

# Sessional Papers



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1865.

No. 1.

MRS. CALLAGHAN (Consideration of Report of Select Committee upon Petition of) :—

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution.  
(Mr. Hart.)

Resolved :—“ That this Committee having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee upon the Petition of Mrs. E. M. Callaghan, brought up on the 15th June last, is of opinion ‘that’ a sum not exceeding £1,500 should be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the present year as compensation to Mrs. Callaghan, for the loss she has sustained by the death of her husband, the late District Judge Callaghan, whilst in the discharge of his ‘duty.’

“ 2. That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor transmitting the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the Report of the Select Committee above referred to.”

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after the word “that” in the proposed Resolution be omitted, with the view of inserting the words “the Report should be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government.” (Mr. Caldwell.)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Noes, 15.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. De Salis,   | Mr. Campbell,   |
| Mr. Kemp,       | Mr. Graham,     |
| Mr. Rodd,       | Mr. Cooper,     |
| Mr. Stimpson,   | Mr. Tunks,      |
| Mr. Parkes,     | Mr. Oatley,     |
| Mr. Wisdom,     | Mr. Pickering,  |
| Mr. Ryan,       | Mr. Driver,     |
| Mr. White,      |                 |
| Mr. Wilson,     | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Sutherland, | Mr. Lee,        |
| Mr. Forster,    | Mr. Lucas.      |
| Mr. Eagar,      |                 |

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Cowper,     | Mr. Josephson,  |
| Mr. Cunneen,    | <i>Tellers.</i> |
| Mr. Smart,      | Mr. Hart,       |
| Mr. Samuel,     | Mr. Lloyd.      |
| Mr. Macpherson, |                 |
| Mr. Donnelly,   |                 |
| Mr. Hurley,     |                 |
| Mr. Caldwell,   |                 |
| Mr. Dignam,     |                 |
| Mr. Cummings,   |                 |
| Mr. Neale,      |                 |
| Mr. Macleay,    |                 |

Original Resolution put and negatived.

Chairman left Chair. No Report.

No. 2.

## BRIDGE OVER THE LACHLAN RIVER AT COWRA :—

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution.  
(*Mr. Stimpson.*)

*Resolved* :—“ That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His  
“ Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for  
“ the year 1866, a sum not exceeding ‘£8,000’ for the construction and  
“ erection of a Bridge over the Lachlan River at Cowra.”

Amendment proposed,—That the figures “£8,000” in the proposed Resolution  
be omitted, with the view of inserting the figures “£3,000.” (*Mr.*  
*Caldwell.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. White,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Forlonge,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Sutherland,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lloyd.

*Resolution ordered to be reported.*

[*Price, 3d.*]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS  
IN  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1865.

No. 1.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer (*Mr. Samuel*) having made his Financial Statement and submitted certain Resolutions,—

Question proposed,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on "Tuesday" next. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the word "Tuesday" be omitted, and the word "to-morrow" be inserted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Lloyd,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Cooper,	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Smart,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Pomell,
Mr. White,
Mr. Eckford,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Forster.

*Chairman left the Chair.*

No. 2.

## AMENDED SECRET BILLS OF SALE PREVENTION BILL.

Clause 2. Every such Bill of Sale filed or recorded as aforesaid shall be valid against all judgment creditors all assignees or trustees in insolvency or bankruptcy or under any deed or deeds for the benefit of creditors and all other persons whomsoever and shall not be affected by or be subject to the provisions contained in the fifty-fifth section of the Act fifth Victoria number seventeen Provided that the same shall have been "*bonâ fide*" made and "executed" for the consideration alleged in such Bill of Sale and

shall not have been subsequently satisfied or shall not be otherwise affected under the provisions of the said Act fifth Victoria number seventeen except as herein "contained" And provided also that the affidavit required to be filed or recorded with such Bill of Sale or copy thereof shall contain in addition to the particulars required by the said recited Act a statement of the place where such Bill of Sale was executed and its distance from Sydney. (*Read.*)

And the clause having been amended by omitting the words "*bonâ fide*," and by inserting after the word "executed" the words "*bonâ fide* and"; and further, by adding after the word "contained" the words "And provided also that no such Bill of Sale so filed or recorded as aforesaid shall affect any law relating to landlords and tenants."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Smart,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. White,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Osborne.
Mr. De Salis,	

Noes, 2.

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Piddington.

*Bill reported with amendments.*

No. 3.

SMALL DEBTS RECOVERY AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 2. All Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony shall within their respective districts have power and authority to hear and determine in a summary way any action claim or demand whatsoever to an amount not exceeding thirty pounds (except when the party sued shall by writing under his hand have consented thereto and in that case to an amount not exceeding fifty pounds) provided that such action claim or demand shall be such as except as regards the amount claimed might have been tried by Courts of Petty Sessions under the provisions of the said Act. (*Read.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Neale,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. White,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Forster,	

Noes, 4.

Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Morrice,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Driver.

*Chairman left the Chair.*

1865.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1865.

No. 1.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Motion made and Question put, That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next. (*Mr. Samuel.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Samuel,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Laycock,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Oatley,	

Noes, 39.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. White,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Byrnes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Wisdom,	

No. 2.

## Resolution 1:—

(1.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duties of Customs now imposed on Spirits, including all such Spirits in Bond, the following Duties of Customs, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
On all Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer—the proof gallon	0	10	0
On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer—the liquid gallon	0	10	0

*(Read.)*

171—

Motion

Motion made and Question put, That the Resolution as read be agreed to.  
(*Mr. Samuel.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Morrice,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. White,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Campbell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Osborne,	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Byrnes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Roberts,	
Mr. Stimpson,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Donnelly,	

No. 3.

Resolution 4 :—

(4.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, the following Duty of Customs, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
On Rice—per ton	2	0	0

(*Read.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 48.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. White,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Lee,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Lloyd,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Tunks,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Wisdom.

No. 4.

Resolution 7 :—

(7.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duties of Customs now imposed upon Sugar, including such Sugar now in Bond, the following Duties of Customs, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
On Candy and Refined, or made by any process equal to			
“ Refined”—per cwt.	0	10	0
“ On First Class, Unrefined, as per standard—per cwt.	0	7	6”
On Second Class, Unrefined, as per standard—per cwt.	0	5	0

(*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (*Mr. Samuel.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the item “ On First Class, Unrefined, as per standard—per cwt. 7s. 6d.” be omitted. (*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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

Committee



Committee divided.

Ayes, 45.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Campbell,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. White,	
Mr. Cooper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Burns,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Martin,
Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Lucas,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Brown.

And the Resolution having been amended, by inserting after the word "Refined," the words "and Confectionery made chiefly from Sugar"—

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cunneen,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Byrnes,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Oatley,	

Noes, 40.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Tighe,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Donnelly,	

No. 5.

Resolution 8:—

(8.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duty of Customs now imposed on Treacle or Molasses, including all such Treacle or Molasses now in Bond, the following Duty of Customs, viz. :—

Per cwt.	£	s.	d.
...	0	2	6

*(Read.)*

Motion made and Question put.—That this Resolution as read be agreed to.

*(Mr. Samuel.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Pemell,
Dr. Lang,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Hart.

Noes, 43.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. White,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Isaacs,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Laycock,	

No. 6.

No. 6.

Resolution 10:—

(10.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duties of Customs now imposed on Ale and Porter, including all such Ale and Porter now in Bond, the following Duties of Customs, viz. :—

£ s. d.  
On Ale and Porter, in "wood and" bottle—the gallon ... 0 0 6

*(Read.)*

Question proposed, That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (*Mr. Samuel.*)  
Amendment proposed, That the words "wood and" be omitted. (*Mr. Martin.*)  
Debate ensued.

And the Committee having continued to sit until after Midnight;—

FRIDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1865, A.M.

No. 7.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cunneen,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Burdekin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Lord,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Byrnes,	
Mr. Matc,	
Mr. Cooper,	

Noes, 38.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Dignain,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Stimpson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas.

And the Resolution having been further amended, by adding the words, "And on Ale and Porter in wood, the gallon 3d."—  
Resolution, as amended, carried.

No. 8.

Resolution 11:—

(11.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duty of Customs now imposed upon Tea, including all such Tea now in Bond, the following Duty of Customs, viz. :—

£ s. d.  
Per lb. ... 0 0 6

*(Read.)*

Motion made and Question put, That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (*Mr. Samuel.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Alexander,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. White,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Byrnes,	

Noes, 36.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Roberts,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Rodd.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Resolution 12:—

(12.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, the following Duty of Customs, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
On Dried Fruits—per cwt. ... ..	0	10	0

(Read.)

Motion made and Question put, That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to.

(Mr. Samuel.)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 52.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Eckford,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Dodds,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. White,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Isaacs,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Josephson.
Mr. Hay,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Donnelly,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. De Salis.

No. 10.

Resolution 13:—

(13.) *Resolved*, That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, on and after the 29th November, 1865, in lieu of the Duty of Customs now imposed upon imported Leaf Tobacco, including all such Tobacco now in Bond, the following Duty of Customs, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Per lb. ... ..	0	1	6

(Read.)

Question proposed, That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (Mr. Samuel.)

Amendment proposed,—That the figures 1s. 6d. be omitted, and the figures 1s. 3d. be substituted. (Dr. Lang.)

Question put,—That the figures 1s. 3d. be inserted in the place of the figures 1s. 6d., proposed to be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Joseph,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Neale,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. De Salis.

Noes, 55.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Eckford,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Stimpson,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Hannell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Terry,	

No. 11.

## No. 11.

Original Question put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Forlonge,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Alexander.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Dodd,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Hay,	
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Laycock,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Kemp,	

Noes, 36.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wisdom.

## No. 12.

Resolution 14:—

(14.) *Resolved*,—That towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged Annual Licenses to be levied according to the following scale, namely,—

1. Upon every *Banking Company* an annual license of £100, and an additional annual license of £10 for each Branch Establishment or Banking Agency of such Company within the Colony.

2. Upon every *Public Company*, not being a Banking "Company," and whether incorporated or not, which shall transact business either (1) at the Chief Establishment or Head Office in the Colony, in the case of a Company established and managed within the Colony; or (2) at any Branch Office or Agency in the Colony, in the case of a Company whose Head Offices and Directorate are not within the Colony, an annual license of £100, and an additional annual sum of £1 for every clerk, and of 2s. 6d. for every other person in the employment of such Company.

3. Upon every *unincorporated Company of Underwriters*, an annual license of £50, and an additional annual sum of £1 for every clerk employed.

4. Upon every *Club and Society* which shall retail spirituous and fermented liquors to its members or others, an annual license of £30, and an additional annual sum of £1 for every person employed.

5. Upon every "*Mining*" *Company*, except such as shall be established upon co-operative principles, an annual license of £5, and an additional annual sum of £1 for every clerk, and of 2s. 6d. for every servant or other person employed.

6. Upon every *Master or Commander* of any packet, boat, or other vessel employed for the carriage and conveyance of passengers, engaged in the coasting or intercolonial trade, in which packet, boat, or vessel, wine, beer, spirits, or tobacco, are retailed, an annual license of £5.

(Read.)

And the Resolution having been amended, by inserting after the word "Company," the words "and herein mentioned," and after the word "*Mining*," the words "Manufacturing and Bridge,"—

Question proposed,—That the Resolution, as amended, be agreed to. (*Mr. Samuel.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Robertson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Eckford,	
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Pemell,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Dr. Lang,	

Noes, 40.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Stimpson,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. White,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Burns.

## No. 13.

No. 13.

Resolution, as amended, proposed.  
 Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair,  
 report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next. (*Mr. Hart.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.		Noes, 38.	
Mr. Cowper,		Mr. Martin,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Samuel,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Hart.	Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Cunneen,		Mr. Walker,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Morrice,		Mr. Forster,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Graham,		Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Cummings,		Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Caldwell,		Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Campbell,		Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Dodds,		Mr. White,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Eckford,		Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Stimpson,		Mr. Lord,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Mate,		Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Lee,		Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Laycock,		Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Neale,		Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pemell,		Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Josephson,		Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Joseph,		Mr. Tighe,	

No. 14.

Resolution, as amended, put.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.		Noes, 32.	
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. White,	Mr. Burns,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Forster,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Laycock,	Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Neale,	Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Lord,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Ryan,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Forlonge.	Mr. Pickering,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,		Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Stimpson,		Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Eckford,		Mr. Dignam,	



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1865.

No. 1.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Resolution :—

*Resolved*,—That towards raising the supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged on the importation of all goods not liable to Duty by any existing "Law," or Resolutions already passed by this Committee, a Duty of "Five Pounds" for every One Hundred Pounds of the value thereof, the following articles excepted, which shall be admitted free of Duty, viz. :—

Animals, living  
 Fresh Fruits and Garden Produce  
 Fresh Meat  
 Gold Dust, Bullion, Coin  
 Guano and Manures  
 Hides and Skins  
 Military and Naval Stores  
 Ores, unsmelted  
 Passengers' Baggage  
 "Plants, Trees, and Shrubs"  
 Seeds and "Roots," including "*Potatoes and*" Bulbs  
 Specimens of Natural History  
 Tallow and Wool  
 Wheat and Flour. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the Resolution, as read, be agreed to. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be inserted after the word "Law," the words "other than the Package charge imposed by the Package Act of 1865." (*Mr. Joseph.*)

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Question

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

Ayes, 43.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Ryan,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Dodds,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Neale,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Laycock,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Donnelly.

No. 2.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Five Pounds" be omitted,  
and the words "Two Pounds Ten Shillings" be inserted. (*Mr. Robertson.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Forster,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. White,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Dodds,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Neale,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Laycock,  
Mr. Farnell,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Hart,  
Mr. De Salis.

No. 3.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Printed Books" be inserted  
after the words "Plants, Trees, and Shrubs." (*Mr. Piddington.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Ryan,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Isaacs,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Robertson,	

Noes, 30.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Egau,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Morrice,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Laycock,	Mr. De Salis.

No. 4.

And the Resolution having been amended, by inserting before the word "Roots"  
the word "Esculent," and by omitting the words "Potatoes and,"—

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Vine Stakes and Bark for  
building purposes" be added to the Resolution as amended. (*Mr. Mate.*)

Question



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

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Morrice,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Pemell,	

Noes, 19.

Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Hart,	
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Egar,	
Mr. Isaacs,	
Mr. Forlonge,	

No. 5.

Further Amendment proposed,—That there be added to the Resolution as amended, the words "Boots and Shoes." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Mate,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Campbell.

Noes, 42.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Egar,
Mr. Driver,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. White,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Laycock,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Alexander,	

And the Committee having continued to sit until after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1865. A.M.

No. 6.

Further Amendment proposed,—That there be added to the Resolution as amended, the words "Agricultural Implements." (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Piddington,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Campbell.

Noes, 35.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Egar,
Mr. Hart,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. White,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Burdekin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Pemell,	

No. 7.

Further Amendment proposed,—That there be added to the Resolution as amended, the words "Mechanics' Tools." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Question

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

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Joseph,  
Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Robertson,  
Mr. Tighe,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Laycock.

Noes, 43.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. White,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Pemell,	

No. 8.

Resolution, as amended, put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Piddington,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. White,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Caldwell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Isaacs,	
Mr. Alexander,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Laycock,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Joseph,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hart,
Mr. De Salis.

*Chairman left Chair, to report Resolution.*

No. 9.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL.

Clause 1. Out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales there shall and may be issued and applied for or towards making good the supplies so resolved to be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the first "two" months of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six commencing on the first day of January and ending on the twenty-eighth day of February in the said year the sum of Two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven pounds fourteen shillings and nine-pence.  
(*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the word "two" be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Osborne,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Isaacs,	

*Bill reported without Amendment.*

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1865.

No. 10.

## ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Clause 2. In lieu of the Duties of Customs now payable on the undermentioned goods there shall be charged the Import Duties following which shall be payable on all such goods now in bond—

	£	s.	d.
On all "Spirits" imported into the Colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer—the proof gallon ... ..	0	10	0
On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer—the liquid gallon ... ..	0	10	0
On all imported Wines—the gallon ... ..	0	3	0
On Ale and Porter in bottle—the gallon ... ..	0	0	6
On Ale and Porter in wood—the gallon ... ..	0	0	3
On Malt—per bushel ... ..	0	0	6
On Hops—per pound ... ..	0	0	2
On Opium per pound ... ..	1	0	0
On Rice—per ton ... ..	2	0	0
On Dried Fruits—per hundredweight ... ..	0	10	0

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the words "Rum excepted" be inserted after the word "Spirits." (*Mr. Eagar.*)

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

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Graham,

Tellers.

Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Burns.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Smart,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Macpherson,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Burdekin,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Laycock,  
Mr. Hay,  
Mr. Neale,

Mr. Joseph,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Phelps,

Tellers.

Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Osborne.

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 11.

Clause 3. There shall be charged on the importation of all goods not liable to Duty "by any" existing Law other than the Package Charge imposed by the Package Act of 1865 a Duty of Five Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of the value thereof the following Articles excepted which shall be admitted free of Duty viz. :—

"Animals living"  
Fresh Fruits and Garden Produce  
Fresh Meat  
Gold Dust Bullion Coin  
Guano and Manures  
"Hides and Skins"  
Military and Naval Stores  
Ores unsmelted  
Passengers' Baggage  
"Plants Trees and Shrubs"  
Seeds and Esculent Roots including Potatoes and Bulbs  
Specimens of Natural History  
Tallow and Wool  
Vine Stakes and Bark for building purposes  
Wheat and Flour.

(Read.)

And the clause having been amended, by substituting for the words "by any" the words "under the last preceding section of this Act or under any previously"—

Question proposed,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be inserted, after the words "Animals living," the words "Agricultural Implements." (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Committee

## Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.  
 Mr. Tighe,  
 Mr. Burns,  
 Mr. Pickering,  
 Mr. Forster,  
 Mr. Joseph,  
 Mr. Mate,  
 Mr. Buchanan,  
 Mr. Tunks,  
 Mr. Laycock,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Piddington,  
 Mr. Campbell.

## Noes, 24.

Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Martin,  
 Mr. Macpherson,  
 Mr. Wilson,  
 Mr. Eagar,  
 Mr. Osborne,  
 Mr. Graham,  
 Mr. Parkes,  
 Mr. Cunneen,  
 Mr. Hay,  
 Mr. Cummings,  
 Mr. Sutherland,  
 Mr. Terry,  
 Mr. Gordon,  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Phelps,  
 Mr. Josephson,  
 Mr. Neale,  
 Mr. Burdekin,  
 Mr. Oatley,  
 Mr. Pemell,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. De Salis,  
 Mr. Lucas.

## No. 12.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Boots and Shoes" be added after the words "Animals living." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Ayes, 7.  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Mate,  
 Mr. Forster,  
 Mr. Buchanan,  
 Mr. Laycock,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Burns,  
 Mr. Tighe.

## Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Cunneen,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Martin,  
 Mr. Wilson,  
 Mr. De Salis,  
 Mr. Eagar,  
 Mr. Piddington,  
 Mr. Osborne,  
 Mr. Graham,  
 Mr. Parkes,  
 Mr. Tunks,  
 Mr. Pickering,  
 Mr. Hay,  
 Mr. Sutherland,  
 Mr. Terry,  
 Mr. Gordon,  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Phelps,  
 Mr. Josephson,  
 Mr. Neale,  
 Mr. Burdekin,  
 Mr. Oatley,  
 Mr. Pemell,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Lucas,  
 Mr. Macpherson.

## No. 13.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Mechanics' Tools" be inserted after the words "Hides and Skins." (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Ayes, 4.  
 Mr. Laycock,  
 Mr. Forster,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Buchanan,  
 Mr. Tighe.

## Noes, 28.

Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Cunneen,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Martin,  
 Mr. Wilson,  
 Mr. Lucas,  
 Mr. Eagar,  
 Mr. Piddington,  
 Mr. Osborne,  
 Mr. Burns,  
 Mr. Graham,  
 Mr. Parkes,  
 Mr. Tunks,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Mate,  
 Mr. Pickering,  
 Mr. Hay,  
 Mr. Sutherland,  
 Mr. Terry,  
 Mr. Gordon,  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Phelps,  
 Mr. Josephson,  
 Mr. Neale,  
 Mr. Oatley,  
 Mr. Pemell,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. De Salis,  
 Mr. Macpherson.

## No. 14.

Further Amendment proposed,—That the words "Printed Books" be inserted after the words "Plants Trees and Shrubs." (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

Ayes, 17.  
 Mr. Macpherson,  
 Mr. Eagar,  
 Mr. Pickering,  
 Mr. Gordon,  
 Mr. Laycock,  
 Mr. Tighe,  
 Mr. Forster,  
 Mr. Osborne,  
 Mr. Hay,  
 Mr. Buchanan,  
 Mr. Graham,  
 Mr. Macleay,  
 Mr. Tunks,  
 Mr. Neale,  
 Mr. Phelps,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Piddington,  
 Mr. Burns.

## Noes, 11.

Mr. Cowper,  
 Mr. Cunneen,  
 Mr. Smart,  
 Mr. Wilson,  
 Mr. Campbell,  
 Mr. Mate,  
 Mr. Oatley,  
 Mr. Pemell,  
 Mr. Burdekin,  
*Tellers.*  
 Mr. Terry,  
 Mr. Lucas.

## No. 15.

Clause 7. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation in so far as regards the duties imposed by the second section thereof on the twenty-ninth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in so far as regards the duties imposed by the third section thereof on the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be added, at the end of the clause, the words "and shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty 'six.'" (*Mr. Forster.*)

Further

Further Amendment proposed,—That the word “six” at the end of the proposed Amendment be omitted, and the word “seven” substituted. (*Mr. Parkes.*)  
 Question put,—That the word “six” proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Amendment.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.		Noes, 9.
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Smart,	Mr. White,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Oatley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Phelps,		Mr. Burns.
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Macpherson.	

No. 16.

Amendment,—That there be added, at the end of the clause, the words “and shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six,”—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.		Noes, 25.
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Macleay,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. White,	Mr. Tunks,
	Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Oatley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Sutherland,
	Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Piddington.
	Mr. Josephson,	
	Mr. Caldwell,	
	Mr. Graham,	
	Mr. Pickering,	

No. 17.

And a further Amendment having been proposed, to add the words “and shall continue in force until the 31st of December, 1867,”—

The Chairman ruled that such Amendment had already been substantially put and negatived;—

Whereupon Motion made and Question put.—That the Chairman leave the Chair and report the point of order to the House. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.		Noes, 24.
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Pemell,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Eagar,
	Mr. White,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Martin,
	Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Sutherland,
	Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Macpherson,
	Mr. Graham,	

Clause, as read, carried.

