partially drunk, and lowering the cage too fast. This man was instantly discharged.

No. 2 Pit—The ventilation and underground works of this pit are also in good condition, and no want of timber or props. I ordered the wheels and gearing of the engine to be securely fenced, which also have been done. The opening to the pit beneath the scaffold, being dangerously exposed, have been safely guarded.

On 11th July a miner (James Irwin) had his arm broken.

On 4th September this pit ceased being worked, and was securely guarded from accident.

WALLSEND COLLIERY.

This colliery is in a satisfactory state; the ventilation and underground works in good order, and the air taken well up to the working face of the coal. There is in this colliery some indications of explosive gas, which I have caused to be fenced off from the workings, it being at a distant part of the mine. The machinery was dangerously exposed, which I have caused to be securely fenced off, and indicators affixed in the engine-houses to shew the position of the cage. I have tested this colliery with the anemometer, and also by powder smoke, and find the ventilation good and sufficient.

On the 2nd May an accident occurred to Geo. Ross, who was injured by a fall of coal whilst pursuing his work.

CARDIFF COMPANY, LAKE MACQUARIE.

This mine is a tunnel with four branches, has no dangerous machinery or inclined planes. There is no second opening to the air at present, the works being incomplete.

This mine was discontinued being worked on 1st August, 1863, and resumed operations on 17th November. This mine at present only employs some six or eight miners.

MORRISSETT COLLIERY, LAKE MACQUARIE.

This is an exceedingly small works. Being a tunnel, there is nothing dangerous from machinery. There are only two men engaged in this work, and at present have not opened an air pit.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

This mine is a tunnel, at present not complete. The works in the mine being also suspended during the formation of a railway junction with the Wallsend line. The works in the mine are good and substantial.

HARTLEY VALE COLLIERY.

This is a shaft pit and not yet getting coal. A heading is being driven. The engine and machinery are new, and in complete order and repair.

TOMAGO

TOMAGO COLLIERY.

The ventilation of this colliery is tolerable; it is partly accomplished by pumping the spare water down the shaft. I found the machinery in a dangerous state—no water gauge to the boiler, and the whole in neglect, a gangway being over the engine shaft. Directed these things to be remedied, which have been done in part. Again tested the ventilation, which was good, and well carried to the workmen.

18th June.—A miner injured from a fall of coal from neglect of his not using props. No blame attached to Manager.

8th July.—This colliery was closed up and ceased work, due notice being given.

MINMI COLLIERY.

This colliery is in good order as to ventilation and timber, &c., and the engines, ropes, &c., sound and good. The machinery, fly-wheels, spur-wheels, and dangerous places, have been safely fenced; indicators have been fixed in engine houses, and compliance with the Act duly conformed to.

July 30.—A miner (Mark Dent) had his thigh and leg broken, from recklessness in not putting up props during his work. No blame could attach to the Manager.

August 6.—A miner was badly crushed, by the earth falling upon him whilst filling his wagon.

October 7.—An accidental explosion of a blasting shot occurred at the water pit of this colliery, by which two men were dreadfully injured—one of them (John Hibbert) mortally, the other (Horsefield) recovering. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict of accidental death—no blame was attached to any one by the Jury. The explosion seemed to be caused by the patent fuse hanging fire, and was supposed to be extinguished. This death was duly reported to the Government at the time. I made every examination in my power, and also attended the inquest.

October 30.—I gave notice to the Manager that the air in the old pit was deficient, and required further ventilation.

WABATAH COLLIERY.

This is a tunnel colliery, with two openings. The ventilation is good; the air pit in an insecure state, which has been secured well.

No casualty has occurred in these works, and all requisites for carrying on the works safely are supplied.

LAMBTON COLLIERY.

This colliery is in a satisfactory state—the engines, boiler, and machinery, having been safely guarded; also indicator affixed to engine house.

No accident has occurred at this mine up to date. The works are in a perfect state.

WEST HARTLEY MINE, LAKE MACQUARIE.

This mine was intended to have been wrought by a tunnel now driven seventy-four yards, with tramway complete; but striking a fault (down eleven feet) a shaft is now being sunk, and an air pit is being carried down simultaneously. The work is at present incomplete.

COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.

These works consist of two tunnels, the "Victoria" and "Red Head." Both are in good condition as to ventilation and stability of wood. The engine and boiler also duly furnished with float, water, and steam gauge, &c. In the "Red Head" is an inclined plane worked by the engine; the opening has a side way nine feet wide for passing the coal skips.

June 29.—A miner (James Evans), walking out of the mine when leaving work, had a pick driven through his thigh by coming in contact with the descending wagons, he being incautiously walking on the wrong side.

July 2.—A fatal accident occurred to a miner in the Victoria Tunnel (Thomas Meredith), from a fall of coal during his work. I carefully examined the place and circumstances previous to the Coroner's inquest, and believe the accident to have occurred from reckless want of care in not using props, which were close at hand. This was duly reported to the Government. Verdict—accidental death.