No. 18.

Clause 9. This “Act” may be cited as the “Additional Customs Duties Act of 1865.”

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Amendment proposed,—That there be inserted, after the word “Act,” the words “shall continue in operation for two years and one month.” (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.		Noes, 23.
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Smart,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. White,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Tunks,
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Cunneen,
	Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Tighe,	Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Macpherson.
	Mr. Cummings,	
	Mr. Graham,	

Bill reported with Amendments.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1866.

No. 1.

## GAME PROTECTION BILL.

Clause 4. If any person shall wilfully "kill" or destroy at any time any game or shall use any instrument whatever net or any other means for the purpose of "killing" or destroying any game such person shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of *two pounds* in addition to the value of each bird or other animal so "destroyed" which value shall be the sum set opposite the name of such bird or animal in the first Schedule to this "Act" which value shall be adjudged to the owner if claimed by him. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Driver.*)

And the clause having been amended by inserting before the word "kill" the word "capture," and by inserting before the word "killing" the word "capturing";—

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

Committee divided,

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Dignam,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Brown.

Noes, 18:

Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Isaacs,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Windeyer.

No. 2.

(Same Clause.)

Amendment proposed,—That all the words after "destroyed" down to "Act," inclusive, be omitted. (*Mr. Forster.*)

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

233—

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Eagar,	
Mr. Driver,	Tellers.
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Piddington,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Terry,
Tellers.
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Brown.

Clause, as amended, carried.

Progress reported—to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1866.

No. 3.

BRANDS REGISTRATION BILL:—

Clause 13. The certificate of registration given to the proprietor or transferee of any such brand as aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence in all Courts of Law that such brand belongs to the proprietor therein named and also that such brand and proprietor's name and address are duly registered under this Act and subject to the provisions contained therein and in the regulations thereunder the registered proprietor of any such brand shall be deemed in every Court of Law to be *prima facie* the proprietor of every animal branded therewith and of the increase thereof Provided that whenever on the trial of any cause or of any indictment or in any other judicial proceeding the proprietorship of any animal shall be proved by the production of any such certificate as aforesaid the accused or defendant as the case may be shall be entitled to a verdict upon shewing that he became lawfully possessed of the same. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the clause be postponed. (*Mr. Macpherson.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Burns,
Tellers.
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Forster,	Tellers.
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Donnelly,	

No. 4.

(*Same Clause.*)

Amendment,—That the clause be postponed,—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Kemp,	Tellers.
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Hurley,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Driver,
Tellers.
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Lucas.

No. 5.



No. 5.

*(Same Bill.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. (*Mr. Wilson.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Windeyer.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Burns,
Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Egan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Driver.

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

No. 6.

## GAME PROTECTION BILL.

Clause 5. If any person shall wilfully kill or destroy any "native game" within the period mentioned in the second Schedule to this Act as the period of prohibition in regard to any bird or other animal being native game or shall use any instrument whatever net or any other means within the period aforesaid for the purpose for killing or destroying any native game such person shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of "two pounds" in addition to the sum of *five shillings* for each bird or other animal so destroyed. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day six months. (*Mr. Donnelly.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Rodd,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Kemp.

Noes, 29.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Manton,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Terry,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Buchanan,	

And the clause having been amended, by omitting all the words after the word "two pounds," to the end of clause.

*Clause, as amended, carried.*

No. 7.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 7. If any person shall wilfully take out of the nest or destroy in the nest the eggs of any bird of game or native game or shall knowingly have in his house or possession any such eggs every such person shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of *ten shillings* for each egg so destroyed or found in his possession or control. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Windeyer.
Mr. Piddington,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Burns,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Rodd.

No. 8.

No. 8.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 8. Nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to any person being the owner of any game or native game having in his possession any such game or native game in confinement or in a domesticated state provided such game shall not have been found wild or such native game shall not have been caught or taken within a period prohibited by the second Schedule to this Act nor to the owner of any eggs taken from the mew or breeding-place or to the possession of such eggs. *(Read.)*

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. *(Mr. Driver.)*

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Donnelly.

*Tellers.*

Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Kemp.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Wisdom,	

*Clause, as read, carried.*

No. 9.

*(Same Bill.)*

#### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Wild Ducks of any species.	Wild Turkey or Bustard.
Teal.	Black Swans.
Bittern.	Wild Geese.
Emu.	Bronzed-winged and other wild Pigeons.
Native Companions.	"Mallee Hen."

From the 1st August to 31st January. *(Read.)*

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand the second Schedule to the Bill. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Amendment proposed,—That there be added after "Mallee Hen,"—"Red-bill Quail, Land Rail, Water Hen, and Curlew." *(Mr. Lucas.)*

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Manton,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Wisdom,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Hart,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Donnelly,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Kemp.

And the Schedule having been further amended, by adding "Talleghalla or Brush Turkey, Grey Plover, Spur-wing Plover, and Grey Kingfisher, commonly known as the Laughing Jackass,"—

*Schedule, as amended, carried.*

*Bill reported with Amendments.*

No. 10.

#### MUNICIPALITIES LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 1. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter the following terms in inverted commas shall as hereinafter used have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them that is to say—

"Governor"—The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council

"Minister"—The Minister charged with the administration of this Act

"Electoral Roll"—The revised electoral roll of electors entitled to vote at the election of any Member of the Legislative Assembly

"Municipal Roll"—The revised list of ratepayers made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act in and for any Municipality

"Town"—Any collection of inhabited houses proclaimed to be a town for the purposes of this Act

"District"—Any section area or portion of land capable of accurate description by means of any fixed boundaries

"Adjoining

- "Adjoining Municipalities"—Municipalities whose boundaries touch at any point or points but such point or points need not be common to all
- "New Municipalities"—Municipalities proclaimed under this Act
- "Existing Municipalities"—The Municipalities enumerated in Schedule A hereto
- "United Municipality"—A Municipality formed by the union and combination of two or more Adjoining Municipalities according to the provisions hereof
- "Justice"—Any Justice of the Peace
- "Council"—The Council of a Municipality
- "Council Clerk"—The Council Clerk Town Clerk or other person authorized by the Council to perform the duties of Council or Town Clerk (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Wisdom,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Forlonge,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Gordon,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Samuel,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Neale,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Oatley,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Hurley,

*The Chairman left the Chair—no report.*

FRIDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1866.

No. 11.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVERS MANNING AND MACLEAY.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution:—

"Resolved,—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be placed on the Estimates for the year 1866, a sum not exceeding £5,000 for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Rivers Manning and Macleay." (*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Burns,
Mr. Manton,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Kemp,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Buchanan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Byrnes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cowper,	
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Gordon.
Mr. Wisdom,	
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Macleay,	

*Chairman left the Chair—no report.*



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS  
IN  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1866.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

(Supplement to Schedule B. Pensions.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £2,318 14s. 9d., to defray Supplement to Schedule B. Pensions, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the items £200 for Mrs. Eliza Milford, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Milford, and £200 for Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise,—be omitted. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Driver,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Landale,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mac,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Farnell.

Original Question carried.

No. 2.

(Legislative Council.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £6,123 to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Establishment, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,200 for President, be reduced by £200. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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Committee

## Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.		Noes, 14.	
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. White,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Forlonge.
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Josephson.	Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Sutherland.	Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Oatley,		Mr. Gordon.	

No. 3.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500 for Chairman of Committees, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.		Noes, 17.	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. White,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Samuel,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Hannell,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Josephson.	Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Driver.	Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Morrice,		Mr. Hurley,	

No. 4.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800 for Clerk of the Parliaments, be reduced by £200. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.		Noes, 22.	
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Byrnes,	
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Martin,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Manton,	
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Eagar,	<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Forster,	Mr. Phelps.	
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Forlonge.		
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Oatley,		
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Piddington,		
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Lee,		
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. White,		
<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Lloyd,		
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Mate,		
Mr. Kemp.	Mr. Hurley,		
	Mr. Tunks,		

No. 5.

And the Estimate being further reduced by deducting from item £800 for Clerk of the Parliaments, £100; and from item £600 for Clerk Assistant, £100:—

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £400 for Usher of the Black Rod, be reduced by £50. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.		Noes, 16.	
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Gordon.
Mr. White,	Mr. Lucas.	Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Morrice,		Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Dodds,		Mr. Lee,	

No. 6.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £550 for Short-hand Writer be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.		Noes, 17.	
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Donnelly.	Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Forlonge.
Mr. Morrice,		Mr. White,	
Mr. Lee,		Mr. Lloyd,	

The Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

No. 7.

No. 7.

And the Estimate being further reduced, by deducting from item £400 for First Clerk, £50; and from item £350 for Second Clerk, £50.—  
 Motion made and Question put,—That the item £175 for Additional Clerk be omitted. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Driver,	Mr. White,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Rodd.
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Lec,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell.
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Isaacs,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Byrnes,	

*Estimate as reduced (£5,198), carried.*

No. 8.

*(Legislative Assembly.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £8,153, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly Establishment, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)  
 Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,200 for Speaker, be reduced by £200. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Lucas,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Forlonge.
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Eagar,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Byrnes,	

No. 9.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500 for Chairman of Committees, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. White,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Oatley,	
Mr. Lloyd,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Eagar,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Byrnes,	

And the Committee having continued to sit until after Midnight;—

*FRIDAY, 2 MARCH, 1866, A.M.*

No. 10.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800 for Clerk of Assembly, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Piddington.*)  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Forster,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Buchanan,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Morrice,	

No. 11.

No. 11.

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress, and ask leave to sit again. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Lucas.

Tellers.

Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Macpherson,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Osborne,

Tellers.

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Kemp.

No. 12.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £600 for Clerk Assistant, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Lucas,

Mr. Osborne,  
Tellers.

Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 18:

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Byrnes,

Tellers.

Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 13.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £600 for Clerk Assistant, be reduced by £50. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Hannell,

Tellers.

Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Sutherland.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Byrnes,

Tellers.

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Macpherson.

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

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FRIDAY, 2 MARCH, 1866, P.M.

No. 14.

## SMALL DEBTS RECOVERY AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 2. All Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony shall within their respective districts have power and authority to hear and determine in a summary way any action claim or demand whatsoever to an amount not exceeding thirty pounds (except when the party sued shall by writing under his hand have consented thereto and in that case to an amount not exceeding fifty pounds) provided that such action claim or demand shall be such as except as regards the amount claimed might have been tried by Courts of Petty Sessions under the provisions of the said Act. (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Lee.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Campbell,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. White,

Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Dodds,  
Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Hannell,  
Tellers.

Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Caldwell.

Noes, 19.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Manton,  
Mr. Gordon,

Tellers.

Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Osborne.

The Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes.

No. 15.



## No. 15.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 5. All Courts of Requests or of Petty Sessions in the county of Cumberland shall have in all respects the same jurisdiction power and authority as are hereby conferred upon Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony. (*Read.*)

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

## Ayes, 15.

Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Caldwell.
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Tighe,	

## Noes, 19.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Manton.
Mr. Tunks,	

## No. 16.

*(Same Bill.)*

Proposed new clause 3. "Either party to any cause determined in any Court of Petty Sessions in which the amount claimed shall exceed *ten pounds* if dissatisfied with the decision of such Court or with the direction thereof in point of law or upon the admission or rejection of evidence may appeal from the same to the Supreme Court upon such terms as to security for costs of the appeal and other conditions as shall be prescribed by the rules provided for by clause twenty of the said Act and the Supreme Court may dismiss such appeal or make such order of new trial or of judgement to be entered for and costs to be paid by either party as to the said Court shall seem fit." (*Read.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed new clause stand clause 3 of the Bill. (*Mr. Lee.*)  
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 12.

Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Mate,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Neale,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Caldwell.

## Noes, 21.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Macleay,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hart,	
Mr. White,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Buchanan,	

## No. 17.

*(Same Bill.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 19.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Lloyd,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Manton,
Mr. Pickering,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Macleay,	

## Noes, 13.

Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. White,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Lee.
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Sutherland,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Caldwell,	

*Chairman left the Chair—no report.*



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1866.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

*(Legislative Assembly.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum (as reduced) not exceeding £7,853, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly Establishment, for the Service of the year 1866.  
*(Mr. Parkes.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £400, for Second Clerk Assistant, be reduced by £50. *(Mr. Driver.)*

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Caldwell,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 42.

Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. White,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Roberts,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Lec,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Neale,	

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No. 2.

No. 2.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £550, for Shorthand Writer, be reduced by £50. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Hannell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Kemp,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Joseph,	

Noes, 31.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. White,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Roberts,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Farnell,	

*Estimate, as reduced (£7,853), carried.*

No. 3.

(Chief Secretary.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £3,930, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Chief Secretary's Department, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800, for Under Secretary, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Rodd,	
Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Brown,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Campbell,	
Mr. White,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Hannell.

*Original Estimate carried.*

*Progress reported—to sit again,—also to report Resolutions.*

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THURSDAY, 8 MARCH, 1866.

No. 4.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

(Volunteers.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,621, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Volunteer Establishment, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500, for Commandant of all Volunteers, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Walker,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Lucas,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Lee,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Byrnes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Lord,
Mr. White,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Forster,	

No. 5.

No. 5.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500, for Commandant of all Volunteers, be reduced by £99. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Driver,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Oatley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Morrice,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Lord,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. White,	Mr. Landale.
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Forster,	

No. 6.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500, for Commandant of all Volunteers, be reduced by £98. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Caldwell,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Oatley,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Mate,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Forlonge.
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Phelps,	

No. 7.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £274, for Brigade Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster, at 15s. per diem, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Piddington,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Gordon,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Forlonge,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Dignam.
Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Lee,	

No. 8.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £192, for Forage Allowance for Commanding Officer, Brigade Major, and Brigade Adjutant, at 3s. 6d. per diem, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Hart,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Cooper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Landale,	
Mr. White,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Neale.
Mr. Macpherson,	
Mr. Cowper,	
Mr. Forlonge,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Byrnes,	
Mr. Dodds,	
Mr. Wilson,	

No. 9.

No. 9.

Estimate, as reduced (£5,331), put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Alexander,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. White,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Gordon,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Landale.

No. 10.

*(Police.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £138,382, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Police, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made,—That the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £20,000. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £118,382, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Police, for the year 1866.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Lucas,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Egan.
Mr. Tighe,	

No. 11.

Further proposed,—That the Estimate be reduced by £10,000. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £128,382, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Police, for the year 1866.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Driver,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Pemell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Terry,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Roberts,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Brown.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. White,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Josephson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Windeyer.
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Macleay,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 12.

No. 12.

*(Registrar General.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £12,095, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Registrar General's Establishment, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £700, for Registrar General, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Pickering.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Landale,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Dignam,	

No. 13.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £250, for Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, be omitted. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 29.

Mr. Landale,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. White,	

No. 14.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £2,000, for Examiners of Titles, be reduced by £400. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Donnelly.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Neale,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. White,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Egan,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 15.

*(Grants in aid of Public Institutions.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £6,925, for Grants in aid of Public Institutions, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made,—That the Estimate be reduced by the sum of £6,725. (*Mr. Forster.*)

Question

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £200, for Grants in aid of Public Institutions, for the year 1866.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

*Tellers.*

Mr. White.  
Mr. Forster.

Noes, 34.

Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. Buchanan,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 16.

*(Immigration—to be raised by Loan.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty (to be raised by Loan), a sum not exceeding £40,000, for the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Dodds,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Landale,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Egan,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Pickering,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Forster,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Pemell,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Cummings,	

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1866.

No. 17.

ROAD DOWN MOUNTAINS TO BURRAGORANG.

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution,—  
“Resolved, that an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that  
“His Excellency will cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates  
“for the year 1866, a sum of money not exceeding “£1,000,” for the making  
“and repairing of the Road down the Mountains to Burragorang.” (*Mr. Morrice.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the figures £1,000 be omitted, with the view of inserting the figures £250. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Driver,
Dr. Lang,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Hurley,	

Noes, 13.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Eagar,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Dodds.
Mr. Parke,	
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. White,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Gordon,	

*Resolution carried.*

No. 18.

DOG BILL.

Clause 1. After the passing of this Act every person who shall use any “dog” for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart carriage truck or barrow shall be liable to a penalty not more than forty shillings for the first offence and not more than five pounds for the second or any following offence. (*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Josephson.*)

Amendment



Amendment proposed and Question put,—That there be inserted, after the word “dog,” the words “or goat.” (*Mr. Mate.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.		Noes, 10.	
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Wilson,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Martin,	Mr. Forster.
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Hurley,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Terry,		Mr. Byrnes,	
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Hart.	Mr. Cunneen,	

No. 19.

(*Same clause.*)

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

Ayes, 16.		Noes, 8.	
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Byrnes,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Macleay,	Mr. Terry,	Mr. Forster.
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Farnell,	
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>	Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Donnelly,			
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Josephson,		
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Hart.		

No. 20.

(*Same Bill.*)

Clause 3. This “Act” shall be styled and cited as the “Dog” Act of 1866.”

(*Read.*)

Question proposed,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Josephson.*)

Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be inserted, after the word “Act,” the words “shall not extend to any animals used by the vendors of fish or vegetables, and.” (*Mr. Terry.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.		Noes, 16.	
Mr. Donnelly,		Mr. Martin,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Farnell,		Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Cummings,		Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Tunks,		Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hart,
<i>Tellers.</i>		Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Driver,
		Mr. Isaacs,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,		Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Forster.		Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hannell,
		Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate.

No. 21.

(*Same clause.*)

Further Amendment proposed, and Question put,—That there be added, after the word “Dog,” the words “and Goat.” (*Mr. Josephson.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.		Noes, 2.	
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Cunneen,		<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Driver,		
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hart,	Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Lucas,	Mr. Forster.	
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Macleay,		
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>		
Mr. Mate,			
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Josephson,		
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Hannell.		
Mr. Graham,			

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that there was not a Quorum present, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the same to the House.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Committee resumed.

No. 22.

(*Same clause.*)

Question again put,—That there be added, after the word “Dog,” the words “and Goat.”

Committee

## Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.		Noes,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Driver,	Mr. Forster.
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Arnold,	
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate.	
Mr. Graham,		
Mr. Hart,		

## No. 23.

*(Same clause.)*

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

Ayes, 18.		Noes, 2.
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Hart,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Terry,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Forster.
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers.</i>	
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Mate.	
Mr. Graham,		

And the Bill having been further amended in the Preamble and Title,—  
*Bill reported with Amendments,—and specially that the Title had been altered.*

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1866.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

(Treasury.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £7,618, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Treasury Department, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £600, for Accountant, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Alexander,	Mr. White,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Forlonge,
Mr. Dodds,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Macleay,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Hurley,

*Tellers.*

Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Burns.

*Estimate, as reduced (£7,518), carried.*

No. 2.

(Stamp Duties.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £1,835, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Stamp Duties Department, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500, for Commissioner, be omitted. (*Mr. Hart.*)

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Committee



Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Joseph,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Ryan.

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 6.

(*Miscellaneous Services.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £28,730, to defray Miscellaneous Services for the year 1866. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £200, to provide for a Queen's Plate to be run for annually on Randwick Racecourse, under the auspices of the Australian Jockey Club—(Resolution of Assembly)—be omitted. (*Mr. Lee.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Joseph,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Windeyer.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Brown,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Kemp.

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 7.

(*Department of Lands.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,440, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Department of Lands, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,500, for Secretary for Lands, be reduced by £300. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Joseph,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Alexander.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Pickering,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Windeyer,  
Mr. Brown,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Kemp.

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 8.

(*Survey of Lands.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £70,573, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Department for the Survey of Lands, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

And the Estimate being reduced by omitting the item £100, Equipment Allowance for Deputy Surveyor General,—

Motion

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £500, for Extra Forage Allowance in special cases, be omitted. (*Mr. Lucas.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Lucas,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. White,	

*Estimate, as reduced (£70,473), carried.*

No. 9.

(*Occupation of Lands.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £12,577, to defray the Salaries, Contingencies, and Expenses of the Department for the Occupation of Lands, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Wilson.*)

Motion made,—That the Estimate be reduced by £400. (*Mr. Lucas.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 15 MARCH, 1866, A.M.

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £12,177, to defray the Salaries, Contingencies, and Expenses of the Department for the Occupation of Lands, for the year 1866.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Cummings,	
Mr. Buchanan,	
Mr. Lucas,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Forlonge,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. White,	Mr. De Salis.

No. 10.

(*Occupation of Lands.*)

Original Estimate put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. White,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Burns,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Dignam,	
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Lee,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Driver,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Cooper,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Hart.

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

THURSDAY, 15 MARCH, 1866, P.M.

No. 11.

(*Department of Public Works.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £4,350, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Department of Public Works, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

Motion

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,500, for Secretary for Public Works, be reduced by £300. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Cummings,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 36.

Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Landale,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Mate,

Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Dodds,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Walker,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. De Salis.

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 12.

(*Harbours and River Navigation.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £16,993, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the Harbours and River Navigation Department, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Walker,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Alexander.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Buchanan,

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Dodds,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Joseph,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Kemp.

No. 13.

(*Same Department.*)

Original Estimate proposed.

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,100, for Engineer-in-Chief, be reduced by £1,000. (*Mr. Lucas.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Cummings,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Lucas.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Lloyd,

Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Dodds,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Joseph,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Walker,  
Mr. Egan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Sutherland.

No. 14.

*(Same Department.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,100, for Engineer-in-Chief be reduced by the sum of £100. (*Mr. Driver.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1866, A.M.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Cooper,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Kemp.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Forlonge,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Ryan,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Mate,

Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. White,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Dodds,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Joseph,  
Mr. Egau

*Original Estimate carried.*

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer,—1866.

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1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1866.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

*(Colonial Architect.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,590, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Colonial Architect's Department, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,000, for Colonial Architect, be reduced by £200. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Burns.	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Walker,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Rodd,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Pemell,	
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Manton,	
Mr. Buchanan,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Landale,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. White,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Isaacs,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. De Salis.

No. 2.

*(Same Department.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,000, for Colonial Architect, be reduced by £100. (*Mr. Lucas.*)

292—

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Lucas,	
Mr. Cummings,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Morrice,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Caldwell,	
Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Pemell,	
Mr. Lloyd,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Tunks,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Manton,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

Noes, 25.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. White,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Samuel,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Forlonge,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Lord,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Graham,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Landale,	

No. 3.