July 23.—A miner (Thomas Matthews) had his thigh broken in the "Red Head," an experienced miner, aged sixty years; attributes his injury to his own want of care.

August 4.—A young man, seventeen years of age, was dangerously injured from a fall of fine clay from the roof.

August 17.—Received notice that the Victoria Tunnel was closed from work; the entire operations of the Company to be at the Red Head Tunnel.

August 21.—Gave notice to Mr. Harper to increase the ventilation of 5 and 6 heading and 1 and 3 board in Red Head.

September 2.—Ventilation still greatly deficient; gave urgent notice accordingly, especially 5 and 6 headings and 1 and 3 boards. A large furnace is being erected, not yet completed.

P.S.—In conclusion, may I take the liberty to add that, taking into account the anger and ill-feeling which exists between the miners and some employers, I have met upon the whole with great kindness from all persons employed at the various collieries.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS TOPHAM.

Newcastle, 1 May, 1863.

Sir,

In accordance with your wish, I now present you with a progress Report of my inspection of the several Coal Pits in my district.

Rix's Creek Colliery is now worked by Francis Gilmore. Although the works have not proceeded to any extent, yet I found the ventilation very defective, so much so that on a dull day the lamps would not burn. A second shaft has been sunk below the seam of coal, which is being worked; and when last I visited it, they were driving from one to the other. There is no plan of the works. I gave instructions to have the pits securely fenced.

Anvil Creek Colliery has a ladder shaft; the gin is driven by a boy under eighteen years of age; but, by the special rules which have been forwarded to the Secretary for Lands, no person is allowed to descend or ascend by the main shaft under a penalty. I gave the necessary directions to have the shafts securely fenced in, which has not yet been complied with; also to remove a large portion of the rope, which is greatly worn, and the strands broken in several places. There is no plan of the works. An intelligent overseer has been appointed to the works, and I expect in future they will be better managed.

Stony Creek.—Here I found the roof in many places in a dangerous state from imperfect timbering. The seam of coal which they are now working is 5 feet in thickness, and yet the trolly ways are in places only 2 feet 6 inches high, from the sinking in of the roof. I pointed it out to Mr. Russell, giving him my reasons in writing why I considered the works to be dangerous. He reports that he has remedied the fault, and given directions for effective timbering in future. It was not convenient to examine the pit on my last visit. I have taken a tracing of his plan, corrected up to the present time, which you will find in your office.

Woodford

Woodford Pit.—They have been engaged for some time in draining the works, not having raised any coal since the Coal Fields Act came into force. I have had the pit and machinery fenced in, horns attached to the drum. The special rules, I have been informed, are in a forward state.

Alnwick Pit.—Here the works have proceeded no further than sinking a trial shaft, which I have had securely fenced. I have had notice of a second shaft having been commenced, which notice I hereby enclose.

Osborne Pit, at Four-mile Creek, worked by Messrs. Christian, Nixon, and Tulip, is supplied with ladder shaft. The gin is driven by a boy under eighteen years of age. The plan of the works produced was only corrected up to 1857; I gave directions to have it completed to the present time, also to have the pit fenced in. I have not seen any special rules yet. The pit is well ventilated at present.

Four-mile Creek Pit, worked by Messrs. Nott and Mitchell, has a ladder shaft; both shafts are securely fenced. The gin is driven by a boy under eighteen years of age. The special rules were posted up on my last visit, in which provision was made to prevent any person from ascending or descending the main shaft. The pit is well ventilated.

Leehy's Pit, at Four-mile Creek, is not at work at present. I gave the necessary directions to have it fenced.

Russell's Pit.—They have only commenced to sink the shaft near the Sugar-loaf Road. I reminded him of the necessity of giving you notice, which I believe has been done.

Rathluba Pit, worked by Galloway and Elliott, has not yet sent out any coal. I enclose you their notice as required by the 6th clause of the Act.

Notice has been given to the following persons to have their present workings and old pits securely fenced:—

Mr. Donaldson,
James Donaldson,
William Farthing,
Samuel Seely,
S. and A. Brown,

Henry Moore,
William Malcome,
William Randle,
Jos. Clift,
William Bradley,

Rev. W. Purves,
James Brunker,
William Tuck,
H. Osborne,
Francis Gilmore.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD HARRIS,
Inspector Coal Mines.

To the Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle.

Newcastle, July, 1864.

REPORT of Inspection of the several Coal Pits in the Western and Northern portion of the Hunter River District, to 30th June, 1863:—

Woodford Pit has not been at work for some time, the proprietors being engaged in forming a railway to join the Great Western Line, and in making the necessary stages, buildings, &c. As far as circumstances will allow, the requirements of the Act have been complied with.

Alnwick.—Three shafts have been sunk at this pit, in each of which the coal has been struck. No coal has as yet been discharged. The several shafts are securely fenced.

Randle's Pit has been securely fenced.

Cristie's Pit has also been securely fenced.

De Salis' Pits, at Four-mile Creek.—Four of them have been securely fenced.

J. & A. Brown's five pits have been securely fenced.

Osborne's Pit, worked by Messrs. Christian, Nixon, and Tulip, has suspended work for some time. The requirements of the Act have been complied with, with the exception of the production of the plan of the workings. A plan has been exhibited, shewing the workings up to 1857, and an attempt has been made to complete it to the present time; but the incorrectness is so evident that I do not hesitate to say it was traced from memory, no survey of any kind having been made. I have reason to suppose that trespass has been committed on the adjoining Government land; and would suggest the necessity of having a survey made, to ascertain the fact, as well as to supply a plan for record.

Sunderland Pit, worked by the same parties, adjoins the Osborne Pit. No plan of this pit has yet been produced. Both pits are supplied with a ladder shaft, and are securely fenced.

Four-mile Creek Pit, worked by Messrs. Nott and Mitchell.—All the requirements of the Act have been complied with; a tracing of the plan of the workings has been lodged in the office. This pit is supplied with a ladder shaft.

Shamrock Hill Pit, belonging to the same parties, has suspended work for some time, and is securely fenced.

Seely's Pit has also suspended work, and is securely fenced.

Pierce's Shaft, near Shamrock Hill, has suspended work, and is securely fenced.

Rathluba Pit is now at work. As far as circumstances will permit, all the requirements of the Act have been complied with.

Russell's Shaft, near East Maitland, has not yet struck a workable seam of coal.

Stony Creek Pit.—All the requirements of the Act have been complied with. The defect in supporting the roof has been remedied. A tracing of the plan has been lodged in the office.

Anvil Creek.—All the requirements of the Act have been complied with. The pit is supplied with a ladder shaft; a tracing of the works has been lodged in the office.

Rize's Creek.—All the requirements of the Act have been complied with as far as possible. The defect in the ventilation mentioned in my last report, has been remedied by the sinking of another shaft.

No accident of any kind has occurred in any of the pits or workings, since the Act came into operation.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. HARRIS,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

REPORT of Inspection of Coal Pits in the Western and Northern portion of the Hunter River District, from June to December, 1863.

SINCE June, there has been little to report on the state of the several Coal Fields in this District. The depressed state of the coal trade has thrown many of the pits into comparative idleness. In all, the requirements of the Act have been carried into effect, as far as circumstances will permit.

Woodford Pit, near Hexham, has not yet commenced to raise coal; the proprietors having been engaged in laying down a line of railway to connect the works with the Great Northern Line, which it is hoped will be completed within three months. Several buildings have been erected.

Alnwick.—Everything is in readiness to commence raising coal when the demand arises. The necessary headings are being opened.

Osborne Pit, at Four-mile Creek, is nearly worked out. I had some difficulty in obtaining a copy of the plan of these workings, but have at length succeeded.

Sunderland

Sunderland Pit, adjoining to and connected with the former, is worked by the same parties, Messrs. Christian, Nixon, and Tulip. The ventilation in this pit is not at all satisfactory; during certain winds the men have been obliged to cease working. There has never been any systematic attempt made to ventilate the pit, and it is only by a series of make shifts it can be worked at all. At present all the foul air traverses the main wheeling road, and ascends through the working shaft. The pit had not been at work during either of my last visits. Mr. Tulip, the Manager, was absent on both occasions. I gave the necessary directions to be carried into effect before resuming work. A plan of the workings has been recently made, of which I have not as yet been able to obtain a tracing.

Four-mile Creek Pit is in active operation. The ventilation is also imperfect in three stalls of this pit, but from the extent of the open workings the men can change whenever they find it necessary. The mode of ventilation is similar to that of the *Sunderland Pit*, with which it is connected, as also with *Seely's Pit*. The undirected currents of air from so many directions make it difficult to ventilate the face of the workings; but from the steps which are now being taken, I think the ventilation will very soon be adequate in every part of the pit. The furnace is well attended to.

Seely's Pit has not been at work for some time. It has fallen into the hands of the proprietors of the *Four-mile Creek Pit*, with which it is connected. The three ill-ventilated stalls mentioned in the *Four-mile Creek* report are being driven to connect it with *Seely's pit*. When this is effected, the ventilation in both pits will be greatly improved. There is no plan of the workings in this pit.

Shamrock Hill Pit has not been at work for some time. It is securely fenced.

Price's Shaft.—The work has not been resumed. It is securely fenced.

Russell's Shaft has been sunk to the coal. Operations have been suspended here also.

Rathluba Pit is at work. All the requirements of the Act have been complied with here also.