(*Roads and Bridges—Superintendence.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,500, to defray Salaries for Superintendence of Roads and Bridges, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

Motion made,—That the Estimate be reduced by £500. (*Mr. Cummings.*)

Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,000, to defray Salaries for Superintendence of Roads and Bridges, for the year 1866.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Terry,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Alexander,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Morrice,	
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. White,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Josephson,	
Mr. Pemell,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Macleay,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

Noes, 23.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Forster,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Kemp.
Mr. Farnell,	

And the Committee having continued to sit until after Midnight;—

THURSDAY, 22 MARCH, 1866, A.M.

No. 4.

(*Public Works—to be raised by Loan.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty (to be raised by Loan), a sum not exceeding £779,500, to defray cost of works for Railways, Harbours and River Navigation, Roads, and Fortifications, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

Amendment proposed,—That the item £20,000, for High Level Bridge over the Hawkesbury at Windsor, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Forster,
Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Dignam,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Terry.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. White,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Egan,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Windeyer,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Burns.

No. 5.

No. 5.

*(Same Estimate.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair  
(*Mr. Forster.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Dignam,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Farnell.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Driver,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. White,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Macleay,	

No. 6.

*(Same Estimate.)*

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now report progress.  
(*Mr. Terry.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Farnell,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Terry.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. White,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Samuel,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Egan.
Mr. Alexander,	
Mr. Cooper,	

No. 7.

*(Same Estimate.)*

Question put,—That the item £20,000, for High Level Bridge over the  
Hawkesbury at Windsor, be omitted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. White,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Farnell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Cummings,	

*Progress reported—to sit again.*

Noes, 12.

Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Terry.
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Ryan,	
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Piddington,	
Mr. Hannell,	
Mr. Isaacs,	

THURSDAY, 22 MARCH, 1866, P.M.

No. 8.

*(Same Estimate, as reduced.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty (to be raised by  
loan), a sum not exceeding £759,500, to defray cost of Works for Railways,  
Harbours and River Navigation, Roads, and for Fortifications, for the  
year 1866. (*Mr. Byrnes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £10,000, for Wollongong  
Harbour Works, be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Walker,

*Tellers.*

Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 38.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dignam,
Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Forster,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Kemp,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Pemell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Neale,	

No. 9.

(*Same Estimate.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £8,000 for Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra (Resolution of Assembly) be omitted. (*Mr. Samuel.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Samuel,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Tighe,	
Mr. Terry,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Pemell,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Rodd,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Dignam,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Graham,	Mr. Donnelly.
Mr. Mate,	

And the item £8,000 for Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra having been reduced by £5,000.

*Estimate as further reduced (£754,500) carried.*

No. 10.

(*Law Officers of the Crown.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £5,215, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Department of the Law Officers of the Crown, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £650, for Under Secretary to the Law Department, be reduced by £150. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Tunks,  
Mr. Terry,  
Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Donnelly,

*Tellers.*

Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Morrice.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Tighe,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Dignam,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Eagar,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Hannell,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hay,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Macpherson.
Mr. White,	
Mr. Forster,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 11.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £7,325, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Department of the Sheriff, for the year 1866. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £800, for Sheriff, be reduced by £150. (*Mr. Brown.*)

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Dignam,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Pemell,  
Mr. Lucas,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Wilson,	Dr. Lang,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Terry,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. White,	Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Graham,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Pickering,	Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Macleay,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

*Progress reported—to sit again to-morrow.*

FRIDAY, 23 MARCH, 1866.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1865 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

SERVICES OF 1863 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

No. 12.

(*Gaol, Sydney.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £19 13s. 1d. to defray Supplementary charge for Gaol, Sydney. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Kemp,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Windeyer,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Joseph,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Cowper,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. White,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Hannell,	Mr. Burns.
Mr. Phelps,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Macpherson,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Rodd,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Driver.

No. 13.

(*Miscellaneous.*)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £3,498 1s. 9d., to defray Supplementary charge for Miscellaneous Services for the year 1865. (*Mr. Parkes.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the item £1,000—compensation to Miss Isabella Mary Kelly, for losses of health and property sustained in consequence of her unjust conviction and imprisonment for perjury, on the 6th and 7th of October, 1859 (Resolution of Assembly)—be reduced by £500. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Piddington,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Gordon,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Macpherson.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Windeyer,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Hart,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Hay,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Forster,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Phelps,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Josephson,
Mr. White,	Mr. De Salis.
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Mate,	

*Original Estimate carried.*

No. 14.

No. 14.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1866—RESOLUTIONS 5 AND 6 RE-COMMITTED.

*(Legislative Council—Resolution 5.)*

Question proposed,—That in addition to the sum of £5,198 already granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Department for the year 1866, there be further granted the sum of £200 for President of the Legislative Council. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair and report progress. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Donnelly,  
Mr. Forster,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. De Salis,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Hay,

Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Cooper,  
*Tellers.*  
Mr. Lloyd,  
Mr. Kemp.

*Progress (subsequently) reported—to sit again on Monday.*

1865-6.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—  
**No. 10.**

—  
**WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS**  
 IN  
**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.**

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

—  
**MONDAY, 26 MARCH, 1866.**

No. 1.

**ESTIMATES FOR 1866—RESOLUTIONS OF SUPPLY, NOS. 5 AND 6 RE-COMMITTED.**

(Legislative Council—Resolution 5.)

Question proposed,—That in addition to the sum of £5,198 already granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Department, for the year 1866, there be further granted the sum of £200 for President of the Legislative Council. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

—  
 And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight;—

**TUESDAY 27 MARCH, 1866, A.M.**

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200, be reduced by £199 19s. 6d. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Piddington,  
 Mr. Forster,  
 Mr. Sutherland,  
 Mr. Cummings,

*Tellers.*

Mr. De Salis,  
 Mr. Driver.

Noes, 15.

Mr. Parkes,  
 Mr. Martin,  
 Mr. Eagar,  
 Mr. Wilson,  
 Mr. Byrnes,  
 Mr. Mate,

Mr. Cooper,  
 Mr. Cunnane,  
 Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Phelps,  
 Mr. Gordon,  
 Mr. Lucas,  
 Mr. Isaacs,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Farnell,  
 Mr. Macpherson.

*Progress reported—to sit again to-morrow.*

TUESDAY, 27 MARCH, 1866, P.M.

No. 2.

*(Legislative Council—Resolution 5.)*

Question proposed,—That in addition to the sum of £5,198, already granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Department for the year 1866, there be further granted the sum of £200 for President of the Legislative Council. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200, be reduced by £199 18s. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Tighe,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Driver.

Noes, 24.

Dr. Lang,  
Mr. Cowper,  
Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Hay,  
Mr. Macleay,

Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Pcmell,  
Mr. Samuel,  
Mr. Caldwell,  
Mr. Neale,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Lucas,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 3.

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200 be reduced by £199 17s. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Alexander,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Josephson,  
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 14.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Caldwell,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Hurley,

Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Eagar,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Mate.

Attention having been called to the state of the Committee,—The Chairman left the Chair to report no quorum.

\* \* \* \* \*

Committee resumed.

No. 4.

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200 be reduced by £199 16s. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Kemp,  
Mr. Buchanan,  
Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Cummings,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Cooper,  
Mr. Phelps,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Farnell,

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Caldwell,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Gordon,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 5.

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200 be reduced by £199 15s. (*Mr. Piddington.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Cummings,  
Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Buchanan,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Driver,  
Mr. Piddington.

Noes, 20.

Mr. Martin,  
Mr. Eagar,  
Mr. Isaacs,  
Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Byrnes,  
Mr. Cunneen,  
Mr. Mate,  
Mr. Graham,  
Mr. Rodd,  
Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Phelps,

Mr. Lucas,  
Mr. Morrice,  
Mr. Egan,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Wilson,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Hart,  
Mr. Macpherson.

No. 6.



No. 6. Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200 be reduced by £199 14s. (*Mr. Piddington.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5. Mr. Forster, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Buchanan, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Piddington, Mr. Driver.	Mr. Martin, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Mate, Mr. Graham, Mr. Rodd, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Phelps,	Noes, 20. Mr. Egan, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Wilson, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Hart, Mr. Macpherson.
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No. 7. Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £200 be reduced by £199 13s. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 4. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Buchanan, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Driver, Mr. Piddington.	Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Mate, Mr. Graham, Mr. Rodd, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Cunneen,	Noes, 19. Mr. Macleay, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Egan, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Hart, Mr. Macpherson.
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*Original Question carried.*

No. 8. (*Legislative Council—Resolution 5.*)  
Question proposed,—That in addition to the sum of £5,398 already granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salaries and Contingencies of the Legislative Council Department for the year 1866, there be further granted the sum of £100 for the Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council. (*Mr. Eagar.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the proposed increase of £100 be reduced by £99 19s. (*Mr. Driver.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5. Mr. Piddington, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Driver, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Kemp, Mr. De Salis.	Mr. Martin, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Graham, Mr. Rodd, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Mate, Mr. Cunneen,	Noes, 18. Mr. Morrice, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Egan, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Hart, Mr. Macpherson.
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*Original Question carried.*

No. 9. SUPPLY—FURTHER ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1866.  
(*Charitable Allowances.*)  
Motion made and Question put,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, a sum not exceeding £200, to defray further charge for Charitable Allowances for the year 1866,—being towards purchasing an outfit for the new Hospital at Newcastle. (*Mr. Parkes.*)  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 25. Mr. Martin, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Eagar, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Mate, Mr. Phelps, Dr. Lang, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Piddington, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Driver, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Isaacs, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Kemp, Mr. Egan.	Noes, 2. <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Hart, Mr. Macleay.
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*Progress reported—to sit again—Resolutions reported.*

WEDNESDAY, 28 MARCH, 1866.

No. 10.

## APPROPRIATION BILL OF 1866.

Clause 9. SUPPLEMENTARY:—Any sum or sums of money not exceeding one hundred and seven thousand and sixty pounds eight shillings and ten-pence to defray the Supplementary Charges for the Year 1865 and previous Years of the Salaries Contingencies and other Expenses of the Establishments and Services following:—

## SERVICES OF 1863 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Police	...	...	...	...	136	3	3
Gaol Sydney	...	...	...	...	19	13	1
Penal Establishment Cockatoo Island	...	...	...	...	9	6	2
Miscellaneous (Election Expenses)	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Quarter Sessions	...	...	...	...	2	17	2
Coroners	...	...	...	...	8	19	0
Treasury	...	...	...	...	1	6	6
Miscellaneous (Postage)	...	...	...	...	20	7	6
Survey of Lands	...	...	...	...	2,600	0	0
Commission to Land Agents Appraisers and others and for Advertising for the Public Service generally	...	...	...	...	401	2	3
Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	529	7	2
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	25	16	3
Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	47	12	6

## UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.

To cover payments made on account of Services of 1863 and previous years after the Balances of appropriations available for such were written off in the Books of the Treasury under the authority of the Executive Council's Minute of 2nd August 1864—

further sum	...	...	...	...	14,856	11	8
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18,689 2 6

## SERVICES OF 1864.

Bathurst Gaol	...	...	...	...	13	12	8
Wollongong Gaol	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Penal Establishment Cockatoo Island	...	...	...	...	5	12	11
Lunatic Asylum Parramatta	...	...	...	...	11	1	6
Roman Catholic Orphan School	...	...	...	...	67	18	2
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	...	...	...	...	50	14	5
Charitable allowances	...	...	...	...	58	7	11
Miscellaneous (Expenses of Electoral Districts)	...	...	...	...	241	15	7
Treasury	...	...	...	...	3	19	6
Stores and Stationery	...	...	...	...	55	7	11

## Miscellaneous Services:—

Postage for the various Public Departments	...	...	...	...	900	0	0
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Interest on overdrawn account with the Oriental Bank Corporation London to 31st December 1864 — further sum	...	...	...	...	3,049	13	8
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Interest to 31st December 1864 on advance on Treasury Bills by the Bank of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	1,111	9	4
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4,161 3 0

## Survey of Lands:—

Fees to Licensed Surveyors	...	...	...	...	6,000	0	0
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Commission to Land Agents Appraisers and others and for Advertising for the Public Service generally	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
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Miscellaneous (compensation to Mr. J. Price for sheep destroyed under the Scab in Sheep Act)	...	...	...	...	22	16	0
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Railways	...	...	...	...	491	16	2
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UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.

To cover payments made on account of Services of 1864 after the Balances of Appropriations available for such were written off in the books of the Treasury under the authority of the Executive Council's Minute of 31st October, 1865

163 1 2

12,748 9 7

## SERVICES OF 1865.

Supplement to Schedule B (*Pensions.*) .. ... 170 9 3  
Police ... .. 8,000 0 0

## Gaols:—

Sydney ... ..	508 14 5
Parramatta ... ..	2 13 0
Maitland ... ..	293 14 8
Goulburn ... ..	67 8 9
Albury ... ..	138 5 2
Braidwood ... ..	1 5 0
Wollongong ... ..	178 3 8
Wagga Wagga ... ..	174 10 10
Yass ... ..	116 7 11
Deniliquin ... ..	198 12 11
Port Macquarie ... ..	930 5 3

2,610 1 7

Gaols generally ... ..	800 0 0
Penal Establishment Cockatoo Island ... ..	331 4 0
Lunatic Asylum Tarban ... ..	65 0 0
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	214 10 2
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	820 0 0

## Grants in aid of Public Institutions:—

In aid of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	200 0 0
In aid of the Yass Mechanics' Institute until a building be erected on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	100 0 0

300 0 0

## Charitable Allowances:—

In aid of the Destitute Children's Asylum Randwick further sum ... ..	2,000 0 0
In aid of Hospital Wagga Wagga further sum on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	100 0 0
In aid of the Hospital Grafton further sum on same condition ... ..	50 0 0
In aid of the Hospital Wellington further sum on same condition ... ..	50 0 0
In aid of the Hospital Qucanbeyan on same condition ... ..	100 0 0
In aid of the Albert Memorial Hospital Wollongong on same condition ... ..	200 0 0

2,500 0 0

## Miscellaneous:—

To reimburse the Police Magistrate Albury for costs of certain actions brought against him in his magisterial capacity ... ..	155 0 0
Rewards for the apprehension of Offenders further sum ... ..	2,035 0 0
Fees for examining lunatics further sum ... ..	50 0 0
Compensation to Miss Isabella Mary Kelly for losses of health and property sustained in consequence of her unjust conviction and imprisonment for perjury on the 6th and 7th of October 1859 (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	1,000 0 0

Miscellaneous—

Miscellaneous—*continued*—

Contribution towards the Leichhardt Search Fund being an amount equal to that raised by the New South Wales Committee ... ..	230	11	9			
Gratuity to Mrs. Sheeban on her retirement from the office of Warder Maitland Gaol ... ..	27	10	0			
				<hr/>	3,498	1 9
Supreme Court ... ..					319	4 1
Sheriff ... ..					219	9 1
District Courts ... ..					395	13 9
Quarter Sessions... ..					2,220	6 5
Miscellaneous :—						
<i>Compensation for loss of office to W. W. Billyard, Esq., late Crown Solicitor on a re-arrangement of the Law Officers' Department in 1859...</i>					505	11 1
Law Expenses—The Queen <i>ats.</i> Birmingham ... ..	292	14	4			
Law Expenses—The Queen <i>ats.</i> Rawson ... ..	300	9	6			
				<hr/>	593	3 10
Treasury ... ..					59	13 4
Stamp Duties ... ..					3,554	3 3
Customs ... ..					26	0 0
Stores and Stationery ... ..					305	0 0
Printing Bookbinding and Postage Stamps &c....					456	16 0
Gunpowder Magazine Spectacle Island... ..					175	5 1
Shipping Masters ... ..					5	0 0
Harbours Light-houses and Pilot Department ...					239	0 0
Miscellaneous :—						
Interest on Public Accounts overdrawn at the Banks where such are kept and Exchange on Remittances—further sum 14,000			0 0			
Interest from 1st January to 31st December 1865 on advance on Treasury Bills by the Bank of New South Wales ... ..			6,495	15 10		
				<hr/>	20,495	15 10
Duty Stamps for the Public Service generally ...					500	0 0
Survey of Lands ... ..					5,385	14 0
Commission to Land Agents Appraisers and others and for advertising for the Public Service generally—further sum ... ..					1,500	0 0
Occupation of Lands ... ..					12,919	12 0
Minor Roads :—						
Rent of the Windsor Ferry for the half-year ending 30th June 1865 refunded to the Trustees	172	10	0			
Rent of Toll-bar on the Mudbank and Cook's River Road from 1st July to 31st December 1864 to be refunded to the Trustees ... ..	202	10	0			
For the formation of Streets through Crown Lands Sydney—further sum ... ..	2,000	0	0			
				<hr/>	2,375	0 0
Miscellaneous :—						
Erection of new Pounds ... ..	175	2	6			
Compensation to Messrs. Glass and Corrigan for 240 sheep over 6 months old at 4s. a head and 5 lambs at 2s. a head destroyed under the Scab Act of 1861 ... ..	48	10	0			
Law Expenses incurred by the Trustees of the Road from Raymond Terrace to Hexham in defending action brought against them by a Contractor	60	17	3			

Miscellaneous—

## Miscellaneous—continued—

Compensation to Mrs. Elizabeth Castle for damages sustained owing to the improper issue of a Grant from the Crown of land on the Hunter and afterwards purchased by her late husband (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	300	0	0		
				584	9 9
Harbours and Rivers ... ..				237	10 0
Colonial Architect... ..				300	0 0
Roads and Bridges—					
Foot Bridge over the Page at Murrurundi further sum ...	37	10	0		
Deniliquin Bridge further sum	180	7	3		
				217	17 3
Electric Telegraphs ... ..				1,403	5 3
Public Works and Buildings—					
Furniture Fittings &c. for the Powder Magazine Buildings and Offices Spectacle Island	390	0	0		
Additions Powder Magazine Goat Island ... ..	825	0	0		
Additions Maitland Gaol ...	105	0	0		
				1,320	0 0
					107,060 8 10

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Eagar.*)  
 Motion made and Question put,—That the item (in italics) for compensation for loss of office to W. W. Billyard, Esq., late Crown Solicitor, on a re-arrangement of the Law Officers' Department in 1859—£505 11s. 1d. be omitted. (*Mr. Driver.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Donnelly,	Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Driver,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Brown,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Hurley,	
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Hannell.
Mr. Cunneen,	
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Pemell,	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Egan,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Mate,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Graham,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Joseph.
Mr. Macleay,	

*Original Question carried. Bill reported without amendment.*

No. 11.

## PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL OF 1866.

Clause 1. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to raise by the sale of Debentures secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds as may be required for the following several purposes not exceeding for the same respectively the several sums respectively set against such purposes:—

## For Railways:—

Towards the extension of the Great Western Line ... ..	200,000	0	0	
Towards the extension of the Great Northern Line ... ..	400,000	0	0	
<i>Towards relaying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction</i> ... ..	20,000	0	0	
For enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland (Main Line and Morpeth Branch) ...	4,000	0	0	
Additional accommodation to Stations &c. ...	5,000	0	0	
Additional Goods Waggons ... ..	10,000	0	0	
				639,000 0 0

## For Harbours and River Navigation:—

Wollongong Harbour Works ... ..	10,000	0	0	
Breakwater Newcastle ... ..	5,000	0	0	
Coal Staiths Newcastle... ..	10,000	0	0	
Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney ...	24,000	0	0	
				49,000 0 0

For

## For Roads, &amp;c. :—

To cover one-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith defrayed from Railway Loan—chargeable to Road Branch ...	33,000	0	0
To cover one-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan—chargeable to Road Branch ...	15,500	0	0
Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra (Resolution of the Assembly) ...	3,000	0	0
For extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street including ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain to be afterwards refunded from Sale of Land ...	1,000	0	0
		52,500	0 0
For Telegraph Line—Yass to Burrowa ...		2,500	0 0
For Fortifications :—			
Estimated Cost of heavy Guns ordered from England...		15,000	0 0
Total ...		£758,000	0 0

(Read.)

Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Eagar.*)Motion made,—That the item (in italics) £20,000, towards relaying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta Junction, be omitted. (*Mr. Lucas.*)

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

## Ayes, 20.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Dr. Lang,	
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Hannell,
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Windeyer.
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Graham,	

## Noes, 10.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Cunneen,
Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Driver,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Lucas.

*Original Question carried. Bill reported without Amendment.*

THURSDAY, 29 MARCH, 1866.

No. 12.

## THE LATE DR. JOHN WOOLLEY :—

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution :—

*Resolved*, That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be placed on an Additional Supplementary Estimate for the year 1865, the sum of £1,000, in aid of the family of the late Professor Dr. John Woolley, in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the Colony by that lamented gentleman in promoting the cause of education. (*Mr. Windeyer.*)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair. (*Mr. Kemp*)

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 14.

Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Neale,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Oatley,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Morrice,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Forster,	
Mr. Cooper,	Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Cummings,	Mr. Kemp.

## Noes, 14.

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Windeyer,
Mr. Hart,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Mate,	
Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Osborne,
Dr. Lang,	Mr. Macpherson.

The Chairman gave his casting vote with the Noes.

And a motion for reporting progress having been put and negatived,—*Chairman, on motion of Mr. Windeyer, left the Chair. No Report.*

No. 13.

No. 13.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Question proposed,—That the Committee agrees to the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1866, a sum not exceeding £1,000, as compensation to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, for services to this Colony.  
(*Mr. Cummings.*)

Motion made,—That the amount £1,000 be reduced by £500. (*Mr. Fiddington.*)

And attention being called to the state of the Committee, the Chairman left the Chair to report no Quorum.

\* \* \* \* \*

Committee resumed.

Question put,—That a sum not exceeding £500 be granted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Tunks,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Kemp,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Neale,	
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Piddington.
Mr. Mate,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Cummings,
Dr. Lang,
Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Egan,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,
Mr. Macpherson.

Resolution, as amended, carried.

*Resolution reported.*

No. 14.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL.

Clause 21. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements each shareholder shall in addition to the amount of his subscribed shares in the capital of the Company be responsible to the extent only of a sum equal to the amount of his said shares. Provided that such limitation of liability shall be clearly shown upon the face of every policy issued by the Company. (*Read.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit until after Midnight:—

FRIDAY, 30 MARCH, 1866, A.M.

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Cowper.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Driver,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Arnold,
Mr. Cowper,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Donnelly,	
Mr. Outley,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Macpherson.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cummings,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Piddington.

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that there was no Quorum present, the Chairman left the Chair to report the same to the House.

\* \* \* \* \*

No. 15.

Committee resumed.

Question put,—That clause 21 as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Isaacs,	Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Byrnes,
Mr. Outley,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Donnelly,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Cowper,	
Mr. De Salis,	Mr. Macpherson,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Driver.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Cummings,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Egan,
Mr. Piddington.

*Bill reported without amendment.*





1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1866.

No. 1.

## MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(Legislative Council's Amendment.)

Motion made and Question put,—That the Legislative Council's Amendment, viz., to omit Clause 13, be agreed to. (*Mr. Martin.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Martin,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Piddington,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Hart.
Mr. Isaacs,	
Mr. Macleay,	
Mr. Driver,	
Mr. Gordon,	
Mr. Dangar,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Egan,	Mr. Oatley,
Mr. Samuel,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Cowper,
Mr. Tighe,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Farnell,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Mate,	Mr. Josephson.
Mr. Cunneen,	

(Disagreement reported.)

No. 2.

## GAME PROTECTION BILL.

(Legislative Council's Amendments.)

Question proposed,—That the Legislative Council's Amendments, viz.,—

Page 1, clause 2, line 18. *After* "five years" *insert* "and for a further like term during the period of the year mentioned in the first Schedule"

Page 3, clause 13, line 9. At the end of clause *add* "unless employed by any other person or as regards animals mentioned in the second Schedule to any Collector of specimens of Natural History for any Public Museum in the Colony and duly authorized in that behalf."

" FIRST SCHEDULE. At the end of Schedule *add* "From the 1st day of August to the 31st day of December in each year."

" SECOND SCHEDULE. *Omit* "Bittern" "Red-bill" "Water-hen"

" " *Omit* "Grey Plover" "Spur-wing Plover" *substitute* "Plover of any species"

" " *Before* "King-fisher" *omit* "Grey" *substitute* "Great"

" " line 29. *Omit* "January" *substitute* "December."—

be agreed to. (*Mr. Driver.*)

319—

Motion

Motion made and Question put,—That the Chairman do now leave the Chair.

(*Mr. Donnelly.*)

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Oatley,  
Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Cummings,

*Tellers.*

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Donnelly.

Noes, 22:

Mr. Martin,	Mr. Macleay,
Mr. Cunneen,	Mr. Mate,
Mr. Tunks,	Mr. Joseph,
Mr. Byrnes,	Mr. Samuel,
Mr. Eagar,	Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Macpherson,	Mr. Isaacs,
Mr. Josephson,	Mr. Lucas,
Mr. Dangar,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Piddington,	Mr. Farnell,
Mr. Phelps,	Mr. Driver.
Mr. Hay,	

*Amendments subsequently agreed to and reported.*

1865.

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.
1865.				
Oct. 26	Hyam Phillips, a Resident Storekeeper in the Town of Orange .....	(1) One.....	Mr. Forlonge ....	{ Representing that Petitioner has incurred considerable expense and loss in the cultivation of Tobacco, and the establishment of a Cigar Manufactory in the Town of Orange, and is desirous of extending his business; but being unable to afford the purchase of suitable land, he must forego his purpose for the present; and praying the best and most favourable consideration of the House.
.. 26	Nathaniel Lipscombe Kentish ..	(1) One.....	Mr. Buchanan....	{ Relative to Petitioner's dismissal from the Civil Service of the Crown.
.. 27	Farmers and Settlers on the McDonald River, Lower Hawkesbury .....	(68) Sixty-eight....	Mr. Cunneen ....	{ Praying for the establishment of a Standard Weight for the Bushel of Maize.
.. 27	George Wado, late Constable stationed at Parramatta ..	(1) One.....	Mr. Farnell .....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, under the circumstances set forth in the Petition; and praying relief.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 28 October, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

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.
1865. Oct. 31	Farmers and others residing in the District of the Clarence River .....	(326) Three hundred and twenty-six .....	Mr. Laycock ....	{ Praying for the establishment of a Standard Weight for the Bushel of Maize.
Nov. 3	Certain Members of the Provisional Committee of the Parramatta River Steam Company .....	(3) Three .....	Mr. Tunks .....	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Parramatta River Steam Company.
" 3	George Perry, of Parramatta, late Warder in Her Majesty's Gaol, Yass .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Donnelly ....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, and praying for investigation of his case.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

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.
1865.				
Nov. 7	The Directors of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company . . . .	(5) Five . . . . .	Mr. Driver . . . . .	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company.
" 8	Michael Hickey, of Sydney, late Warder in Her Majesty's Gaol, Yass . . . . .	(1) One . . . . .	Mr. Neale . . . . .	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, and praying for investigation of his case.
" 8	Unemployed Working Men, Residents of the District of Campbelltown . . . . .	(33) Thirty-three . .	Mr. Hurley . . . . .	{ Praying that the sums voted for the repairs of the Roads of Campbelltown District may be so appropriated.
" 8	Certain Agriculturists of the Hawkesbury . . . . .	(305) Three hundred and five . .	Mr. Piddington . .	{ Praying that the Standard Weight of the Bushel of Maize may be fixed by law.
" 8	Elders and Committee of Management of the Scots Church, Sydney . . . . .	(10) Ten . . . . .	Dr. Lang . . . . .	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the Exchange of a portion of the Allotment of the Scots Church, Sydney.
" 8	Inhabitants of the Town, District, and Neighbourhood of Mudgee . . . . .	(1,264) One thousand two hundred and sixty-four . .	Mr. Terry . . . . .	{ Representing that Mudgee would be more easily and cheaply approached by Railway from the Bathurst line than from the Northern line; and praying that a line be surveyed from Piper's Flat, on the Bathurst line, to Mudgee, whereby it may be proved which is the more desirable route for connecting the Mudgee District with the Seaboard.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 11 November, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
Nov. 14	Rector and Fellows of St. John's College, within the University of Sydney ....	(1) One .....	Mr. Martin .....	{ Representing that St. John's College has been rated by the Municipality of Cook, and that it has no public funds applicable to the payment of the rate; and praying that the said College, and all similar Public Educational Establishments, may be included in the exceptions to the properties declared to be rateable under the 155th section of the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill.
.. 15	Certain Farmers and others, residing in the Williams River District .....	(199) One hundred and ninety-nine }	Mr. Burdekin ....	{ Praying that the Standard Weight of the Bushel of Maize may be fixed by Law.
.. 16	Joseph Wood Wilshire, J.P., as Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Wollongong .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Osborne ....	{ Complaining of alleged delays in carrying out certain Harbour Improvements at Wollongong for which money is stated to have been voted; and praying inquiry and redress.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 18 November, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT  
OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED  
BY THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865.				
Nov. 21	Municipal Council of Newtown, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Brown .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act.
" 21	Municipal Council of Marrickville, under Corporate Seal.	(6) Six .....	Mr. Pemell .....	Similar prayer.
" 21	Municipal Council of Waterloo, under Corporate Seal.....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Sutherland ..	Similar prayer.
" 22	Municipal Council of Balmain, under Corporate Seal.....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Smart .....	Similar prayer.
" 23	Municipal Council of Newcastle, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Hannell.....	Similar prayer.
" 24	William Hanson, of Sydney ..	(1) One .....	Mr. Lucas .....	{ Praying that Petitioner be allowed to be heard at the Bar of this House, in explanation of the circumstances under which a certain letter addressed to him, and alleged to have been ordered to be laid on the Table of the House, was obtained; and in deprecation of the publication or entry on the records of the House of that letter.
" 24	Municipal Council of East Maitland, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Dodds .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act.
" 24	Municipal Council of Paddington, under Corporate Seal..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Sutherland ..	Similar prayer.
" 24	Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill, under Corporate Seal..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Tunks .....	Similar prayer.
" 24	Municipal Council of Woolahra, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Caldwell ....	Similar prayer.
" 24	Municipal Council of Darlington, under Corporate Seal..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Brown .....	Similar prayer.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 25 November, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## 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.
1865. Nov. 28	Municipal Council of Randwick, under Corporate Seal.	(2) Two .....	Mr. Oatley .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act.
" 28	Municipal Council of Central Illawarra, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Osborne ....	Similar prayer.
" 28	Municipal Council of Redfern, under Corporate Seal.....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Oatley .....	Similar prayer.
" 28	Municipal Council of Orange, under Corporate Seal.....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Forlongo ....	Similar prayer.
" 20	David Gleeson, late Warder at Braidwood Gaol.....	(1) One .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office in consequence of the escape of one Thomas Clarke, an offender committed for trial; and praying for inquiry into the circumstances, and justice therein.
" 29	Municipal Council of Armidale, under Corporate Seal..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Cooper .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act.
Dec. 1	Certain Inhabitants of the Districts of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan .....	(63) Sixty-three....	Mr. Macleay ....	{ Representing the great prevalence of Bush Fires this season, by which large tracts of country are stated to have been made utterly unavailable in this season of drought; and praying that such measures may be adopted during the present Session as may prevent the careless or incautious use of fire in the Pastoral Districts.
" 1	George Underwood Alley, of Araluen, Medical Practitioner	(1) One .....	Mr. Macleay ....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Act for the Abolition of State Aid to Public Worship, and the re-enactment of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act.
" 1	Municipal Council of West Maitland, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Lee .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act.
" 1	Municipal Council of Wollongong, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Osborne.....	Similar prayer.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 2 December, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

## PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. Dec. 5	Municipal Council of Mudgee, } under Corporate Seal..... }	(2) Two .....	Mr. Terry.....	{ Praying for the passing of an Amended Municipalities Act.
" 5	Certain Tobacco Manufac- } turers of Sydney .....	(9) Nine .....	Mr. Parkes .....	{ Deprecating, on the grounds in the Petition set forth, the proposed increase in the present Customs Duty on Leaf Tobacco, and the simultaneous reduction of the Duty on imported Manufactured Tobacco.
" 5	Municipal Council of Grafton, } under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Laycock .....	{ Praying for the passing of an Amended Municipalities Act.
" 5	Municipal Council of Waver- } ley, under Corporate Seal.. }	(2) Two .....	Mr. Kemp .. ..	Similar prayer.
" 5	Certain Persons styling them- } selves the President and Committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales .....	(9) Nine .....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Deprecating, on the grounds in the Petition set forth, the pro- posed equalization and increase of the Duties upon Spirits and Beer, either imported into, or distilled in, the Colony.
" 6	Municipal Council of The } Glebe, under Corporate Seal }	(2) Two .....	Mr. Smart .....	{ Praying for the passing of an Amended Municipalities Act.
" 6	William Bland, as Chairman } of a Public Meeting held in Sydney, and B. Dransfield.. }	(2) Two .....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Against the Proposed Tariff and License Duty.
" 8	Municipal Council of Albury, } under Corporate Seal..... }	(10) Ten .....	Mr. Morrice.....	{ Praying for the passing of an Amended Municipalities Act.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 9 December, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1865. Dec. 12	Municipal Council of Shellharbour, under Corporate Seal.	(2) Two .....	Mr. Parkes .....	<p>Praying for the passing of an Amended Municipalities Act. Representing that St. Paul's College is liable to assessment for Municipal Rates, for the payment of which it has no revenues applicable; and praying that a provision may be inserted in the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill, exempting the said College and all similar Educational Establishments from liability to be rated thereunder.</p> <p>Referring to a Petition presented to the Legislative Assembly during the last Session, from Timothy Dundas Rusk, praying that a Select Committee might be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into any claim he might have, arising out of certain suggestions made by him to the Government in regard to Gold and the Gold Fields,—and praying that the Select Committee so sought by the said Timothy Dundas Rusk, last Session, may be now granted.</p> <p>Against the proposed Tariff and License Duty.</p> <p>Praying that, as a means of relief to Petitioners individually, in reference to certain circumstances set forth in their Petition, and also on public grounds, the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill may become law as speedily as possible.</p> <p>Praying for the adoption of such measures as may insure justice to the Western Districts in the matter of Railway Communication.</p>
" 12	Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College, within the University of Sydney .....	(1) One.....	Mr. Cowper.....	
" 12	Certain Citizens of Sydney and Suburbs.....	(306) Three hundred and six ....	Dr. Lang.....	
" 12	R. Dransfield, as Chairman of a Public Meeting, held in Sydney.....	(1) One.....	Mr. Martin .....	
" 14	The Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Kiama, under Corporate Seal.....	(1) One.....	Mr. Parkes .....	
" 15	Certain Inhabitants of the Western Districts.....	(1,709) One thousand seven hundred and nine. }	Mr. Cummings ...	

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 16 December, 1865.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

## 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.
1865.				
Dec. 20	James Fullerton, L.L.D., Minister of the Scots Church, Pitt-street, Sydney.....	(1) One.....	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Against the passing of the Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill.
.. 21	Inhabitants, Frecholders, Householders, and others, of Muswellbrook.....	(23) Twenty-three..	Mr. White .....	{ In favour of an increased Tax on Dogs.
.. 22	James Irvine, of the Heifer Station, near Orange.....	(1) One.....	Mr. Garrett .....	{ Representing that the Petitioner purchased certain allotments in a new Township, laid out at Toogong, on the southern bank of Boree Creek, and built thereon, on the faith that the public road from Orange to Forbes should pass through the said Township; but that, by the subsequent erection of a bridge at another point, the traffic has been diverted from the said Township—by which the Petitioner has been injured; and praying relief.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 23 December, 1865.*

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1866.				
Feb. 20	Certain Inhabitants of the Town of Dubbo; of the Bogan, Macquarie, and Castle-reagh Rivers; of the Marvah, Duck, and Marthaguy Creeks; and other places in the Bogan Electorate.....	(133) One hundred and thirty-three.	Mr. Lord .....	{ Complaining that all the lands available for Free Selection, near Dubbo and in many other places in the Bogan Electorate, have been reserved from Conditional Purchase; and praying that such reserves may be cancelled within a radius of seven miles round the Township of Dubbo.
.. 20	Richard Coulton, of Tamworth..	(1) One .....	Mr. Pickering....	{ Representing that Petitioner's claim to certain Crown Land which he had taken up under Conditional Purchase, and considerably improved, has been disallowed; and praying relief.
.. 20	Certain Inhabitants of the Town of Dubbo; of the Bogan, Macquarie, and Castle-reagh Rivers; and other places in the Bogan Electorate .....	(44) Forty-four ....	Mr. Lord .....	{ Praying for the establishment of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo.
.. 20	John S. Parker, of Sydney, Coroner .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Josephson ..	{ Praying that Petitioner may have leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting on the conduct of the City Coroner, "either in person or by Council "or Attorney, and that he may "be at liberty to produce and "give evidence before such Com- "mittee with reference to the "matters in the said Petition "referred to."
.. 20	Charles Riordan, late Warder of the Braidwood Gaol ....	(1) One .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office; and praying inquiry into the circumstances of his case.
.. 21	Certain Residents in the Township of Wentworth, and District of the Lower Murray and Darling .....	(43) Forty-three ..	Mr. Phelps .....	{ Representing that great increase of drunkenness and crime has arisen from the omission from the Licensed Publicans' Act, 25 Vict., No. 14, of a clause prohibiting the selling or supplying of intoxicating drinks to the Aborigines; and praying that an enactment may be passed prohibiting such sale or supply under severe penalties.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1866.				
Feb. 21	Certain Gold Miners, resident at Jembaicumbene .....	(205) Two hundred and five .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining that Petitioners are disturbed in their avocations by the conflicting claims of private landowners, as in the Petition set forth, owing to the unsettled state of the boundary line in the vicinity of the Swamp; and praying for the adoption of such measures as may lead to a cessation of the evils and annoyances of which they now complain.
" 22	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation.	(1) One .....	Mr. Caldwell ....	{ Praying that steps may be taken for the removal of the Pitt-street Tramway.
" 23	Inhabitants of the Electorate of Morpeth.....	(258) Two hundred and fifty-eight..	Mr. Burns .....	{ Praying that the Morpeth Railway be not extended so far as Mrs. Bell's paddock, but that the Terminus be fixed in some central position, such as that indicated in the Petition, namely, between Tank-street and Northumberland-street.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 24 February, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1866.				
Feb. 27	The Commoners of Pitt Town, in the County of Cumberland }	(61) Sixty-one ....	Mr. Cunneen ....	{ Representing that the general management of the Pitt Town Common is against both the interests and desires of the Petitioners, as in the Petition set forth; and praying, therefore, that a Bill may be introduced, by which Trustees of Commons may be appointed for the period of three years only, instead of as at present.
„ 28	Certain Inhabitants of Wentworth, and others .....	(47) Forty-seven ..	Mr. Phelps .....	{ Praying (with reference to the representations contained in the Petition) that this House will withhold its consent from any arrangement which will have the effect of abolishing the office of Police Magistrate in the Town and District of Wentworth.
Mar. 1	Signed by William M'Intyre, Minister; James M'Culloch, Minister; and Peter Steward, Elder, styling themselves "a Committee on Indiscriminate Endowments, appointed by the Synod of Eastern Australia".....	(3) Three .....	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Against the "restoration and exercise of the power to make grants of Public Money in aid of Public Worship."

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 3 March, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1865-6.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

No. 12.

—  
**WEEKLY ABSTRACT**

or

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1866.				
Mar. 6	Certain Landowners and Residents of the Town and District of Orange .....	(82) Eighty-two.....	Mr. Forlonge .....	{ Representing that certain lands (in the Petition specified) in the District of Wellington are reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of water supply, and other public purposes; that such reserves comprise some of the richest land in the neighbourhood of the Towns of Orange and Molong, well adapted to agricultural purposes. the reservation of which from free selection will prove a serious injury and detriment to the prosperity of the Towns of Orange and Molong, and the Western Districts generally; and praying that the said lands may be thrown open to persons willing to take them up under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.
„ 6	Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Kiama, under Corporate Seal .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Parkes .....	{ In favour of a Municipal system under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree from the Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works of a public nature.
„ 6	Richard Sadleir, Commander R.N. ....	(1) One .....	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Against the revival of State Aid to Religion.

*Legislative Assembly Offices,  
 Sydney, 10 March, 1866.*

CHA. TOMPSON,  
 Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

## 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.
1866. Mar. 18	G. B. Kelly, as Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers of New South Wales .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Praying for certain Amendments of the Licensed Publican's Act, as in the Petition set forth.
„ 14	William Cronan, of Sydney ....	(1) One .....	Mr. White .....	{ Representing that the Petitioner (having been a Digger at Lambing Flat in 1863, and being desirous of removing from thence) offered a certain sum of money in gold for safe custody, to the local Gold Commissioners, but that those officers declined the charge, and that he was subsequently robbed of the money, since which he has become almost blind, and incapable of resuming his occupation as a Digger, and praying favourable consideration and equity in the case.
„ 15	Edward Jones, Charles Blakefield, John Burgess, and others, residents of Molong and its suburbs .....	(107) One hundred and seven .....	Mr. Samuel .....	{ Complaining of the reservation from sale or selection of certain lands in the District of Molong, as notified in the <i>Government Gazette</i> in December last, and praying for the immediate revocation of said reservations.
„ 15	James Milson, the elder, of Sydney, Esquire .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Cowper .....	{ Praying for leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting, on the subject of the "Reserve, Lavender Bay," either in person or by counsel or attorney, and that he may be at liberty to produce and give evidence before such Committee, with reference to the matters in the said Petition referred to.
„ 16	Certain members of the several Religious Denominations in receipt of, and entitled to, a portion of the annual grant of £28,000 in aid of Public Worship, of the Electorate of Eden .....	(136) One hundred and thirty-six ..	Mr. Egan .....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Act for the abolition of State Aid to Public Worship, and the re-enactment of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1866.				
Mar. 16	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Bathurst .....	(54) Fifty-four .....	Mr. Kemp .....	{ Representing that Mr. B. H. M'Cann, Inspector of National Schools for the Southern District, but previously for the Western District, was drowned on 21st October, 1864, in crossing the Wollondilly River, while in the execution of his duty, leaving a widow and four young children entirely destitute of the means of support, and having no claim under the Superannuation Act, and praying that this House will take such steps, and adopt such measures, as may be deemed most advisable under the circumstances.
" 16	J. Richardson .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Caldwell .....	{ Against the revival of State Aid to Religion.
" 16	Certain Ratepayers, and other Inhabitants of the Municipalities of Mudgee and Cudjigong .....	(129) One hundred and twenty-nine }	Mr. Terry .....	{ Setting forth the hardship of Residents within Municipalities having to pay local rates, and at the same time to submit to increased taxation to provide funds for costly works in other Districts of the Colony, the Inhabitants of which pay no such local rates; and suggesting as a remedy the application to the whole Colony of a Municipal system, under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree from the Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 17 March, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

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.
1866.				
Mar. 21	Certain Farmers, &c., resident in, and in the vicinity of, Tenterfield .....	(29) Twenty-nine ..	Mr. Cowper .....	Representing that, in consequence of the visitation of a severe Hail-storm which entirely destroyed the Petitioners crops, they are left without the means of sustenance, and are totally unable to procure sufficient seed to crop their land, and praying favourable consideration.
" 21	Certain Farmers and other Inhabitants of O'Connell (County of Westmoreland), and surrounding neighbourhood .....	(179) One hundred and seventy-nine }	Mr. Cummings ..	Representing that Petitioners are now suffering from the late Drought, in loss of crops and cattle—statistics showing that from 1,540 acres under wheat cultivation, only 2,174 bushels have been realized; that many of them have no means of purchasing seed wheat; and that, in consequence, their farms must be disposed of, and themselves rendered homeless, unless relief be afforded; and praying favourable consideration and relief.
" 22	Certain Ratepayers, and other Inhabitants of the Municipality of Newcastle, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation.	(1) One .....	Mr. Hannell.....	Setting forth the hardship of Residents within Municipalities having to pay local rates, and at the same time to submit to taxation to provide funds for costly works in other Districts of the Colony, the Inhabitants of which pay no such local rates; and suggesting as a remedy the application to the whole Colony of a Municipal system, under which the Inhabitants of every district, aided in some degree from Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works.
" 23	Eliza Lockyer, of Sydney, widow of the late Major Edmund Lockyer.....	(1) One .....	Dr. Lang .....	Referring to a former Petition from Petitioner, presented to this House, and printed by its order in 1861, reiterating that she is a widow, with three young children totally unprovided for, and praying favourable consideration.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 24 March, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