Stony Creek Pit.—The roof is still in a very bad state, but every precaution is taken to support it. The creep in the floor is very evident. In other respects everything is going on satisfactorily.

Anvil Creek Pit is now being worked with energy; everything is in a most satisfactory state at this pit.

Rice's Creek Pit is not at present at work.

RICH. HARRIS,

Inspector of Coal Fields.

No serious accident of any kind has occurred since the Act came into operation.

R. H.

No. 3.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS, WOLLONGONG, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Coal Fields Department,
Wollongong, 14 July, 1864.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to enclose you, for the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Mr. Lewis' report of his proceedings during the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE,
Examiner of Southern Coal Fields.

[Enclosure in No. 3.]

Wollongong, 30 June, 1864.

My dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the 24th clause in the Act for the better regulation of Coal Fields and Collieries of 1862, 26th Victoria, No. 17, I beg to lay before you this my second half-yearly Report on the state and condition of the Coal Mines in the Southern District, and my proceedings connected therewith.

During the last half-year only five mines have been working, namely,—*Mount Keira*, *Mount Pleasant*, *Bulli*, and two of the *Fitz Roy Mines*; and three out of the eight coal mines in the district have done nothing during that period. No new mines having been opened during the last half-year, consequently the number is the same as in my last report.

Ventilation of the Mines.—Respecting this important subject, I beg to say that I have spared myself no trouble in urging the Managers and Masters to provide their mines with an ample supply of this essential. This being a subject of so much importance to those who labour in coal mines, and consequently a matter in which the community at large is interested, it affords me no small degree of satisfaction in being able to report that a great improvement in this matter has been effected in the district since the commencement of the Act. Not only is there a sufficient amount of air introduced into the various mines, but in all of them the current is well distributed and circulated through the working places in the different parts in each mine. I can safely assert that, in this important matter, this district will bear a most favourable comparison with that of any district in England.

During the half-year I have sent several notices to various Managers, concerning minor matters; and having at the time duly reported the same to you, I presume it is unnecessary to repeat the same here. However, I may be permitted to say, that with but few slight exceptions, the general rules are being strictly carried out. Special rules not having been returned from the Lands Office, Sydney, where they have been sent for the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, have not yet been established at any of the collieries.

The number of accidents—few and slight—which have taken place since the commencement of the Act, is given on page 8.

SEPARATE

INSPECTORS OF COAL FIELDS.

SEPARATE ACCIDENTS FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1863.

NAME OF COLLIERY.	Explosion of Fire-damp.	Falling of Coal.	Other causes.	Above ground.	REMARKS.
Bulli .....	..	1	..	..	Very lightly.
Taylor and Walker..	3	..	..	..	One very lightly.
Bellambi .....	..	..	..	1	Very lightly.
Total	3	1	..	1	
<i>First Six Months of 1864.</i>					
Mount Pleasant ....	..	..	1	..	Falling under wagon, under-ground incline—lightly.
Ditto .....	..	..	1	..	Under-ground labour—smashing his leg between two wagons.
Bulli .....	..	1	..	..
Total .....	..	1	2	..	

John Mackenzie, Esq.,
Examiner of Coal Fields, Illawarra District.

I have, &c.,
THOS. LEWIS,
Coal Mines Inspector.

No. 4.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS, NEWCASTLE, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Newcastle, 15 August, 1864.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, under date of the 11th instant, I do myself the honor to forward herewith Reports of the Inspectors of Coal Mines for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, received as advised by my letter of the 8th July.

I have, &c.,
W. KEENE.

[Enclosures in No. 4.]

Newcastle, 1 July, 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you my Report of Coal Mines under my inspection, for the period of six months ending 30th June, 1864.

William Keene, Esq.,
Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS TOPHAM.

Australian Agricultural Company.—This Company's works have been very partially employed, in consequence of the slackness of the coal trade, and only one pit has been kept at work during this half-year. About the middle of April a sudden and unexpected demand for coals occurred, which continues to the present time. Some short time complaints were made by the miners of a scarcity of props and timber for mining use, but this deficiency has been promptly supplied.

On the 10th April a wire winding-rope broke at this pit, the cage fell to the bottom; but as no person was in the cage, no loss of life was caused. When repaired, I tested the strength by a load of eight times the usual burden.

On the 30th April a miner (Stephen Sproul) was accidentally injured by a fall of coal; and during the same month a more serious accident occurred to a miner (John Kingsley) from a like cause. This accident terminated fatally on the 6th May, and the inquest was attended by Wm. Keene, Examiner of Coal Fields, when a verdict of accidental death was accorded. On the 30th May I tested the ventilation of this pit, and found the current of air to be in the whole 49-630 feet of air per minute; but some parts of the mine being still imperfectly supplied with air, the Manager consented to erect an additional furnace at the No. D pit, which is now in progress of erection. This pit No. D is now being brought into operation in a few days time. On the 28th June a fatal accident occurred to a youth seventeen years of age employed in oiling the railway coal wagons, by his being jammed between the buffers, whilst incautiously attending to his employment. An inquest was held on the 29th instant, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Wallsend Company.—These works have been conducted during the time of this report in a satisfactory manner, and no fatal accidents have occurred. On the 26th April an injury was sustained by a miner (George Grant). He stated that no blame rested on any one, as he was amply supplied with props and sprays. During one of my visits to this colliery, a meeting of miners was held to obtain less hours of work for the boys and young men employed as wheelers, they working two shifts. The request was refused.