## 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.
1866. Mar. 26	Certain Commouers of Pitt Town, in the county of Cumberland .....	(72) Seventy-two ..	Mr. Piddington ..	{ Against the passing of a Bill to limit the term of office of the Trustees of the Pitt Town Common, as prayed for in a certain Petition presented to this House on 27 February, 1866.
.. 26	Certain Ratepayers and other Inhabitants of the Municipality of Balmain .....	(320) Three hundred and twenty }	Mr. Joseph .....	{ Suggesting as a remedy for certain evils, in the Petition set forth, the application of a Municipal system under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree by Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works.
.. 28	Certain Clergymen, Magistrates, Merchants, and others resident in the Colony of New South Wales .....	(691) Six hundred and ninety-one.. }	Dr. Lang .....	{ Against the continuance of the Tax on Chinese Immigration, imposed under the Act 25 Vict., No. 3.
.. 28	Certain Chinese Residents in the Colony of New South Wales .....	(125) One hundred and twenty-five }	Dr. Lang .....	Similar prayer.
.. 28	Charlotte Rutter, Widow of the late John Yates Rutter, Esquire, who died in January, 1865 .....	(1) One .....	Dr. Lang .....	{ Representing that her late husband, although he filled several public offices connected with the medical profession, was not entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act of 1864, and that by his death his family were left in distressed circumstances; and praying favourable consideration and relief.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 31 March, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1865-6.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PETITIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Weekly Abstracts of PETITIONS received by the Legislative Assembly, during the Session of 1865-6.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1865.	<b>1. Grievances.</b>				
Oct. 26 ..	Nathaniel Lipscombe Kentish..	(1) One .....	Mr. Buchanan ..	{ Relative to Petitioner's dismissal from the Civil Service of the Crown .....	} Printed.
.. 27 ..	George Wade, late Constable stationed at Parramatta .....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Farnell ....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, under the circumstances set forth in the Petition; and praying relief .....	} Printed.
Nov. 3 ..	George Perry, of Parramatta, late Warder in Her Majesty's Gaol, Yass.....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Donnelly ..	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, and praying for investigation of his case.....	} Printed.
.. 8 ..	Michael Hickey, of Sydney, late Warder in Her Majesty's Gaol, Yass .....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Neale.....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, and praying for investigation of his case .....	} Printed.
.. 29 ..	David Gleeson, late Warder at Braidwood Gaol .....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office, in consequence of the escape of one Thomas Clarke, an offender committed for trial; and praying for inquiry into the circumstances, and justice therein .....	} Printed.
Dec. 22 ..	James Irvine, of the Heifer Station, near Orange .....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Garrett ....	{ Representing that the Petitioner purchased certain allotments in a new Township laid out at Toogong, on the southern bank of Boree Creek, and built thereon, on the faith that the public road from Orange to Forbes should pass through the said Township; but that, by the subsequent erection of a bridge at another point, the traffic has been diverted from the said Township — by which the Petitioner has been injured; and praying relief .....	} Printed.
1866.					
Feb. 20 ..	Richard Coulton, of Tamworth ..	(1) One .....	Mr. Pickering ..	{ Representing that Petitioner's claim to certain Crown Land which he had taken up under conditional purchase, and considerably improved, has been disallowed; and praying relief .....	} Printed.
.. 20 ..	Charles Riordan, late Warder of the Braidwood Gaol.....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining of Petitioner's dismissal from office; and praying inquiry into the circumstances of his case.....	} Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
1866.	<b>1. Grievances—continued.</b>				
Feb. 21 ..	Certain Gold Miners resident at Jembaicumbene .....	(205) Two hundred and five .....	Mr. Rodd .....	{ Complaining that Petitioners are disturbed in their avocations by the conflicting claims of private landowners, as in the Petition set forth, owing to the unsettled state of the boundary line in the vicinity of the Swamp; and praying for the adoption of such measures as may lead to a cessation of the evils and annoyances of which they now complain .....	Printed.
Mar. 14 ..	William Cronan, of Sydney ....	(1) One .....	Mr. White ....	{ Representing that the Petitioner (having been a Digger at Lambing Flat in 1863, and being desirous of removing from thence) offered a certain sum of money in gold for safe custody, to the local Gold Commissioners, but that those officers declined the charge, and that he was subsequently robbed of the money, since which he has become almost blind, and incapable of resuming his occupation as a Digger, and praying favourable consideration and equity in the case .....	Printed.
.. 23 ..	Eliza Lockyer, of Sydney, widow of the late Major Edmund Lockyer.....	(1) One .....	Dr. Lang .....	{ Referring to a former Petition from Petitioner, presented to this House, and printed by its order in 1861, reiterating that she is a widow, with three young children totally unprovided for, and praying favourable consideration .....	Printed.
.. 28 ..	Charlotte Rutter, widow of the late John Yates (Rutter, Esq., who died in January, 1865.....	(1) One .....	Dr. Lang .....	{ Representing that her late husband, although he filled several public offices connected with the medical profession, was not entitled to the benefit of the Superannuation Act of 1864, and that by his death his family were left in distressed circumstances; and praying favourable consideration and relief .....	Printed.
	<b>2. Miscellaneous.</b>				
1865.					
Oct. 26 ..	Hyam Phillips, a Resident Store-keeper in the Town of Orange.	(1) One .....	Mr. Forlonge ..	{ Representing that Petitioner has incurred considerable expense and loss in the cultivation of Tobacco, and the establishment of a Cigar Manufactory in the Town of Orange, and is desirous of extending his business; but being unable to afford the purchase of suitable land, he must forego his purpose for the present; and praying the best and most favourable consideration of the House .....	Printed.
.. 27 ..	Farmers and Settlers on the M'Donald River, Lower Hawkesbury .....	(68) Sixty-eight ....	Mr. Cunneen ..	{ Praying for the establishment of a Standard Weight for the Bushel of Maize .....	Printed.
.. 31 ..	Farmers and others residing in the District of the Clarence River .....	(326) Three hundred and twenty-six .....	Mr. Laycock ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
Nov. 3 ..	Certain Agriculturists of the Hawkesbury.....	(305) Three hundred and five.....	Mr. Piddington	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
.. 15 ..	Certain Farmers and others residing in the Williams River District .....	(199) One hundred and ninety-nine.....	Mr. Burdekin ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
.. 16 ..	Joseph Wood Wilshire, J.P., as Chairman of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Wollongong ....	(1) One .....	Mr. Osborne ..	{ Complaining of alleged delays in carrying out certain Harbour Improvements at Wollongong, for which money is stated to have been voted; and praying inquiry and redress .....	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
	<b>2. Miscellaneous—continued.</b>				
1865.					
Nov. 24 ..	William Hanson, of Sydney ..	(1) One .....	Mr. Lucas .....	{ Praying that Petitioner be allowed to be heard at the Bar of this House, in explanation of the circumstances under which a certain letter addressed to him, and alleged to have been ordered to be laid on the Table of the House, was obtained; and in deprecation of the publication or entry on the records of the House of that letter .....	} Printed.
Dec. 1 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Districts of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan .....	{ (63) Sixty-three .....	Mr. Macleay ..	{ Representing the great prevalence of Bush Fires this season, by which large tracts of country are stated to have been made utterly unavailable in this season of drought; and praying that such measures may be adopted during the present Session as may prevent the careless or incautious use of fire in the Pastoral Districts .....	} Printed.
" 5 ..	Certain Tobacco Manufacturers of Sydney .....	{ (9) Nine .....	Mr. Parkes .....	{ Deprecating, on the grounds in the Petition set forth, the proposed increase in the present Customs Duty on Leaf Tobacco, and the simultaneous reduction of the Duty on imported Manufactured Tobacco .....	} Printed.
" 5 ..	Certain Persons styling themselves the President and Committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales .....	{ (9) Nine .....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Deprecating, on the grounds in the Petition set forth, the proposed equalization and increase of the Duties upon Spirits and Beer, either imported into, or distilled in, the Colony.....	} Printed.
" 6 ..	William Bland, as Chairman of a Public Meeting held in Sydney, and R. Dransfield .....	{ (2) Two.....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Against the proposed Tariff and License Duty .....	} Printed.
" 12 ..	Certain Citizens of Sydney and Suburbs .....	{ (306) Three hundred and six .....	Dr. Lang .....	{ Referring to a Petition presented to the Legislative Assembly during the last Session, from Timothy Dundas Rusk, praying that a Select Committee might be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into any claim he might have, arising out of certain suggestions made by him to the Government in regard to Gold and the Gold Fields,—and praying that the Select Committee so sought by the said Timothy Dundas Rusk, last Session, may be now granted .....	} Printed.
" 12 ..	R. Dransfield, as Chairman of a Public Meeting, held in Sydney ..	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Martin .....	{ Against the proposed Tariff and License Duty .....	} Not printed.
" 21 ..	Inhabitants, Freeholders, Householders, and others, of Muswellbrook .....	{ (23) Twenty-three ..	Mr. White .....	{ In favour of an increased Tax on Dogs.....	} Printed.
1866.					
Feb. 20 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Town of Dubbo; of the Bogan, Macquarie, and Castlereagh Rivers; of the Marvab, Duck, and Marthaguy Creeks; and other places in the Bogan Electorate.	{ (133) One hundred and thirty-three...}	Mr. Lord .....	{ Complaining that all the lands available for Free Selection, near Dubbo and in many other places in the Bogan Electorate, have been reserved from Conditional Purchase; and praying that such reserves may be cancelled within a radius of seven miles round the Township of Dubbo .....	} Printed.
" 20 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Town of Dubbo; of the Bogan, Macquarie, and Castlereagh Rivers; and other places in the Bogan Electorate .....	{ (44) Forty-four.....}	Mr. Lord .....	{ Praying for the establishment of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo .....	} Printed.
" 20 ..	John S. Parker, of Sydney, Coroner.....	{ (1) One .....	Mr. Josephson..	{ Praying that Petitioner may have leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting on the conduct of the City Coroner, "either in person or by counsel "or attorney, and that he may "be at liberty to produce and "give evidence before such Committee with reference to the "matters in the said Petition "referred to" .....	} Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
	<b>2. Miscellaneous—continued.</b>				
1866.					
Feb. 21 ..	Certain Residents in the Township of Wentworth, and District of the Lower Murray and Darling .....	(43) Forty-three .....	Mr. Phelps .....	{ Representing that great increase of drunkenness and crime has arisen from the omission from the Licensed Publicans' Act, 25 Vict., No. 14, of a clause prohibiting the selling or supplying of intoxicating drinks to the Aborigines; and praying that an enactment may be passed prohibiting such sale or supply under severe penalties .....	} Printed.
.. 22 ..	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Caldwell ..	{ Praying that steps may be taken for the removal of the Pitt-street Tramway .....	} Printed.
.. 27 ..	The Commoners of Pitt Town, in the County of Cumberland...	(61) Sixty-one .....	Mr. Cunneen ..	{ Representing that the general management of the Pitt Town Common is against both the interests and desires of the Petitioners, as in the Petition set forth; and praying, therefore, that a Bill may be introduced, by which Trustees of Commons may be appointed for the period of three years only, instead of as at present .....	} Printed.
.. 28 ..	Certain Inhabitants of Wentworth, and others .....	(47) Forty-seven .....	Mr. Phelps .....	{ Praying (with reference to the representations contained in the Petition) that this House will withhold its consent from any arrangement which will have the effect of abolishing the office of Police Magistrate in the Town and District of Wentworth .....	} Printed.
Mar. 6 ..	Certain Landowners and Residents of the Town and District of Orange .....	(82) Eighty-two .....	Mr. Forlonge ..	{ Representing that certain lands (in the Petition specified) in the District of Wellington are reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of water supply, and other public purposes; that such reserves comprise some of the richest land in the neighbourhood of the Towns of Orange and Molong, well adapted to agricultural purposes, the reservation of which from free selection will prove a serious injury and detriment to the prosperity of the Towns of Orange and Molong, and the Western Districts generally; and praying that the said lands may be thrown open to persons willing to take them up under the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 .....	} Printed.
.. 13 ..	G. B. Kelly, as Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers of New South Wales .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Eagar .....	{ Praying for certain Amendments of the Licensed Publicans' Act, as in the Petition set forth .....	} Printed.
.. 15 ..	Edward Jones, Charles Blakefield, John Burgess, and others, residents of Molong and its suburbs .....	(107) One hundred and seven .....	Mr. Samuel .....	{ Complaining of the reservation from sale or selection of certain lands in the district of Molong, as notified in the <i>Government Gazette</i> in December last, and praying for the immediate revocation of said reservations .....	} Printed.
.. 15 ..	James Milson, the elder, of Sydney, Esquire .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Cowper .....	{ Praying for leave to appear before the Select Committee now sitting, on the subject of the "Reserve, Lavender Bay," either in person or by counsel or attorney, and that he may be at liberty to produce and give evidence before such Committee, with reference to the matters in the said Petition referred to .....	} Not printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
	<b>2. Miscellaneous—continued.</b>				
1866.					
Mar. 16 ..	Certain Inhabitants of the Town and District of Bathurst	(54) Fifty-four .....	Mr. Kemp .....	{ Representing that Mr. B. H. M'Cann, Inspector of National Schools for the Southern District, but previously for the Western District, was drowned on 21st October, 1864, in crossing the Wollondilly River, while in the execution of his duty, leaving a widow and four young children entirely destitute of the means of support, and having no claim under the Superannuation Act, and praying that this House will take such steps, and adopt such measures, as may be deemed most advisable under the circumstances }	Printed.
" 21 ..	Certain Farmers, &c., resident in, and in the vicinity of, Tenterfield .....	(29) Twenty-nine.....	Mr. Cowper .....	{ Representing that in consequence of the visitation of a severe Hail-storm which entirely destroyed the Petitioners' crops, they are left without the means of sustenance, and are totally unable to procure sufficient seed to crop their land, and praying favourable consideration .....	Not printed.
" 21 ..	Certain Farmers and other Inhabitants of O'Connell (County of Westmoreland), and surrounding neighbourhood.....	(179) One hundred } and seventy-nine }	Mr. Cummings	{ Representing that Petitioners are now suffering from the late Drought, in loss of crops and cattle—statistics shewing that from 1,540 acres under wheat cultivation, only 2,174 bushels have been realized; that many of them have no means of purchasing seed wheat; and that in consequence, their farms must be disposed of, and themselves rendered homeless, unless relief be afforded; and praying favourable consideration and relief .....	Not printed.
Mar. 26 ..	Certain Commoners of Pitt Town, in the County of Cumberland .....	(72) Seventy-two.....	Mr. Piddington	{ Against the passing of a Bill to limit the term of office of the Trustees of the Pitt Town Common, as prayed for in a certain Petition presented to this House on 27 February, 1866 .....	Printed.
" 28 ..	Certain Clergymen, Magistrates, Merchants, and others resident in the Colony of New South Wales .....	(691) Six hundred } and ninety-one .. }	Dr. Lang .....	{ Against the continuance of the Tax on Chinese Immigration, imposed under the Act 25 Vict., No. 3 .....	Printed.
" 28 ..	Certain Chinese Residents in the Colony of New South Wales..	(125) One hundred } and twenty-five.. }	Dr. Lang .....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
	<b>3. Municipalities.</b>				
1865.					
Nov. 14 ..	Rector and Fellows of St. John's College, within the University of Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Martin .....	{ Representing that St. John's College has been rated by the Municipality of Cook, and that it has no public funds applicable to the payment of the rate; and praying that the said College, and all similar Public Educational Establishments, may be included in the exceptions to the properties declared to be rateable under the 155th section of the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill .....	Printed.
" 21 ..	Municipal Council of Newtown, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two.....	Mr. Brown .....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act .....	Printed.
" 21 ..	Municipal Council of Marrickville, under Corporate Seal ..	(6) Six .....	Mr. Pemell .....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 21 ..	Municipal Council of Waterloo, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two.....	Mr. Sutherland..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 22 ..	Municipal Council of Balmain, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Smart .....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 23 ..	Municipal Council of Newcastle, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Hannell....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
'1865.	<b>3. Municipalities—continued.</b>				
Nov. 24 ..	Municipal Council of East Maitland, under Corporate Seal ....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Dodds ....	{ Praying for the passing of an amended Municipalities Act .... }	{ Printed. }
" 24 ..	Municipal Council of Paddington, under Corporate Seal ....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Sutherland..	Similar prayer .....	{ Not printed. }
" 24 ..	Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill, under Corporate Seal ....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Tunks ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 24 ..	Municipal Council of Woollahra, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Caldwell ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 24 ..	Municipal Council of Darlingtton, under Corporate Seal ....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Brown ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 28 ..	Municipal Council of Randwick, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Oatley ....	Similar prayer .....	{ Not printed. }
" 28 ..	Municipal Council of Central Illawarra, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Osborne ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 28 ..	Municipal Council of Redfern, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Oatley ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 28 ..	Municipal Council of Orange, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Forlonge ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 29 ..	Municipal Council of Armidale, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Cooper ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
Dec. 1 ..	Municipal Council of West Maitland, under Corporate Seal	(2) Two .....	Mr. Lee .....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 1 ..	Municipal Council of Wollongong, under Corporate Seal ..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Osborne ..	Similar prayer .....	{ Not printed. }
" 5 ..	Municipal Council of Mudgee, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Terry .....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 5 ..	Municipal Council of Grafton, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Laycock ..	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 5 ..	Municipal Council of Waverley, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Kemp ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 6 ..	Municipal Council of The Glebe, under Corporate Seal .....	(2) Two .....	Mr. Smart ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 8 ..	Municipal Council of Albury, under Corporate Seal .....	(10) Ten .....	Mr. Morrice....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 12 ..	Municipal Council of Shellharbour, under Corporate Seal ..	(2) Two .....	Mr. Parkes ....	Similar prayer .....	Printed.
" 12 ..	Warden and Fellows of St. Paul's College, within the University of Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Cowper ....	{ Representing that St. Paul's College is liable to assessment for Municipal Rates, for the payment of which it has no revenues applicable; and praying that a provision may be inserted in the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill, exempting the said College and all similar Educational Establishments from liability to be rated thereunder .....	{ Printed. }
" 14 ..	The Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Kiama, under Corporate Seal .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Parkes ....	{ Praying that, as a means of relief to Petitioners individually, in reference to certain circumstances set forth in their Petition, and also on public grounds, the Municipalities Law Amendment Bill may become law as speedily as possible. }	{ Printed. }
1866.					
Mar. 6 ..	Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Kiama, under Corporate Seal .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Parkes ....	{ In favour of a Municipal System under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree from the Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works of a public nature .....	{ Printed. }

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
<b>3. Municipalities—continued.</b>					
1866.					
Mar. 16 ..	Certain Ratepayers, and other Inhabitants of the Municipalities of Mudgee and Cudjoe-gong .....	(129) One hundred and twenty-nine..	Mr. Terry.....	{ Setting forth the hardship of Residents within Municipalities having to pay local rates, and at the same time to submit to increased taxation to provide funds for costly works in other Districts of the Colony, the Inhabitants of which pay no such local rates; and suggesting as a remedy the application to the whole Colony of a Municipal System, under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree from the Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works .....	Printed.
.. 22 ..	Certain Ratepayers, and other Inhabitants of the Municipality of Newcastle, under the signature of the Mayor and the Seal of the Corporation .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Hannell....	{ Setting forth the hardship of Residents within Municipalities having to pay local rates, and at the same time to submit to taxation to provide funds for costly works in other Districts of the Colony, the Inhabitants of which pay no such local rates; and suggesting as a remedy the application to the whole Colony of a Municipal system, under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree from Public Funds shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works .....	Printed.
.. 26 ..	Certain Ratepayers, and other Inhabitants of the Municipality of Balmain.....	(320) Three hundred and twenty	Mr. Joseph ....	{ Suggesting, as a remedy for certain evils in the Petition set forth, the application of a Municipal System, under which the Inhabitants of every District, aided in some degree by Public Funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works .....	Printed.
1865.	<b>4. Private Bills.</b>				
Nov. 3 ..	Certain Members of the Provisional Committee of the Parramatta River Steam Company .....	(3) Three .....	Mr. Tunks ....	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Parramatta River Steam Company .....	Not printed.
.. 7 ..	The Directors of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company .....	(5) Five.....	Mr. Driver ....	{ Praying for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company .....	Not printed.
.. 8 ..	Elders and Committee of Management of the Scots Church, Sydney .....	(10) Ten .....	Dr. Lang .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to legalize the Exchange of a portion of the Allotment of the Scots Church, Sydney .....	Not printed.
Dec. 20 ..	James Fullerton, LL.D., Minister of the Scots Church, Pitt-street, Sydney .....	(1) One .....	Mr. Fiddington..	{ Against the passing of the Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalizing Bill .....	Printed.
<b>5. Railways.</b>					
Nov. 8 ..	Inhabitants of the Town, District, and Neighbourhood of Mudgee .....	{ (1,264) One thousand two hundred and sixty-four .....	Mr. Terry.....	{ Representing that Mudgee would be more easily and cheaply approached by Railway from the Bathurst line than from the Northern line; and praying that a line be surveyed from Piper's Flat, on the Bathurst line, to Mudgee, whereby it may be proved which is the more desirable route for connecting the Mudgee District with the Sea-board.....	Printed.
Dec. 15..	Certain Inhabitants of the Western Districts.....	{ (1,709) One thousand seven hundred and nine....	Mr. Cummings	{ Praying for the adoption of such measures as may insure justice to the Western Districts in the matter of Railway Communication.....	Printed.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.	WHETHER PRINTED.
<b>5. Railways—continued.</b>					
1866. Feb. 23 ..	Inhabitants of the Electorate of Morpeth .....	{258} Two hundred and fifty-eight....	Mr. Burns ....	{ Praying that the Morpeth Railway be not extended so far as Mrs. Bell's paddock, but that the Terminus be fixed in some central position, such as that indicated in the Petition, namely, between Tank-street and Northumberland-street..... }	} Printed.
<b>6. Roads.</b>					
1865. Nov. 8 ..	Unemployed Working Men, Residents of the District of Campbelltown .....	{33} Thirty-three....	Mr. Hurley ....	{ Praying that the sums voted for the repairs of the Roads of Campbelltown District may be so appropriated .....	} Not printed.
<b>7. State Aid to Religion.</b>					
1866. Dec. 1 ..	George Underwood Alley, of Araluen, Medical Practitioner	{1} One .....	Mr. Macleay ..	{ Praying for the repeal of the Act for the Abolition of State Aid to Public Worship, and the re-enactment of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act }	} Printed.
Mar. 1 ..	Signed by, William McIntyre, Minister; James McCulloch, Minister; and Peter Steward, Elder, styling themselves "a Committee on Indiscriminate Endowments, appointed by the Synod of Eastern Australia"	{3} Three .....	Mr. Piddington	{ Against the "restoration and exercise of the power to make grants of Public Money in aid of Public Worship" .....	} Printed.
" 6 ..	Richard Sadleir, Commander, R.N. ....	{1} One .....	Mr. Piddington	{ Against the revival of State Aid to Religion .....	} Printed.
" 16 ..	Certain members of the several Religious Denominations in receipt of, and entitled to, a portion of the annual Grant of £28,000 in aid of Public Worship, of the Electorate of Eden .....	{136} One hundred and thirty-six ....	Mr. Egan ....	{ Praying for the repeal of the Act for the abolition of State Aid to Public Worship, and the re-enactment of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act .....	} Printed.
" 16 ..	J. Richardson .....	{1} One .....	Mr. Caldwell ..	{ Against the revival of State Aid to Religion .....	} Printed.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865-6.

SHORT TITLES.	BY WHOM INITIATED.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> .	Read 2 <sup>o</sup> .	Committed.	Reported.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>o</sup> .	Passed.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	REMARKS.
Additional Customs Duties	Mr. Cowper	1865. 21 Dec.	1865. 21 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.			1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1866. 16 Jan.				1866. 21 Feb.	20 <sup>o</sup> Vict. 14	Standing Orders suspended (22 December, 1865), to admit of Bill passing through all its stages in one day.
Amended Secret Bills of Sale Prevention	Mr. Brown	22 Nov.	22 Nov.	1 Dec.	1 Dec.	1 Dec.			1 Dec.	5 Dec.	5 Dec.	5 Dec.							Not returned by Legislative Council.
Appropriation	Mr. Eagar	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.			1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.			1866. 4 April	24	Standing Orders suspended (28 March, 1866), to admit of Bill passing through all its stages in one day.
Brands Registration	Mr. Wilson	1865. 17 Nov.	1865. 17 Nov.																Withdrawn, 24 November, 1865.
Ditto (No. 2)	Mr. Wilson	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	16 Dec.	15 Dec.														Originated in a Committee of the Whole. Discharged, 23 March, 1866.
Careless use of Fire Prevention	Mr. Mate	1866. 21 Feb.	1866. 21 Feb.	1866. 2 Mar.	1866. 2 Mar.	1866. 2 Mar.			2 Mar.	7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)		1866. 27 Mar.	1866. 29 Mar.		1866. 7 April	21	Ditto ditto.
Cattle Disease	Mr. Cowper	1865. 7 Dec.	1865. 8 Dec.	1865. 15 Dec.	1865. 15 Dec.	1865. 15 Dec.			1865. 15 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.		1865. 19 Dec.					Originated in a Committee of the Whole. No action taken on Council's Amendments.
Claims against Government	Mr. Forster	10 Nov.	17 Nov.	24 Nov.	24 Nov.	15 Dec.			15 Dec.	19 Dec.	19 Dec.	19 Dec.							7th clause of this Bill originated in a Committee of the Whole. Not returned by Legislative Council.
Coal Fields Regulation Act Amendment	Mr. Tighe	21 Nov.	21 Nov.	22 Feb.	7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)			7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)	7 Mar. (A.M.)							Not returned by Legislative Council.
Colonial Spirits Duty	Mr. Cowper	21 Dec.	21 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.			1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.	1866. 16 Jan.				1865. 21 Feb.	15	Standing Orders suspended (22 December, 1865), to admit of Bill passing through all its stages in one day.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Mr. Cowper	21 Dec. (A.M.)	21 Dec. (A.M.)	21 Dec. (A.M.)	21 Dec. (A.M.)	21 Dec. (A.M.)			21 Dec. (A.M.)	21 Dec.	21 Dec.	21 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.				1865. 16 Jan.	13	Ditto (20 December, 1865), ditto ditto.
Crown Land Dedication Amending	Mr. Cowper	15 Nov.	15 Nov.																Withdrawn, 21 February, 1866.
Game Protection	Mr. Driver	7 Nov.	23 Nov.	20 Feb.	20 Feb.	21 Feb.			1866. 21 Feb.	1866. 22 Feb.	1866. 22 Feb.	1866. 22 Feb.		1866. 23 Mar.	1866. 4 April		1866. 7 April	22	
Gold Fields Act Amendment	Mr. Wilson	1866. 21 Mar.	1866. 21 Mar.	22 Mar.	22 Mar.	23 Mar.			22 Mar.	23 Mar.	23 Mar.	23 Mar.	1866. 29 Mar.				1866. 7 April	20	
Gunpowder Law Consolidation	Mr. Samuel	1865. 16 Nov.	1865. 16 Nov.																Withdrawn, 21 February, 1866.
Lunatics Further Protection	Mr. Buchanan	31 Oct.	31 Oct.																Motion for second reading negatived, and Bill discharged, 17 November, 1865.
Municipalities Act Amendment	Mr. Martin	1866. 28 Feb.	1866. 23 Mar.	26 Mar.	26 Mar.	26 Mar.	1866. 27 Mar.	1866. 27 Mar.	28 Mar. 27 Mar.	27 Mar.	27 Mar.	27 Mar.		1866. 4 April		1866. 4 April			No further action taken on this Bill.
Municipalities Law Amendment	Mr. Cowper	1865. 2 Nov.	1865. 3 Nov.																Withdrawn, 15 November, 1865.
Ditto (No. 2)	Mr. Cowper	21 Nov.	21 Nov.	1865. 23 Nov.	1865. 23 Nov.														Originated in a Committee of the Whole. Lapsed in Committee, 21 February, 1866.
New Trials Limitation	Mr. Buchanan	14 Nov.	14 Nov.																Motion for second reading negatived, and Bill discharged, 1 December, 1866.
Ordinance Land Act Amendment	Mr. Cowper		24 Oct.																Pro forma Bill.
Prison Discipline	Mr. Cowper	2 Nov.	16 Nov.																Discharged, 23 March, 1866.
Public Debt Commissioners	Mr. Eagar	1866. 15 Mar.	1866. 16 Mar. (A.M.)																Withdrawn, 22 March, 1866, A.M.
Ditto (No. 2)	Mr. Eagar	22 Mar.	22 Mar.	1866. 23 Mar.	1866. 28 Mar.														Originated in a Committee of the Whole. Lapsed in Committee, 28 March, 1866.
Public Works Loan	Mr. Eagar	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.			28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	28 Mar.	1866. 4 April				1866. 7 April	23	Standing Orders suspended (28 March, 1866), to admit of Bill passing through all its stages in one day.
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	Mr. Cowper	1865. 8 Nov.	1865. 8 Nov.																Withdrawn, 15 November, 1865.
Do. (No. 2)	Mr. Cowper	21 Nov.	22 Nov. (A.M.)																Originated in a Committee of the Whole. Withdrawn, 21 February, 1866.
Removal of Restrictions on Distillation	Mr. Forster	21 Nov.	23 Nov.																Originated in a Committee of the Whole. Motion for second reading negatived, and Bill discharged, 9 March, 1866.
Scab in Sheep Act Continuation and Amendment	Mr. Cowper	15 Dec.	15 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.	1865. 19 Dec.			1865. 19 Dec.	1865. 20 Dec.	1865. 20 Dec.	1865. 20 Dec.		1865. 22 Dec.	1865. 22 Dec.		1866. 16 Jan.	13	Originated in a Committee of the Whole.
Small Debts Recovery Amendment	Mr. Lee	23 Nov.	23 Nov.	1 Dec.	1 Dec.														Lapsed in Committee, 2 March, 1866.
Standard Weight of Maize Wheat Barley and Oats	Mr. Piddington	1866. 8 Mar.	1866. 20 Mar.																Discharged, 23 March, 1866.
Sydney Municipal Council Powers Extension	Mr. Cowper	15 Mar.	20 Mar.																Discharged, 29 March, 1866.
Triennial Parliament	Dr. Lang	1865. 12 Dec.	1865. 13 Dec.																Withdrawn, 2 March, 1866.
Verdicts Amendment	Mr. Buchanan	1866. 22 Feb.	1866. 22 Feb.																Motion for second reading negatived, and Bill discharged, 23 March, 1866.

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1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).

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SESSION 1865-6.

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1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865-6.

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
No.	Date.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
45	27 Feb., 1866	Mr. Samuel	.....	Ad valorem Duties	15 Mar., 1866	66/110	15 Mar., 1866	16 Mar., 1866.
52	9 Mar., 1866	Mr. Morrice	.....	Alpacas	20 Mar., 1866	66/130	.....	.....
12	10 Nov., 1865	Mr. Cooper	.....	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	21 Feb., 1866	Mr. Macleay	.....	.....	28 Nov., 1865	65/598	28 Nov., 1865	29 Nov., 1865.
17	21 Nov., 1865	Mr. Forster	.....	.....	13 Mar., 1866	66/103	13 Mar., 1866	14 Mar., 1866.
41	20 Feb., 1866	Mr. Buchanan	.....	Campbelltown Road Trust	29 Mar., 1866	66/170	29 Mar., 1866	3 April, 1866.
45	27 Feb., 1866	Mr. Cowper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	20 Feb., 1866	Mr. Buchanan	.....	{ Civil Employés and their Salaries—Return of certain	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	20 Dec., 1865	Mr. Piddington	.....	{ Conditional Purchases of Land which have reverted to the Crown	20 Feb., 1866	66/59	20 Feb., 1866	21 Feb., 1866.
16	17 Nov., 1865	Mr. Rodd	.....	{ Conditional Purchases of Land which have reverted to the Crown	15 Dec., 1865	66/654	15 Dec., 1865	15 Dec., 1865.
47	1 Mar., 1866	Mr. Piddington	.....	{ Crown Lands Statistics—Electorate of the Clarence	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	16 Mar., 1866	Mr. Cowper	.....	{ Crown Lands Statistics—Electorate of the Clarence ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	9 Jan., 1866	Mr. Laycock	.....	{ Crown Lands neither alienated, leased, nor applied for	27 Mar., 1866	66/155	27 Mar., 1866	28 Mar., 1866.
37	9 Jan., 1866	Mr. Laycock	.....	{ Customs Receipts, River Murray—Exports &c	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	9 Jan., 1866	Mr. Wilson	.....	{ Debentures and Treasury Bills issued, Debitures, Government	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	27 Mar., 1866	Mr. Phelps	.....	{ Debts of the Sydney Corporation	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	27 Mar., 1866	Mr. Phelps	.....	{ Educational Purposes—Funds for	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	25 Oct., 1865	Mr. Piddington	.....	.....	17 Nov., 1865	65/557	17 Nov., 1865	18 Nov., 1865.
20	24 Nov., 1865	Mr. Eagar	.....	.....	28 Nov., 1865	66/699	28 Nov., 1865	28 Nov., 1865.
45	27 Feb., 1866	Mr. Samuel	.....	.....	1 Mar., 1866	66/90	1 Mar., 1866	2 Mar., 1866.
24	5 Dec., 1865	Mr. Piddington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	21 Nov., 1865	Mr. Caldwell	.....	.....	9 Jan., 1866	66/6	9 Jan., 1866	10 Jan., 1866.

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER, &c.—continued.

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
No.	VOTES.		By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
	Date.	Entry.						
3	26 Oct., 1865	6	Mr. Eagar	Financial Papers for the Year 1865	28 Nov., 1865	65/600	28 Nov., 1865	29 Nov., 1865.
63	13 Mar., 1866	4	Mr. Lloyd	Gaol Statistics	7 Nov., 1865	65/525	7 Nov., 1865	8 Nov., 1865.
56	16 Mar., 1866	5	Mr. Cowper	{ Government Weekly Balances in Bank of New South Wales	8 Nov., 1865 (Final Return.)	65/530	8 Nov., 1865	9 Nov., 1865.
3	26 Oct., 1865	7	Mr. Eagar	{ Government Banking Business in London— Agreement respecting	23 Nov., 1865	65/575	23 Nov., 1865	23 Nov., 1865.
7	2 Nov., 1865	11	Mr. Eagar	Halcrow, Mrs.	20 Mar., 1866	66/129	20 Mar., 1866	21 Mar., 1866.
50	7 Mar., 1866	6	Mr. Garrett	Harrison, C.R., Sub-Inspector of Police.	21 Dec., 1865	65/671	21 Dec., 1865	22 Dec., 1865.
21	28 Nov., 1865	6	Mr. Wilson	Inquest on Bridget Bonke	22 Nov., 1865	65/570	22 Nov., 1865	23 Nov., 1865.
9	7 Nov., 1865	17	Mr. Driver	Levey and Shoveller—Prisoners	14 Nov., 1865	65/544	14 Nov., 1865	15 Nov., 1865.
9	7 Nov., 1865	18	Mr. Buchanan	Lunatic Asylums				
13	14 Nov., 1865	14	Mr. Parkes	Ditto				
14	14 Nov., 1865	14	Mr. Parkes	{ Moneys voted but not expended—Roads for which Money has been voted				
56	16 Mar., 1866	7	Mr. Cowper	Oakes, Mrs. Susan	28 Nov., 1865	65/597	28 Nov., 1865	29 Nov., 1865.
9	7 Nov., 1865	19	Mr. Forster	O'Neil, William	1 Dec., 1865	65/614	23 Nov., 1865	24 Nov., 1865.
45	27 Feb., 1866	19	Mr. Forster	O'Sullivan, Mr. (Administration of Justice)	20 Mar., 1866	66/127	20 Mar., 1866	3 April, 1866.
13	14 Nov., 1865	12	Mr. Donnelly	Post Office Statistics—Berrima District	23 Nov., 1865	65/578	23 Nov., 1865	24 Nov., 1865.
13	7 Nov., 1865	15	Mr. Buchanan	Pre-emptive Right at Totalla, District of Moama	14 Mar., 1866	66/107	14 Mar., 1866	15 Mar., 1866.
9	14 Nov., 1865	6	Mr. Eagar	{ Prohibition <i>vs</i> Thomas Armitage Salmon (Administration of Justice)	14 Dec., 1865	65/650	14 Dec., 1865	15 Dec., 1865.
38	10 Jan., 1866	2	Dr. Lang	Reserves of Crown Lands in certain Districts	5 April, 1866	66/183	5 April, 1866	6 April, 1866.
45	27 Feb., 1866	20	Mr. Forster	River Hawkesbury—Survey of, and Bridge over, at Windsor	5 Dec., 1865	65/620	5 Dec., 1865	6 Dec., 1865.
60	23 Mar., 1866	10	Mr. Garrett	{ Roads—Non-expenditure of Money voted for certain	22 Dec., 1865	65/674	22 Dec., 1865	22 Dec., 1865.
37	9 Jan., 1866	7	Mr. Wisdom	{ Runs, Squattages, and Public Lands, held by Members of Parliament	21 Dec., 1865	65/670	21 Dec., 1865	22 Dec., 1865.
2	25 Oct., 1865	7	Mr. Piddington	Stamp Duties Act	28 Nov., 1865	65/595	28 Nov., 1865	28 Nov., 1865.
50	7 Mar., 1866	5	Mr. Landale	Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum—Dr. Breton	27 Mar., 1866	66/156	27 Mar., 1866	28 Mar., 1866.
24	5 Dec., 1865	12	Mr. White	Temporary Mail Service—Deniquin and Moama	7 Dec., 1865	65/636	7 Dec., 1865	8 Nov., 1865.
45	27 Feb., 1866	8	Mr. Tunks	University of Sydney	7 Nov., 1865	65/524	7 Nov., 1865	8 Nov., 1865.
63	28 Mar., 1866	5	Mr. Piddington					
21	28 Nov., 1865	5	Mr. Gordon					
21	28 Nov., 1865	15	Mr. Buchanan					
9	7 Nov., 1865	8	Mr. Forster					
7	2 Nov., 1865	9	Mr. Eagar					
45	27 Feb., 1866	9	Mr. Tunks					
17	21 Nov., 1865	9	Mr. Eagar					
2	25 Oct., 1865	4	Mr. Piddington					
53	13 Mar., 1866	3	Dr. Lang					

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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

WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
VOTES.			By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When delivered for Printing.
No.	Date.							
53	2 June, 1865	2	Mr. Laycock ..	.....	{ Bridge, Punt, and Wharf at Casino, Richmond } River .....	65/577	23 Nov., 1865	24 Nov., 1865
34	28 April, 1865	11	Mr. Donnelly ..	.....	Gold Fields Statistics .....	65/505	27 Oct., 1865	28 Oct., 1865
14	21 Mar., 1865	10	Mr. Driver ....	.....	.....	65/655	.....	.....
11	14 Mar., 1865	14	Mr. Macpherson ..	.....	Lands held under Pastoral Occupation .....	66/177	4 Apl., 1866	5 Apl., 1866
62	20 June, 1865	9	Mr. Buchanan ..	{ Prisoners liberated and not liberated previous } to expiration of sentence .....	.....	65/517	2 Nov., 1865	3 Nov., 1865
17	24 Mar., 1865	5	Mr. White ....	.....	Railway—Great Northern .....	65/494	25 Oct., 1865	26 Oct., 1865
14	21 Mar., 1865	11	Mr. Forlonge ..	.....	Road and Railway Returns .....	65/495	25 Oct., 1865	26 Oct., 1865
34	28 April, 1865	10	Mr. Lee .....	.....	Wallalla Run, Liverpool Plains .....	65/539	10 Nov., 1865	14 Nov., 1865

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly

ALPHABETICAL REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1865-6.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	VOTES.			WHEN PASSED, OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.
	No.	Date.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	By Whom.	No.	Date.	By Whom.	VOTES.		By Whom and How.	
										For	Against		
Appointment of Mr. Burdekin as Colonial Treasurer .....	37	9 Jan., 1866	1 <sup>2</sup> Mr. Parkes .....	37	9 Jan., 1866	1 <sup>2</sup>	10 Jan., 1866	The Speaker ..	..	..	..	..	{ Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. { Committee appointed to prepare Reply. { Adopted on a Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole. Ditto.
Bridge over the Lachlan River, at Cowra ..	17	21 Nov., 1865	15 Mr. Stimpson ..	17	21 Nov., 1865	15	24 Nov., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline .....	64	29 Mar., 1866	22 Mr. Cummings ..	64	29 Mar., 1866	22	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical Precedence .....	9	7 Nov., 1865	10 Mr. Buchanan ..	9	7 Nov., 1865	10	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
De Couvry, Mrs. ....	60	23 Mar., 1866	16 Mr. Hart .....	60	23 Mar., 1866	16	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Dixon, Mr. Hugh .....	13	10 Nov., 1865	16 Mr. Parkes .....	12	10 Nov., 1865	16	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Estimates for 1865-6—Withdrawal of ...	46	28 Feb., 1866	6 Mr. Eagar .....	46	28 Feb., 1866	6	1 Mar., 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Gold Miners at Jembacumbene .....	49	7 Mar., 1866	18 Mr. Rodd .....	49	7 Mar., 1866	18	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Licenses to cut Timber .....	49 57	6 Mar., 1866 20 Mar., 1866	14 9 } Mr. Garrett ..	57	20 Mar., 1866	9	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Reply to Governor's Opening Speech .....	1	24 Oct., 1865	10 Mr. Tighe .....	1	24 Oct., 1865	10	25 Oct., 1865	{ Legislative Assembly }	2	25 Oct., 1865	1	The Governor ..	
Retiring Allowances under the Super-annuation Act of 1864 .....	46	28 Feb., 1866	9 Mr. Cowper .....	46	28 Feb., 1866	9	1 Mar., 1866	The Speaker ..	..	..	..	..	
Do. do. ....	64	29 Mar., 1866	9 Mr. Eagar .....	64	29 Mar., 1866	9	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Road (proposed) to Burragorang .....	69	22 Mar., 1866	20 Mr. Morrice .....	69	22 Mar., 1866	20	6 April, 1866	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Salaries of Future Governors .....	17	21 Nov., 1865	6 Mr. Buchanan ..	17	21 Nov., 1865	6	24 Nov., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Steam Postal Service via Suez .....	34	21 Dec., 1865	12 Mr. Forster .....	34	21 Dec., 1865	12	22 Dec., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate and Minor Roads and Bridges..	24	5 Dec., 1865	80 Mr. White .....	24	5 Dec., 1865	80	8 Dec., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	
Wiltshire, Mr. Austin Forrest (Tanneries, &c)	12	10 Nov., 1865	17 Mr. Parkes .....	12	10 Nov., 1865	17	14 Nov., 1865	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.





1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1865-6.

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 .....	24 October, 1865; Votes 1, Entry 10. (On motion of Mr. Tighe.)	{ Mr. Alexander, Mr. Brown, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hart, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Neale, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Percell, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Tighe. Mr. Burdekin, <sup>2</sup> Mr. Wilson, <sup>3</sup> Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hay, <sup>4</sup> Mr. Windyver. <sup>5</sup>	Mr. Tighe .....	1	1	None.	24 October, 1865.
2	Library* .....	25 October, 1865; Votes 2, Entry 18. (On motion of Mr. Cooper.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Arnold, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Lang. <sup>1</sup> Elected Speaker, 1 November, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>3</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1866; restored, 21 February, 1866. <sup>4</sup> Resigned as Speaker, 1 November, 1865; added, 7 November, 1865. <sup>5</sup> Added, 21 February, 1866.	.....	2	2	None.	
3	Standing Orders .....	25 October, 1865; Votes 2, Entry 19. (On motion of Mr. Cooper.)	{ The Speaker, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Arnold, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Hart, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Burdekin, <sup>2</sup> Mr. Piddington, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Smart, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Hay, <sup>3</sup> Mr. Parkes. <sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup> Elected Speaker, 1 November, 1865. <sup>2</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>3</sup> Resigned as Speaker, 1 November, 1865; added, 7 November, 1865. <sup>4</sup> Added, 21 February, 1866.	The Speaker .....	5	4	None.	6 December, 1865. (* Proposal to dispense with 6th Standing Order.)
4	Refreshment Room* .....	25 October, 1865; Votes 2, Entry 20. (On motion of Mr. Cooper.)	{ Mr. Burdekin, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Macleay, Mr. Joseph, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Added, 21 February, 1866.	.....	16	11	None.	