Cardiff Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—This mine is working coal in consequence of the unfinished state of the engine and machinery. The whole is now nearly completed, and is expected to be in work in a few weeks.

Co-operative Company's Colliery (Wallsend).—This tunnel continues unemployed, as stated in my last half-year's report.

Hartley Vale Colliery.—This pit is not being at work in consequence of the unfinished state of its railway.

Tomago Colliery.—This colliery is also in a state of suspension.

Minn

Minmi Colliery.—This colliery was conducted in the usual manner, without any occurrences deserving especial notice, until the night of the 2nd and 3rd June, when, during the unprecedented rush of water down a creek, arising from an enormous fall of rain, the roof of the colliery workings gave way, and the torrent rushed into the works, inundating the mine in a few minutes. This occurring during the night, no lives were lost. Measures are being adopted to bring the colliery into working order again. No fatal accidents or important personal injury has occurred during the period of this report.

Waratah Colliery.—This tunnel is conducted with ordinary care—there is no steam engine or dangerous machinery. On 21st February a miner (Joseph Pritchard) was injured for want of care on his own part, by a fall of coals upon him; also a boy had his leg broken by a horse turning round suddenly on the railway in the tunnel and jamming his legs between the shafts and coal wagons.

Lambton Colliery.—During the month of April some complaints were made by the miners of want of ventilation; an especial examination was made by Mr. Keene, when an increased volume of air was stated to be required. Mr. Croudace denied that any more air was necessary, and expressed his intention of resorting to arbitration. Since then he has erected a large ventilating furnace at the bottom of the air pit, and the result is a greatly increased supply of air in the workings. The furnace at the pit top, although very large, was practically useless. On the 28th June a fatal accident occurred at this colliery to a man named Michael Scanlon, who fell down the pit during his employment as banksman. A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest held on the 29th instant.

West Hartley (Lake Macquarie).—This tunnel has not had anything occurring in it that needs reporting.

Coal and Copper Company's Red Head Colliery.—This tunnel mine has been lying dormant the principal part of the period of this report. Measures are now being taken to resume operations. Nothing of importance has occurred.

THOMAS TOPHAM,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

Newcastle, 1 July, 1864.

REPORT of Inspector of Coal Pits in the Western and Northern portion of the Hunter River District, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1864.

Since my last Report there has been little to remark upon at the several coal pits under my inspection. In the early part of the year the general depression in the coal trade, and latterly from the excessive floods, the works have been in comparative idleness; the present state of the roads being such as to make it almost impossible to remove the coal from the pit's mouth.

The pits at Alnswick and Woodford have not yet commenced to raise coal. The line of railway connecting the latter with the Great Northern is now nearly completed.

At Four-mile Creek Pit there has been comparative activity, but not sufficient to allow the proprietors to fulfil their contracts. This pit is about being closed; the future delivery of coal will be through Scely's Pit, with which it is connected. At present the ventilation is adequate in this pit, and all the requirements of the Act have been complied with. A plan of the workings, corrected up to March, has been lodged in the office.

Notice of the suspension of work in the Sunderland Pit, and of its resumption in the Osborne Pit, has also been sent into the office. The work in the Osborne Pit is at present very languid. The corrected plan of these pits has also been sent into this office.

Work has not been resumed in Russell's Pit.

Pierce's Pit has not yet commenced to discharge coal.

Rathluba.—The work is very feeble. The plan of this pit has not yet been furnished to me. In other respects the requirements of the Act have all been complied with.

There is nothing to remark of Stony Creek Pit; every thing is going on satisfactorily. The corrected plan has not yet been received.

At Anvil Creek every thing is going on satisfactorily. All the requirements of the Act have been complied with. The corrected plan has not yet been received.

At Rix's Creek the work has been suspended for the present. Nothing to remark.

There has been no accident at any of the pits under my inspection during the past six months; neither has anything occurred to require my interference, all going on most satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD HARRIS,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

The Examiner of Coal Fields, Newcastle.

No. 5.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS, NEWCASTLE, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Newcastle, 19 September, 1864.

SIR,

I instructed Mr. Inspector Lewis to examine the Minmi Colliery, so soon as it should be cleared of the flood waters; and annex, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Lewis' report of his examination.

I have, &c.,

W. KEENE,
Sen. Examiner of Coal Fields.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

Newcastle, 14 September, 1864.

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to report to you—1st. That, with a view to steps being taken by the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Coal Company, to prevent as far as possible the repetition of a catastrophe similar to that which occurred in June last—inundation of the mine,—I have examined the main creek at Minmi, as well as those parts in the mine which have been worked either under the creek or in close proximity to the same.

2. That the exact relative positions of the creek and those parts which have been disturbed (both on the surface and in the mine) may be clearly understood, I have enclosed a plan* of that particular part, which I hope may answer the purpose.

3. On the south bank of the main creek, at the point marked B on the accompanying plan, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain west of the line from the C pit to the part marked A on the plan—the latter part being the spot where the water broke into the mine in June last.—I discovered a hole, or subsidence, somewhat flush in appearance, and only 15 feet from the bed of the creek.

4. I found no difficulty in forcing a pole down this hole nearly to the depth of the bottom of the creek.

5. I next entered the mine, the entrance or mouth of each of the boards (both in No. 4 and No. 2 headings—see plan) having communication with the No. 11 board in the latter heading—into which board the water broke in in force,—being closed up with rubbish, I found myself quite unable to examine the disturbed part, though there can be no doubt that the hole on the south bank of the creek has fallen into this part of the mine.

6. That the hole above alluded to is in a most dangerous proximity of the creek.

7. That a mere heap of loose rubbish in those places in the mine having communication with the disturbed part, No. 11 board in No. 2 heading, is totally inadequate to resist and keep back within manageable bounds a rush of water similar to that which found its way into the mine in June.

8. Therefore, in order to prevent a further inundation of the mine, thereby removing the source of danger in which the men employed in the mine are now exposed, I most earnestly recommend and urge the Company, without delay, to take effectual steps for preventing the water from the creek, under any circumstances, finding its way in dangerous quantity into the mine.

9. As a very necessary precaution, that means shall be employed to isolate this part, No. 11 board in No. 2 heading, and cut off all communication between it and every other part of the mines where men are at present or may hereafter be employed.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LEWIS.

W. Keene, Esq.,
Coal Fields Examiner.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

(PRIZES, &c., AWARDED FOR PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.)

1864
 1864
 1864
 1864

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 1 November, 1864.

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 March, 1864, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return shewing,—

“ (1.) The names of the persons who received Prizes and
 “ Honorable Mention for the Products of this Colony, exhibited
 “ at the late Great Exhibition in London, together with a
 “ statement of the articles for which such Prizes, &c., were
 “ awarded.

“ (2.) Further,—what has been done with the articles
 “ exhibited; if sold, what were the proceeds in each case,
 “ and to whom have they been paid?”

(*Mr. Garrett.*)

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Royal Mint, Sydney,
25 October, 1864.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 1st April last, I have the honor to forward a Return of Medals and Honorable Mentions awarded to New South Wales Exhibitors at the International Exhibition of 1862.

The Commissioners are not in possession of the documents necessary to prepare the second return; and in the absence of their late Secretary, who has left the Colony, it is doubtful if such documents have ever been received by them. It can, however, be stated that the articles furnished to them were (with the exception of a few cases now in course of adjustment) disposed of by auction, or according to the instructions of the contributors, and the proceeds of those sold accounted for to these parties.

I have, &c.,

E. W. WARD.

(For the Commissioners of Exhibition of 1862.)

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1862.

MEDALS awarded to New South Wales Exhibitors, shewing Class and Number.