\* This Committee acts in conjunction with a similar Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, a Member of which House was elected Chairman.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES—continued.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		NO. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
5	Elections and Qualifications .....	24 October, 1865; Votes 1, Entry 8 (By Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 31 October, 1865.)	<p>William Macleay, Esquire, Thomas Garrett, Esquire, Marshall Burdekin,<sup>1</sup> Esquire, James Hart, Esquire, William Richman Piddington, Esquire, John Caldwell, Esquire, Hugh Gordon, Esq., Stephen Campbell Brown,<sup>2</sup> Esquire.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Added (by Speaker's Warrant, taking effect 23 February, 1866.)</p>	None .....	None.	None.	None.	
6	Disease in Fruit Trees .....	31 October, 1865; Votes 5, Entry 7 .. (On motion of Mr. Tunks.)	<p>Mr. Macleay, Mr. Byrnes,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Pennell.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1866; restored, 20 February, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Added, 20 February, 1866.</p>	Mr. Tunks .....	14	10	13 (Evidence of one expanded)	
7	Present State of the Colony .....	7 November, 1865; Votes 9, Entry 13 (On motion of Mr. Parkes.)	<p>Mr. Cowper, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Smart,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Martin,<sup>2</sup> Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Forster, <sup>1</sup> Discharged, 1 December, 1865. <sup>2</sup> Seat declared vacant 23 January, 1866; restored, 21 February, 1866. <sup>3</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1866; restored, 21 February, 1866. <sup>4</sup> Added, 1 December, 1865; seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>5</sup> Added, 21 February, 1866.</p>	Mr. Parkes .....	20	14	8	Progress, 23 March, 1866.
8	Parramatta River Steam Company's Bill .....	10 November, 1865; Votes 12, Entry 7 (On motion of Mr. Tunks.)	<p>Mr. Lee, Mr. White, Mr. Graham, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Laug, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Neale, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Tunks.</p>	Mr. Tunks .....	1	1	1	21 November, 1865.
9	Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Bill .....	14 November, 1865; Votes 13, Entry 15 (On motion of Mr. Driver.)	<p>Mr. Lucas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Driver, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Terry, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Tunks, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866.</p>	Mr. Driver .....	1	1	1	12 December, 1865.
10	Standard Weights for Agricultural Produce .....	16 November, 1865; Votes 15, Entry 8. (On motion of Mr. Burdekin.)	<p>Mr. Laycock, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Burdekin,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Tunks, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866.</p>	Mr. Burdekin, 21 Nov., 1865 Mr. Piddington, 1 Mar., 1866.	7	7	9	6 March, 1866.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES—continued.

No. of Committee	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	NUMBER OF MEETINGS.		NC. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
11	William Goodin .....	21 November, 1865; Votes 17, Entry 13 (On motion of Mr. Farnell.)	{ Mr. Lucas, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Pencil, Mr. Smart, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Parkes, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Lucas, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1865; restored, 21 February, 1866.	Mr. Farnell .....	3	2	2	22 December, 1865.
12	Pitt-street Tramway .....	28 November, 1865; Votes 21, Entry 10 (By Ballot.)	{ Mr. Parkes, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Lucas, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1865; restored, 21 February, 1866.	Mr. Parkes .....	9	8	13	27 March, 1866.
13	Exchange of Land Scots Church, Sydney, Legalizing Bill .....	15 December, 1865; Votes 31, Entry 9 (On motion of Dr. Lang.)	{ Mr. Burdekin, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Robertson, <sup>2</sup> Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parkes, <sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 9 January, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Ditto. <sup>3</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1866; restored, 21 February, 1866. <sup>4</sup> Added, 21 February, 1866.	Mr. Burdekin, 19 Dec., 1865. Mr. Hart, 22 Feb., 1866.	4	3	2	23 February, 1866.
14	Conduct of City Coroner .....	19 December, 1865; Votes 32, Entry 13 (On motion of Mr. Driver.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Wilson, <sup>1</sup> Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Josephson, <sup>1</sup> Seat declared vacant, 23 January, 1866; restored, 20 February, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Added, 20 February, 1866.	Mr. Driver .....	7	5	3	
15	Reserves under Crown Lands Alienation Act .....	23 February, 1866; Votes 44, Entry 13 (By Ballot.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Forster, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. White, <sup>1</sup> Discharged, 28 February, 1866. <sup>2</sup> Added, 28 February, 1866.	Mr. Cowper .....	12	12	6	Progress, 4 April, 1866.
16	Reserve, Lavender Bay .....	6 March, 1866; Votes 49, Entry 20 .. (On motion of Mr. Lucas.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Eagar, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Neale, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Macpherson, <sup>2</sup>	Mr. Tunks .....	2	2	None	Progress, 29 March, 1866.
17	Proposed Amendments in Electoral Act of 1858 .....	9 March, 1866; Votes 52, Entry 10 .. (On motion of Mr. Forster.)	{ Mr. Cowper, Mr. Egan, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Forster.	Mr. Forster .....	8	4	1	Progress, 4 April, 1866.

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
DURING THE SESSION OF 1865-6.

1. New Writs issued .. .. .										14
2. Select Committees :—										
On Public Matters .. .. .					10					
On Private Bills .. .. .					3					
					—					13
3. Standing Committees .. .. .										4
4. Public Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent .. .. .					9					
Dropped or otherwise disposed of .. .. .					25					
					—	34				
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent .. .. .					5					
Dropped or otherwise disposed of .. .. .					4					
					—	9				43
5. Private Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent .. .. .					2					
Dropped or otherwise disposed of .. .. .					1					
					—	3				
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent .. .. .					5					
					—	5				8
6. Petitions received :—										
Printed .. .. .					74					
Not Printed .. .. .					12					
					—					86
7. Divisions :—										
In the House .. .. .					92					
In Committee of the Whole.. .. .					133					
					—					225
8. Sittings :—										
Days of Meeting .. .. .										67
Hours of Sitting .. .. .										388 h. 45 min.
Hours of Sitting after Midnight .. .. .										26 „ 11 „
Daily Average.. .. .										5 „ 48 „
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—										
Before commencement of Business.. .. .										1
After commencement of Business .. .. .										4
9. Votes and Proceedings .. .. .										67
Entries in Votes and Proceedings :—										
Of Business done .. .. .					910					
Of Notices of Motion.. .. .					1,333					
Of Orders of the Day.. .. .					1,006					
Of Questions .. .. .					412					
Of Contingent Notices .. .. .					21					
					—					3,682
Daily Average.. .. .										55
10. Contingent Notices and Notices of Clauses and Amendments to Bills to be moved in Committee .. .. .										3
11. Orders for Papers .. .. .										37
12. Addresses for Papers .. .. .										18
13. Other Addresses .. .. .										17
14. Papers laid upon the Table :—										
By Message .. .. .					16					
By Command .. .. .					82					
By Speaker .. .. .					2					
In Return to Orders .. .. .					29					
In Return to Addresses .. .. .					15					
Reports from Select Committees .. .. .					11					
					—					155
Ordered to be Printed.. .. .					145					
Not Ordered to be Printed .. .. .					10					
					—					155

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 7 April, 1866.

CHA. TOMPSON,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE,

ON

PROPOSAL TO DISPENSE WITH 65TH STANDING ORDER.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
6 December, 1865.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1865.

[Price, 3d.]

147—





1865.

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 PROPOSAL TO DISPENSE WITH 65TH STANDING ORDER.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE having had under consideration the question referred to them on the 14th November, 1865 (*See Votes and Proceedings, No. 13, Entry 8*),\* in respect of a Private Bill intituled "*A Bill to legalize the Exchange of a portion of the Allotment of the Scots Church Sydney,*" are of opinion that the requirements of the 65th Standing Order of the Assembly should, in the case so referred to them, be dispensed with.

W. M. ARNOLD, SPEAKER,  
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 6 December, 1865.*

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 \* VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS,

No. 13, ENTRY 8.

Exchange of Land, Scots Church, Sydney, Legalizing Bill ("*Formal*" Motion) :—  
Mr. Garrett, on behalf of Dr. Lang, moved, pursuant to Notice, That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the 65th Standing Order, in so far as regards a Private Bill, intituled, "*A Bill to legalize the Exchange of a portion of the Allotment of the Scots Church, Sydney,*" for the introduction of which, leave has been granted by this House during the present Session.  
Question put and passed.

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1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**MR. G. B. BARTON.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 28 November, 1865.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Executive  
“Government and any person or persons, and of all Minutes  
“of the Executive Council, or other Documents, having  
“reference to the dismissal of Mr. G. B. Barton from the  
“office of Commissioner for Stamps.”

*(Mr. Forster.)*

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## MR. G. B. BARTON.

No. 1.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
8 November, 1865.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Treasurer to inform you, that, with the concurrence of his colleagues, he has ordered your suspension from the office you hold under the Government as Commissioner of Stamps.

Mr. Samuel will immediately bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the propriety of removing you altogether from office.

The grounds for taking this step are, that documents have been placed in the hands of the Ministers, proving, beyond doubt, that you are the writer of certain slanderous attacks upon more than one Member of the Government, in a newspaper published in this city,—that you have written political articles in another,—and that you have also endeavoured to obtain employment as a paid writer of leading articles in another newspaper which is violently opposed to the existing Administration. Your offer to one of the proprietors is couched in these terms:—

“I am ready to write an article for you whenever you wish. If you like, I will undertake to write one or two regularly every week, on such subjects as are suited to my style. I suppose you would not object to give me a pound apiece for them. I would do it for nothing, readily, if I were not still under the necessity of looking after the needful, and I am already a gratuitous contributor to the *Freeman*.” You then add that, in the event of your offer being accepted, if a line were sent to your office at any time in the forenoon, suggesting a subject, you could let the Editor have the article early in the evening.

Mr. Samuel cannot suppose you were ignorant of the rule, which is acted upon by all Governments, that no official person is knowingly permitted to write political articles while he holds office, or that you are insensible of the gross impropriety of occupying your time during office hours, and of using your office, in abusing the Government of which you are a servant.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN WELLS.

[Enclosure 1 in No. 1.]

28 October, 1865.

My dear Hanson,

I am ready to write an article for you whenever you wish. If you like, I will undertake to write one or two regularly every week, on such subjects as are suited to my style. I suppose you would not object to give me a pound apiece for them. I would do it for nothing, readily, if I were not still under the necessity of looking after the needful, and I am already a gratuitous contributor to the *Freeman*.

I don't know what arrangement you have made about editorial matters, but at any rate there is no harm in my suggesting this offer for your consideration.

In the event of your accepting it—if you could send up a line to my office at any time in the forenoon, suggesting a subject, I could let you have the article early in the evening.

Yours truly,

W. Hanson, Esq.

G. B. BARTON.

[Enclosure 2 in No. 1.]

4 November, 1865.

THE writer of *Jupiter and Ganymede* desires to say a few words to Mr. Robertson, with reference to it. Mr. Ray, the proprietor of *Punch*, has informed him of the disturbance which has taken place.

In justice to Mr. Ray, the writer feels bound to state that he knew nothing whatever of the offensive passage until it appeared in the paper on Friday morning. He certainly did not write it, nor did he suggest it to the writer, nor was he in any way accountable for it, except so far as he was the proprietor of the paper in which it was published. Mr. Robertson, therefore, in openly insulting Mr. Ray as he did, was equally unjust and inconsiderate.

The writer will further add, that neither he nor Mr. Ray were at any time actuated by unfriendly feelings to Mr. Robertson; nor was either of them in the least disposed to insult Mr. Robertson by referring to his private affairs. It did not occur to the writer that, when he framed the lines which have so much annoyed Mr. Robertson, he was saying anything that could be considered either “atrocious” or “libellous,” still less “dastardly, unmanly, and cowardly.” *The state of Mr. Robertson's affairs had been made public by Mr. Robertson himself*, in his address to the electors. The precise degree of difficulty in which Mr. R. is involved is not a matter of which any one can be cognizant but Mr. R. himself; but that Mr. R. is in difficulties, has long since been a matter of public gossip. How, then, can it be “libellous” to refer to a matter of so much notoriety? Would it be libellous to allude to Mr. T. A. Murray's difficulties, or to any man's difficulties, after they have appeared in the daily papers?

The writer of *Jupiter and Ganymede* would avow his authorship if it would be productive of any good, but as such a step would only lead to further unpleasantness, he considers himself justified in keeping his own secret.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

G. B. BARTON, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Stamp Duties Branch,  
9 November, 1865.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, informing me of my suspension from office, and also of the grounds on which that suspension has been based, I have the honor to transmit the following statement, for the consideration of Mr. Samuel and his colleagues.

For many years past my time has been largely devoted to the study of literature, and at the date of my appointment as Commissioner of Stamps I was actively engaged in the practice of my pen. I believe it was a circumstance fully within the knowledge of several Members of the Government, that I was at that time a regular contributor to several journals published in this city. I had contributed leading articles to the columns of the *Empire* for more than two years, and I had acted as Editor of *Sydney Punch* from the tenth issue to the sixtieth. When my present office was conferred on me, the Government made no communication to me, either officially or otherwise, on this subject. I was not informed, either directly or indirectly, that it would be "grossly improper" in me to continue the practice of many previous years. I was not made aware of the existence of any "rule" of the nature alluded to in your letter, viz.—that "no official person is knowingly permitted to write political articles while he holds office." Had such a rule existed within my knowledge, I should most certainly have complied with it; but I was not at any time aware of the existence of any "rules" for the guidance of civil officers in my position, other than those directly communicated by the Minister in charge of the department, and more especially of a rule which applied so closely to my own case. I respectfully submit that, so far as the Civil Service of this Colony is concerned, no such rule is known to exist. Before it can be known, it must of course be officially promulgated; and I beg leave to point out that, so far at least as my knowledge extends, no official promulgation of the kind has ever taken place in the Colony. I have been informed that the servants of the Imperial Government are under express instructions on this point; but the instructions of the Imperial Government are not to be quoted as the instructions of a Colonial Government, unless they have been formally adopted and put in practice. My official experience, short as it has been, has served to acquaint me with much of the routine and observances of official life; and I sincerely and truthfully declare, that the letter to which I am now replying contains the first intimations I have ever received on the matter.

If this statement be true, it follows, on principles of logic as well as of justice, that I am not open to the severe sentence which has been passed upon me. No one can be justly condemned on an *ex post facto* law.

No one can be justly called upon to suffer the penalty of a law which is cited for the first time, when its unknown provisions are unconsciously transgressed. It is on the decision of the question thus raised that my fate should rightfully depend. If it be the case that the rule referred to has been officially promulgated in this Colony, and officially made known to every member of the Public Service—or, if it be true that I have disobeyed private instructions on the point, then I admit that I am without defence. But I am not without defence. I must again submit that I was never aware of any rule—that I never received any instructions for my guidance in this respect as an officer of the Civil Service. I may be excused for stating on the present occasion that, since my appointment, I have written in a daily newspaper with the concurrence and sanction of one of the present Ministers; and that I did not, either then or at any other time, hear any allusion to the impropriety of my writing in newspapers while holding office under Government.

Dalgleish's  
attack upon the  
Stamp Act in the  
*Empire*.

I believe, moreover, that it is no unusual thing for persons employed in the Public Service of this Colony, to write in public prints; I believe that is a fact within the cognizance of most men who have any knowledge of the Public Service; yet in no case that I am aware of has the rule dwelt upon in your letter, been brought to bear upon these offenders.

Having touched upon the principle of this case, I will now deal with the facts.

I am informed by your letter that "documents have been placed in the hands of the Ministers, proving, beyond doubt, that you are the writer of certain slanderous attacks upon more than one Member of the Government, in a newspaper published in this city,—that you have written political articles in another,—and that you have also endeavoured to obtain employment as a paid writer of leading articles in another newspaper which is violently opposed to the existing Administration;" and a private letter addressed by me to a proprietor of one of the journals referred to, is then quoted in support of these statements.

I do not pretend to deny that I have written occasionally for the public Press since my appointment as Commissioner of Stamps. I admit that fact without hesitation; I have never sought to conceal it by any unusual means. It never occurred to me in so doing that I was imperilling my position, and running a risk from which any sane man would have instinctively shrunk. I considered myself at liberty to employ my pen as I had hitherto done—not certainly as a professional writer for political newspapers—but as a man who loved letters, and took pleasure in the exercise of his literary faculties. But I am overwhelmed with astonishment to find myself accused of having engaged in a  
wholesale

wholesale trade of slander and abuse—and of having singled out, as the objects of my malice, the present Ministers of the Crown. I utterly deny having been actuated by any such intentions. I am not aware that I have “slandrously attacked” any of the present Ministers. I cannot pretend to be ignorant that a certain production, which has notoriously given great offence to Mr. Robertson, the late Minister for Lands, has been, and is, attributed to me; but supposing that to have been the case, I cannot see how a “slandrous attack” upon that gentleman can be construed into a “slandrous attack” upon a Minister of the Crown. As regards Mr. Robertson personally, I may state that I most sincerely regret having been thus brought into collision with him. I have never been conscious of any malignant feeling towards him, in the slightest degree.

I will not enter into the question as to the authorship of any particular article; it is for the Government to prove that; and I can only trust that its Members will be satisfied with no evidence that would not receive attention in a Court of law. The only conclusive evidence of any kind that has been adduced against me is a private letter, which has been treacherously delivered up with a view to injure me. It is unnecessary for me to denounce the baseness of a man who could violate the confidence unsuspectingly reposed in him, in so unaccountable a manner. That circumstance will, I am sure, possess its due weight with the Government; and it will be sufficient for me to point out that, if this letter tells against me, it also tells in my favour. Does it prove, for instance, that I have “contributed leading articles to a newspaper violently opposed to the existing Administration”? Seeing that it contains merely an *offer* to do so, the inference is irresistible that I had not done so.

Undoubtedly, the offer to do so is reprehensible, but the weight of that offence must be judged by the truth of my statements in the first part of this letter, and also by the circumstances which I shall mention further on. For the present, I may say that, in making that offer, I offered to write on “subjects suited to my style.” By these words, I meant an offer to contribute light and humorous articles on the topics of the day, and not savage onslaughts on the Government. Indeed, the purport of this letter seems to have been strangely misunderstood. In the concluding paragraphs of your letter, you allude to my statement to Mr. Hanson, that “if a line were sent to my office at any time in the forenoon, suggesting a subject, I could let him have the article early in the evening,” and you proceed to dwell upon the “gross impropriety of occupying my time during office hours, and of using my office, in abusing the Government of which I am a servant.” Undoubtedly, if I *did* occupy my time during office hours in abusing the Government, I should be guilty of a “gross impropriety”; but there is no proof that I have ever done anything of the kind. I deny that I ever did so, and unless it is proved that I actually wrote leading articles in that manner, it is simply begging the question to accuse me of “gross impropriety.” The impropriety of doing a disgraceful thing is evident enough, but the impropriety of *not* doing a disgraceful thing is by no means evident.

And again, your assumption that the words I made use of implied any such intention on my part, is equally unfounded. What I meant by “early in the evening,” was 8 or 9 o'clock, which would have left me ample time, *after* office hours, to write for Mr. Hanson.

As a matter of fact, I may add, that it has almost invariably been my habit to write *at night*.

Finally, sir, I will take leave to state the following facts with reference to the charges brought against me.

1. I have never, at any time, neglected my official duties in the slightest degree, for the purpose of writing for the Press; the little writing I have done during the last three or four months, has been almost entirely done in the evening, at my private residence.

If I have ever written for the Press during office hours, it has been only at such moments of leisure as afforded me the opportunity; and I need scarcely say that the work of my department has been generally quite sufficient to occupy the whole of my time during official hours.

2. The articles I have written since my appointment have been contributed solely to two small publications, of little or no political influence. They have been, in every instance, on subjects “suited to my style”—that is, of a humorous character, and at least intended to be inoffensive. I have no sympathy with ruffianly personalities or indiscriminate abuse of public men; and as regards the political tone of my writing, I may state that I am so indifferent to “politics” that I cannot be pointed out as a party writer with any degree of justice.

3. The contributions to these papers have been written simply from a desire to oblige the proprietors, who are personal friends, and not from any wish either to oppose the Government or to support it.

4. My offer to Mr. Hanson to write for him was prompted by the desire to increase my income, my salary being a small one, and not with any intention or any desire to oppose the existing administration; the idea of such opposition was never present to my mind when I made that offer.

It can hardly be supposed, on the most ordinary theory of human action, that I could have been actuated by any frenzied desire to attack the present Ministers. Personally, I have no unfriendly feelings towards any of them, and certainly I never had cause to entertain such feelings; while politically, I am neither with them nor against them. I belong to no party in the State, and have adopted no particular creed of politics.

My

My chief desire has been to fulfil my duties as Commissioner of Stamps, to the satisfaction of the Government; and I am not a man to sacrifice the substance of a good position for the empty shadow of political party writing.

These are the arguments, and these the facts, on which I rest my defence. I have not urged all that might be urged in my favour, but I have contented myself with a candid and truthful vindication of my conduct. If I have given offence in the manner charged against me, it has been quite unintentional. Had I been forewarned of the impropriety of continuing my connection with the Press, I should not have given occasion for this discussion.

I have, &c.,  
G. B. BARTON.

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No. 3.

G. B. BARTON, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Nunnington House,  
Phillip-street,  
10 November.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I have not attended at the Stamp Office since suspension, having been informed that it would not be officially correct to do so. Is that the case?

I send you my private address, in order that you may know where to send your communication, on the settlement of my question. I trust that I may receive it without much delay.

I send you with this, a copy of the *Sydney Mail* of to-day, containing an article on Mr. Robertson's affair. As the extreme offence taken by him is the cause of the difficulty in which I am now placed, I think it right to lay before you this expression of public opinion on the matter. It ought to possess some weight with the Cabinet.

I am, &c.,  
G. B. BARTON.