CLASS.	NAME.	No.	OBJECT, AND REASONS FOR AWARD.
I.	Australian Agricultural Company	309	For fine specimens of good coal, representing their workings on an extensive scale.
"	A. Dawson	288	For a collection illustrating the various building stones of the Colony.
"	W. Keene	316	For his persevering labour in making the collection of the coal, rocks, and fossils of several localities, illustrated by a map and section.
"	J. C. Low	420	For his excellent model, explanatory of the processes of working stream gold.
"	A. G. McLean, Surveyor General	444	For his new maps of the Colony, and the outline thereon of its general gold fields.
"	Royal Mint	312, 313, 314	For admirably arranged and instructive series of samples of gold, and of the beds passed through in the sinkings.
III.	T. Chappell	61	For excellent wheat.
"	J. S. Clements	58	For excellent wheat.
"	G. F. Loder	60	For excellent wheat.
"	J. and W. Macarthur	47 and 64 a	For excellent maize and wheat.
"	Mayton and Bourne	54	For excellent maize.
"	Australian Sugar Company	402	Sugar; excellence of manufacture.
"	J. Battley	229	Preserved ox tongues and beef; goodness of quality, and lowness of price.
"	J. S. Norrie (2nd edition of Official Catalogue.)	206 a	Honey; excellence of quality.
"	W. Robertson	88	Arrowroot; excellence of quality.
"	Australian Sugar Company	402	Rum; silent spirits, general excellence, clear, and very good; very clean and pure.
"	J. Church	181	Leaf tobacco and Negrohead; very fine, well grown, and sound leaf; quality excellent, make good.
"	Sir D. Cooper	155	White wine; excellence of quality.
"	H. Lindeman	149	White wine; excellence of quality.
"	J. & W. Macarthur	118	White wine; excellence of quality.
"	H. M. Farquhar	172	Muscat wine; excellence of quality (Camden).
"	J. M'Cormack	182	Leaf tobacco; sound, well grown leaf, quality good.
"	Peter Miller	188	Raspberry wine (1858); good and full of character.
"	J. D. Monk	436	Vinegar; general excellence.
"	J. M. Sangar	164	White wine; general excellence.
"	G. Pile	139	Wine; general excellence.
IV.	Clive, Hamilton, and Trail	248	Very fine quality of scoured wool.
"	E. R. Cox	240	Excellent combing wool.
"	G. H. and A. B. Cox	251	Very fine quality of scoured wool.
"	Dangar & Co. (2nd edition of Official Catalogue.)	244 a	For fineness of quality and good clothing properties of wool.
"	Thomas Hayes	245	Well scoured skin wool.
"	S. A. Donaldson	263	Fineness of quality and good clothing properties of wool.
"	C. Ledger	264	For the introduction of alpacas, and specimens of their produce.
"	Lord and Ramsay	242	Rams' fleeces; fine quality.
"	Edward Marley	241	For fineness of quality and good clothing properties of wool.
"	Sir W. Verner (2nd edition of N. S. Wales Catalogue.)	241 a	Fine clothing properties of wool.
"	Thomas Bawden	97	For Nettle-tree and Sycamore bark.
"	Riley and Blomfield	238	For fineness of quality and good clothing properties of wool.
"	J. S. Calvert	99	For vegetable fibres proposed as materials for making paper.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

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MEDALS awarded—continued.

CLASS.	NAME.	No.	OBJECT, AND REASONS FOR AWARD.
IV.	Mrs. Clay	395	For plaited work of cabbage palm leaves.
"	Professor De la Motte	Sec N. S. Wales Catalogue, p. 82, Southern Woods No. 187.	For blocks of " <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> ," prepared for wood engraving, and apparently well adapted for the purpose.
"	Miss K. English	398	For articles of plaited work of the cabbage palm.
"	A. H. Ferris	376	For wood carving.
"	Mr. Garrard.. .. .	104	For collection of vegetable fibres and mats, made by the Aborigines.
"	Edwin Hickey	79	Fine cotton, value 3s. 6d. per lb.
"	E. F. Hill	106	For collection of tanning barks and vegetable fibres.
"	A. A. Leicester	437	Fishing-rod made of spotted gum.
"	Sir W. Macarthur (2nd edition of Official Catalogue.)	447 a	Axe handles made from different kinds of tough timber, and for specimens of timber fibres and gums, and for walking-sticks of the " <i>Areca speciosa</i> ."
"	J. & W. Macarthur	107	Vegetable fibre.
"	Messrs. Hill and Hassall (This number is not in any catalogue, but the medal is given for the Southern Woods.)		For assisting Sir W. Macarthur in a very complete, extensive, and scientifically named collection of the woods of the Southern district.
"	Charles Moore	Northern Woods.	For a similar collection from the Northern districts.
"	A. Murray	377	For carving in Australian corkwood, represent " <i>Paltycerium grande</i> ."
"	E. T. Blacket	374	Carved cedar font.
"	J. B. Nowlan	81	Cotton of very fine quality, value 4s. per lb.
"	E. W. Rudder	113	For a large collection of gums and dyeing materials, with illustrations of colours produced in cotton, silk, wool, &c.
	Randwick Asylum	391	Raised work of the leaves of the cabbage palm.
	G. Vinden	82	For fine cotton, value 3s. 6d. per lb.
	J. S. Norrie	457	New essential oils; excellence of quality.
X	New South Wales Government	426 a	For the great utility of the Fitzroy Government Dock, as represented by the model.
"	T. S. Mort	420 b	For great utility of dock represented by his model.
XII	A. Reynolds.. .. .	370	For a cedar boat of excellent workmanship and construction.
XIV	E. Dalton	331	For excellent photographic portraits of Aborigines.
"	Freeman Brothers	327	For excellent collection of photographs.
XXI	New South Wales Government	390	For samples of various wools; several excellent specimens of cloths and shawls; and especially for the first alpaca wool grown there.
XXVI	Hall and Alderson	362	Varied excellence of their manufacture in harness and other leathers, of which they have an extraordinary variety.
"	J. Brush	363	Lady's saddle of comparative excellence.
"	J. Lobb	364	Good work and first class materials.
XXVIII.	Sands and Kenny	350	"Stud Books," and other account books particularly well made.
"	G. H. Rees	351	For very good book-binding.
"	Sherriff and Downing	347	For account books and binding.
XXX	W. Tuckey	372	Furniture; excellence of workmanship.
XXXIII.	Julius Hogarth	341	Group of New South Wales Natives, for work highly creditable to the Colony.
"	Sir John Young, Bart.	338	Kangaroo and Emu of Australian gold, for work creditable to the Colony.

HONORABLE MENTIONS awarded to New South Wales.

CLASS.	NAME.	No.	OBJECT, AND REASONS FOR AWARD.
I.	Lady Cooper	265	For exhibition of interesting series of gold specimens of the Colony.
"	W. Patten	285	For the collection of polished marbles from the County of Argyle.
"	S. Samuel	272	For his zeal in sending specimens of copper ore and copper.
III.	Anderson, Campbell, & Co.	63	For their meritorious collection.
"	H. Bell	227	Preserved beef; goodness of quality, and lowness of price.
"	Biddell Brothers	400	Confectionary; goodness of quality.
"	W. G. Gates	401	Confectionary; goodness of quality.
"	Saclier and Josselin	403	Preserved fruits; goodness of quality.
"	Captain W. Thornton	180	Cayenne pepper; goodness of quality.
"	J. Wright	177	Cayenne pepper; goodness of quality.
"	Mrs. Bettington	140	White and red wine; goodness of quality.
"	J. E. Blake	174	White wine (1856); goodness of quality.
"	J. V. Lavers	189	Ginger wine; goodness of quality.
"	Sir W. Macarthur (2nd edition of Official Catalogue.)	447	Cherry brandy; goodness of quality.
"	Schnback	176 b	Wine of 1861; goodness of quality.
"	A. Windey	146	Red wine; goodness of quality.
IV.	J. Battley	234 & 235	Goodness of quality of beef and mutton tallow.
"	H. Bell	216	Goodness of quality, neatsfoot oil.
III.	W. Harbottle	211	Goodness of quality, and of whale and dugong oil.
"	Charles Ledger	232	Goodness of quality of alpaca tallow.
"	Cuthbert	5	For a very large ship's knee of ironbark, weighing 19 cwt., of excellent quality.
"	R. Frogwell.. .. .	78	For fine cotton, value 3s. per lb.
"	Charles Ledger	233	Alpaca pomade; goodness of quality.
"	Captain Hamilton	256	Quality of fleece in the grease.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

HONORABLE MENTIONS awarded—*continued.*

CLASS.	NAME.	No.	OBJECT, AND REASONS FOR AWARD.
III. ..	W. Tuckey .. .. .	.....	For two fine slabs of " <i>Callitris Verrucosa</i> ," polished, and of great beauty.
X. ..	Goodsell	465	Stock bricks; good quality of material.
XI. ..	W. Jennings	442	For the good workmanship of the sword blade exhibited by him.
XIV. ..	F. B. Gale	330	Portraits of Aborigines on glass.
" ..	Hetzer .. .. .	.....	Excellent photographs; specially studies of trees.
" ..	Major Wingate	332	Panoramic view in the Colony.
XVI. ..	Wainright	461	Fine and beautifully made flute.
XXVI. ..	T. E. Begg	365	Varied good work, and sole leather tanned.
" ..	J. G. Goodluck	367	Curried hides.
" ..	J. Smith	363	Good dressed leather.
" ..	Hall and Alderson	362	Saddles and bridles; highly creditable workmanship.
" ..	Hinton Brothers	353	Saddle; for good work.
" ..	D. M'Call	359	Saddle; for good work.
XXVII. ..	Farmer and Painter	396	Cabbage-tree; well made, and of good colour.
" ..	C. Bovis	360	Good stout work in boots.
XXVIII. ..	C. L. Bernicke	345	Good account books.
" ..	Sands and Kenny	350	For account books.
XXIX. ..	T. W. Crawley	429	Collection of birds.
" ..	G. Krefft	433	Collection of reptiles.
XXX. ..	W. Jones and Sons.. .. .	380	Cabinet of cypress—excellence of workmanship.
" ..	Laing	374	Furniture; excellence of workmanship.
XXXIII. ..	Fincke and Brockeman	340	Bracelet and brooch; for work creditable to the Colony.

1864.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HENRY WILLIAM DUDLEY.

(PETITION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 November, 1864.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Henry William Dudley,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That he presented a Petition to your Honorable House, which was ordered to be printed, 12th February, 1861.

That your Petitioner has been informed that the said Petition was referred to the Grievance Committee appointed in the month of February, 1861.

That your Petitioner has frequently prayed that his humble Petition should be considered by your Honorable House.

That your Petitioner has not received any answer to his Petition.

That in consequence your Petitioner has suffered materially.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that you will take his humble Petition into your favourable consideration, and give such order in reference thereto as your Honorable House may seem fit.

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

HENRY WILLIAM DUDLEY.

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