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[*Enclosure referred to in No. 3.*]

*EXTRACT from Sydney Mail, 11 November, 1865.*

Mr. Robertson has allowed himself to get into an undignified quarrel with *Punch*. In a squib in verse, lately published, Mr. Robertson was represented as taking farewell of the Cabinet, to look after his private affairs, saying, "My bills they won't renew." Mr. Robertson took umbrage at this, and gave a bit of his mind to the proprietor when he met him in the street—and he can make a very vigorous use of the vernacular when his "dander is up." The journalist subsequently requested an explanation, and was told that he was ungrateful after what Mr. Robertson had done to relieve his financial embarrassments; and moreover, that it was indelicate to allude to a gentleman's private affairs. Mr. Ray, not satisfied with this sort of apology, threatens to bring the matter before a Police Court, which will be a very foolish thing to do. The published correspondence does credit to neither party, but the offence taken by Mr. Robertson was hardly worthy of a man in his position. It is quite true as a rule, that the private affairs of public men should not be dragged before the public, but Mr. Robertson himself, in a very formal and public manner, made his matters an affair of general concern and even of political moment. They have been the talk of the town, and at public meetings and on the hustings the hint has been thrown out that a public testimonial to relieve his embarrassments would be a graceful thing. Under these circumstances, for *Punch* to joke upon what Mr. Robertson has set everybody talking about was hardly transgressing the ordinary limits of popular jesting. Considering how hard Mr. Robertson can hit, and that he never spares his foes, he should not be too sensitive, especially with a jocular publication. Nobody would have noticed the expression at which he took umbrage if he had not himself given it importance. As it is, everybody has been looking it up.

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No. 4.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
10 November, 1865.*

THE Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the copy of a letter which he caused to be addressed, on the 8th instant, to Mr. Barton, notifying the suspension of that gentleman from his office as Commissioner of Stamps, together with Mr. Barton's reply thereto.

From a perusal of these documents, it will be apparent that Mr. Barton is the author of certain slanderous attacks upon more than one Member of the Government, in a newspaper published in Sydney,—that he has contributed political articles to another,—and that he has endeavoured to obtain employment as a paid writer of leading articles in a third.

Irrespective of the rule which precludes official persons from writing political articles, the great impropriety of occupying his time and his office in abusing the Government of which he is a servant, shews Mr. Barton's unfitness for the position he holds.

The Treasurer therefore recommends that Mr. Barton be removed from the Public Service.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Minute

Minute 65/45, 14 Nov., 1865.—Confirmed, 17 Nov., 1865.

THE Executive Council, having carefully considered the several documents herewith submitted, together with the explanation offered by Mr. Barton, entirely concur in the opinion of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, as to the great impropriety shewn by Mr. Barton in writing the slanderous articles upon the Ministry herein referred to, the authorship of which has been proved to the satisfaction of the Government—as well as of the disregard of his duties in writing or offering to write political articles during his official hours, and accordingly advise that he be removed from the Public Service.

Approved—J.Y.  
20 Nov., /65.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 5.

G. B. BARTON, ESQ., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

13 November, 1865.

SIR,

Since forwarding my reply to your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to my suspension from office, I have been led still more strongly to question the correctness of the statement contained in that letter, viz., that it is "*a rule acted on by all Governments that no person is knowingly permitted to write political articles while holding office.*" It appears to me that Mr. Samuel, in making that statement, has fallen into two serious errors—*first*, in supposing that there is any such recognized rule whatever; and *secondly*, in supposing that, should any such rule be discovered, it is one that is "acted on by all Governments." As these doubts can only be settled by a patient investigation of the history of English Governments in this respect, I have the honor to inform you that I have made what inquiry I could during the very limited time at my disposal, and beg to lay before you the following results.

My argument on this matter I distribute under three heads:—

I.—The practice of the English Government from the Restoration to the present times.

II.—The practice of the English Government during the present times.

III.—The practice of Colonial Governments during the present times.

With respect to the first head, there is abundant evidence to shew that it never was the practice of the English Government to prohibit, or even discourage, the writing of "political articles" by persons holding office; but that, on the contrary, it was the very frequent practice of men in office, of all ranks, to write anonymously on political subjects; and no case can be found, during the period specified, in which any official was punished by the Government for so doing. The greatest men of modern English history—whether politicians or authors—were undoubtedly in the habit of writing on subjects affecting the Government of the day, and they did so, in many instances, while holding office, and with the sanction of the Government.

I will now proceed to prove these assertions by references to literary history:—

(a) The most distinguished of English statesmen are now known to have been the authors of anonymous "political articles," which excited great attention on their appearance. Halifax, Somers, Burke, Pitt, and Canning, distinguished themselves in the party warfare of their times. They wrote and published numerous "political articles" while holding office, and never scrupled to make use of the Press for the purpose of disseminating their opinions. With such men to set the example, it cannot be supposed that men in lower grades of office were forbidden to exercise their talents in the same manner. History has preserved only the names of the great, but the fact is beyond dispute that, throughout the most exciting periods of English politics, men in Government employ were frequent contributors to the political Press. So far from their being forbidden to contribute, it was the policy of Government in those times to confer appointments on men who were known to possess literary talent, or were likely to prove useful in party warfare. A band of energetic and sarcastic writers was looked upon as one of the strongest supports of an administration. They were directly, and by every possible means, encouraged to write—the only restriction on their liberty in this respect being, that they should write in favour of the Government that paid them; but as they invariably wrote under feigned names, this apparent restriction amounted to nothing. As specimens of this class of Government writers, I may mention Sir Roger L'Estrange, who, on the Restoration, was appointed "Licenser of the Press." From that time to his death, he was constantly employed in writing "political articles" in newspapers and pamphlets; and the use he made of his pen was notoriously unscrupulous.

Another was David Mallet, the supposed author of our National Anthem. At the time when the Government became unpopular, by the failure of an expedition to Minorca, under Admiral Byng, Mallet was employed to write in its favour. He accordingly wrote, imputing cowardice to the Admiral. The artifice was successful—Byng was shot, and the Government employé received a pension. During the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, it was found by a secret Committee that no less than £50,000 of public money had been spent in feeding political writers, a class of men whose names did not survive their own generation. The Pelhams, and every succeeding Ministry, carried on the government of the country by similar means. It was not until the dawn of the present century that this mode of carrying on Responsible Government was regarded as discreditable; no

Ministry



Ministry hesitated to avail themselves of literary ability. The rise and progress of the daily Newspaper Press at length put a stop to it; political writing then became a matter of private enterprise, beyond the interference or control of any Government; but until then, no fact is more clearly established in our national history than the practice I alluded to; it was, in every sense, "a rule acted on by all Governments" without exception.

(b) Not only were professional politicians in office addicted to the habit of swaying public opinion at their pleasure; but the brightest ornaments of our literature were wont, notwithstanding their being in office under Government, to mingle in the fights of faction. Instances in proof abound. The first on the list is Swift. In 1713 he received from the Tory Administration the Deanery of St. Patrick's. This was given him, partly in return for political services as a writer, and partly in expectation of similar services for the future. To the consternation of the Ministry, however, he some time after, published his *Drapier's Letters*; a work which has been pronounced to be "of all the publications offensive to Government that have ever been written, perhaps the most offensive." No attempt was made to deprive him of office. Eager for revenge, the unscrupulous Ministry of the day ventured on nothing more than refusing him the post of historiographer.

Addison passed the greater part of his life in political office, and still indulged in the exercise of his pen for political purposes. He started and wrote for several periodicals, such as the *Whig Examiner* and the *Freeholder*; and although burdened with the labours of a Secretary of State, did not hesitate to send his articles to their printers. It can hardly be supposed that men of his stamp wrote on the same principles, or from the same motives, as the lower order of party writers. They wrote simply at the dictation of their judgment, and not to please "the existing Administration."

Following in their steps, we come to Atterbury, Prior, Steele, Pultoney, and Bolingbroke—all newspaper writers, and all holding office in the service of the State. Lord Mansfield, Lord Cowper, and Walpole, all contributed to the Press while holding office. Blackstone attacked the Government while acting as Solicitor to the Crown; Trenchard abused them in *Cato's Letters*, while serving as Commissioner of Forfeited Estates in Ireland. The authorship of *Junius* was attributed to no less than thirty distinct writers, all of whom were in Government offices. None of them were suspended on that account. The work, whoever wrote it, came from the pen of some one employed in the War Office—and no Government ever suffered such a castigation, before or since. Lord Temple was a contributor to the celebrated *North Briton*, the most violent anti-government paper ever started. Sir Walter Scott held two appointments under Government, and yet attacked it in his letters of *Malachi Malagrowthier*. He was answered by another official writer, Croker. Neither of them were suspended; Sir Walter was known, besides, to be a contributor to several newspapers and periodicals, in which the conduct of the Government was freely criticised. One of the most remarkable instances is that of Sydney Smith. While holding the Deanery of St. Paul's, he attacked not only the Government, but the whole Bench of Bishops, in his *Letters of Peter Plymley*. Horace Twiss was at the same time a political writer in the *Times* and an Under Secretary for the Colonies. Gilbert a'Beckett, the celebrated comic writer, contributed regularly to *Punch*, while serving as a Stipendiary Magistrate. And lastly, Brougham, while he was Lord Chancellor, was known to be a contributor to several political journals, writing one day in the *Times* and the next in the *Morning Chronicle*. None of these men were ever called to account in any shape for their connection with the Press, whether they abused the Government or not, and most of them *did* abuse it in the strongest terms.

The *Anti-Jacobin* was started by Canning while in office, and was mainly supported by his contributions. The *Quarterly Review*, equally notorious for its political character, was also started and maintained by men holding office under Government. The *Englishman*, a political newspaper, was edited by Mr. Radcliffe an *attaché* in the diplomatic service; and the first newspaper published in London was edited by a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

The propriety of Government officials writing in political prints was openly justified in the House of Commons, by Mr. Stephens, the father of the Foreign Office *attaché*, in these words:—"I will put a case: I will suppose a young man of education and talent contending with pecuniary difficulties, not proceeding from vice, but from family misfortunes; I will suppose him honestly meeting obstructions with honorable industry, and exercising his talents for the Press; where, I ask, is the degradation of such employment? Who could be so meanly cruel as to deprive him of it? The case which I have supposed was, thirty years ago, my own."

II.—The practice of the English Government, during the present times, cannot be so easily ascertained as during the period preceding them. I have not been able to find any evidence which conclusively shews that political writing is forbidden throughout the Imperial Service. All that I have succeeded in discovering amounts to this—that one or two Heads of Departments have given it as their opinion that the practice under discussion is irregular. In the year 1857, the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced that he would, in future, call upon any official, employed in his department, who might be suspected of contributing anonymously to the Press, to disprove the charge, by a distinct denial in his own person, corroborated by declarations or affidavits from the printers or publishers. Granting that Earl Clarendon carried out this "rule"—of which there is no proof—we have no grounds for supposing that his example was followed by his colleagues. On the contrary, it is more than probable, from the silence observed with respect to this point, that his example was *not* followed. It may be that the Department for Foreign Affairs was one which peculiarly called for secrecy on the part of its officials. An open connection with the Press, in such a department, might be considered objectionable on grounds which would not apply so stringently

to other departments. It is certain that Earl Clarendon's edict created considerable discussion, and called forth at least one masterly protest on behalf of the Public Service. The following case occurred in the House of Commons, in February, 1857; and as it is strictly to the point, I quote it:—

“The Earl of Cardigan put a question to the Secretary of War, in regard to a recent publication on the Crimean Campaign, by an Officer of the Staff, in which he asserted that his character had been maligned.

“Lord Panmure replied: Although the noble Earl charges a particular officer with being the writer of the book to which he has referred, let me remind him that, so far as the authorities at the Horse Guards are concerned, the book was written under an anonymous signature. The Commander-in-Chief upon receiving an application from the noble Earl to redress, through the means of a Court Martial, the injury which he had sustained from that book, stated that he did not conceive it was his duty to take notice of anonymous publications; because, such a precedent, once established, would lead to inevitable confusion in the administration of the Army; and that, moreover, it appeared to him, as it appears to me, the noble Earl had a recourse open to him “by an appeal to the Civil Courts of the Country.”

III.—As regards the practice of Colonial Governments, I regret to say that I can find nothing whatever. I cannot ascertain that, either before or after the institution of Responsible Government in this Colony, any Colonial Secretary prohibited political writing on the part of Government officials. I cannot ascertain that any instance ever occurred in this Colony, in which a Government official was suspended, or otherwise punished, for having “written political articles,” much less for having merely *offered* to write them.

The case of Sir Thomas Mitchell has been mentioned to me by Mr. Samuel, as a precedent for the extraordinary course adopted towards me; but having inquired into the particulars of that case, I am in a position to state that it has nothing whatever to do with the question involved in the present discussion.

Sir Thomas Mitchell did not give offence by writing political articles, or by writing anything else; at any rate, that was not the reason of the displeasure under which he fell. He gave offence because, while holding a seat in the then Legislative Council as a Member nominated by Sir George Gipps, he dared to speak and vote in opposition to the Government. He was immediately informed that no official in the Government Service (he was Surveyor General at the time) would be allowed to exercise his own opinion when that opinion was in opposition to the Government: whereupon he resigned his seat in the Council, refusing to hold it on such terms. These, if I am not misinformed, are the facts of his case; and if so, it can form no precedent in mine.

Whatever may be the practice in this Colony, the practice in the Colony of Victoria is involved in no uncertainty.

It is a fact within my knowledge, that the present Parliamentary Librarian in Melbourne, who was formerly a writer for the Press, is still allowed to retain his connection with it. At the time of his appointment he was Editor of the *Melbourne Punch*, and I understand that he is still a contributor to it, as well as to other publications.

This is a case much more analogous to mine. I confess I can see no reason why an official in one Colony should be allowed to write at liberty, while an official in another Colony is suspended for presuming to write at all.

I have, &c.,  
G. B. BARTON.

## No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to G. B. BARTON, Esq.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
22 November, 1865.*

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 8th instant, intimating your suspension from office as Commissioner of Stamps, I am now directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, having carefully considered the several documents submitted to them, together with the explanation offered by you, entirely concur in the opinion of the Honorable the Treasurer, as to the great impropriety shewn by you, in writing the slanderous articles upon the Ministry referred to in the said documents—the authorship of which has been proved to the satisfaction of the Government—as well as of the disregard of your duties, in writing or offering to write political articles during office hours.

His Excellency the Governor has therefore approved of your removal from the Public Service, and I am to add, that you are removed accordingly.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WELLS.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 January, 1866.*

No. 1.

UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to AUDITOR GENERAL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 16 December, 1865.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will have the goodness to meet the Inspector General of Police and the Sheriff, for the purpose of forming a Board to consider the question raised in the accompanying Minute which he addressed to the Secretary for Lands, in July last.

2. From the knowledge which you have of the Public Service generally, which Captain M'Lerie has of the Police Magistrates, and Mr. Harold Maclean of the Gold Commissioners, the Colonial Secretary trusts he may be favoured with such suggestions as will assist him in making reductions in the number of the gentlemen employed either as Police Magistrates or Gold Commissioners, without at all impairing the efficiency of these departments.

3. If upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the respective districts, by redistributing the officers throughout them, it shall be evident that the number of officials can be reduced, it will rest with the Government to determine how these gentlemen, whom it may be thought the Government Service can best spare, may be dealt with, and any claims they may have for other employment or for compensation be satisfied.

I have, &c.,  
WM. OWEN.

12 July, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.—My attention has for some time been directed to the prodigal expenditure which, it must be admitted, is going on in respect to Police Magistrates and Gold Commissioners, more particularly in the Southern and South-western Districts; and I shall be glad to fall in, so far as I can possibly do so, with the views of the Secretary for Lands, in respect to such reductions as may be, after conference, considered expedient.

There are in the districts to which I allude, Police Magistrates at

Gundagai, A. C. S. Rose;  
Tumut, — Vyner;  
Young, J. E. Pearce;  
Forbes, Wm. Farrand;

besides Police Magistrates at Goulburn and Wagga Wagga.

There are also Gold Commissioners at

Gundagai (or near), G. O'M. Clarke, Eurongilly, 32 miles from Gundagai;  
Tumut (or near), R. B. Lynch and R. H. Fitzsimons;  
Young, A. G. Shadforth;  
Forbes, W. W. Browne and J. G. King, Tumberumba, 30 or 40 miles.

All these officials do not seem to me to be necessary. For instance, at Forbes, two Gold Commissioners and a Police Magistrate cannot be required; so at Gundagai, a Police Magistrate and a Gold Commissioner cannot both be wanted. Then at Tumut, Adelong, and Tumberumba, two Gold Commissioners and a Police Magistrate cannot all be wanted. No doubt, although there is at present a collapse at the various gold fields, there may be a sudden rush again; but we have now waited a long time for this possibility, and I think a re-arrangement or re-distribution of officials, if not a reduction, ought to take place.

C. C.

P.S.—Similar observations may, perhaps, apply to other districts. The whole question requires consideration, especially as the Gold Fields are yielding so little, and crime is now comparatively put down.

## No. 2.

BOARD OF INQUIRY to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

28 December, 1865.

SIR,

In pursuance of the instructions conveyed to us in the Under Secretary's letter of the 16th instant, we have given our earnest consideration to the subject of proposed reductions in the staff of Public Officers throughout the Country Districts, as therein indicated; and according to your desire subsequently expressed, we have likewise considered the advantages that might be derived from a further extension of our inquiries in the same direction.

We conceive that the duty assigned to us is simply to specify the actual necessities of the several divisions of the country with which we shall have to deal, in respect to the number and description of the Public Officers required for the proper performance of the duties to which our attention has been directed, leaving all other considerations to the Government.

In preparing our recommendations, we have been guided, so far as circumstances admit, by rules that we have laid down for ourselves, and by the instruction to ascertain where, by a combination of functions, or by the abolition of an office, a reduction in the number of officers may be effected without material injury to the public interests; but we have not deemed it to be within our province to propose a diminution in the salaries or allowances of any class of officers the retention of whose services we advise.

We have given the most serious attention to the circumstances and requirements of each locality affected by our recommendations; and it has been our object, wherever we propose the retention of an office, to cast upon the holder every additional duty which it can be brought within his power to perform. In some such cases we have thought it just to suggest an additional allowance, to meet the extra expenses which would obviously be entailed upon the officer.

We desire to observe, that the extended duties which we propose can only be satisfactorily performed by efficient officers of active and energetic habits, who, in some instances should be possessed, besides acquaintance with magisterial duties (probably common to all who will be retained) of special knowledge and experience of the nature of the other duties to be entrusted to them, as upon Gold Fields, and in regard to Crown Lands.

2. We have thought it convenient to divide our report under three separate heads.
  1. Gold Commissioners in connection with Police Magistrates.
  2. Commissioners of Crown Lands in connection with Police Magistrates.
  3. Police Magistrates.

Schedules, marked respectively A B and C, are attached, in which are specified our recommendations under each head.

3. The question of Gold Commissioners and Police Magistrates may be dealt with in reference to the requirements—

- 1st. Of Gold Fields where they may be said to constitute a district in themselves, such as Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 12 in the Schedule, and
- 2ndly. A division of the country, containing both settled towns or places and Gold Fields, selected to be a district for the purposes of this report, as the other localities enumerated.

4. The principle which has guided our recommendations is, that at places coming under the first description, a Gold Commissioner of a status in the service proportioned to the importance of the district be retained, and have attached to his office the duties of Police Magistrate; at places coming under the second description we have, where the gold fields' element seems to preponderate, proposed in like manner the retention of a Commissioner; but in districts where the gold workings are subordinate to the ordinary occupations of the Colony, we have proposed the retention of a Police Magistrate, to have also the duties and powers of a Commissioner.

5. We consider that in all localities where gold workings of any consequence exist, the Police Magistrate should be a Commissioner; and in every case a Commissioner should be a Police Magistrate. In the instances, therefore, where a Sub-Commissioner has hitherto acted in charge of a gold field, under the direction of a superior officer, which direction, if our recommendation be adopted, will not be continued, and who has not been a Police Magistrate, as in the cases of Stony Creek and Kiandra, we recommend that the post should be occupied by an officer of not less status than an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with the authorized salary and allowances.

6. Our recommendations, in the above respects, have dealt with classes of officers as at present existing. We, however, think it right to bring forward the question of permanently uniting the functions of Police Magistrates and Gold Commissioners, as is the case in Victoria, the officers there being known, in respect to their gold fields' duties, as wardens. Should such a combination be made, we consider that a fixed salary of £450, to cover all allowances, might be sanctioned for each officer appointed in the double capacity, and that such salary should be increased to £500, where an officer may either reside upon a gold field, or have the supervision of one at any considerable distance, or of more than ordinary importance.

The same rule could also be applied in regard to attendance at a second Bench, irrespectively of gold fields duties.

There are disadvantages and additional expenses attending residence upon a gold field, which warrant the arrangement proposed. The adoption of the suggestion above made for equalizing the salaries of the Police Magistrates, being Gold Commissioners,

sioners, would not, we estimate, entail an additional expense of more than £90 per annum, and would facilitate the equitable dealing with the claims of individual officers.

7. In all cases where a Clerk of Petty Sessions may be acting under a Police Magistrate and Commissioner, he should be gazetted as Sub-Commissioner, in order to enable him to act to a certain extent in the absence of, and in affording clerical assistance to, the Commissioner, such as making registrations required by the Gold Fields Regulations, and issuing miners' rights, &c. Not being a Justice, his powers would not extend to the exercise of any judicial authority under the Act.

8. We are quite sensible that the effect of our proposals will be, by dispensing with the office of Chief Commissioner, to do away with the Gold Fields' Service as a Department; and that the diminution of the existing machinery will not be unattended by some inconvenience to the gold fields' population; but we conceive that, looking to the present condition of the gold fields, and under existing circumstances, the time has arrived for the change recommended.

We are also of opinion that the inconvenience we have alluded to may be remedied by the introduction of a short Bill into Parliament, reconstituting the Appeal Courts, and by a modification of the regulations in regard to the administrative duties now discharged by the Commissioners.

9. Following the views above expressed, and the specific recommendations we have made, it appears to us that a material reduction may be made in the Gold Fields' Estimate, and in respect to which we annex a Schedule, D, shewing the reduction proposed.

There are some further items in the Estimate, namely, Clerks of Local Courts, and Mining Surveyor, concerning which we have not sufficient data to recommend the omission, but which we think might be reconsidered.

10. With respect to the Commissioners of Crown Lands in connection with Police Magistrates, we have been favoured with the assistance of the Chief Commissioner; and we have arrived at the conclusion that the functions of Commissioners and Police Magistrates may advantageously be combined, as shewn in Schedule B.

Wherever we have been unable to propose such a combination of duties, there have appeared to be local reasons not admitting of the Crown Lands Officer making his headquarters at the place where the Police Magistrate should usually reside. We are of opinion that, where the duties of a Commissioner of Crown Lands and Police Magistrate are united, those of the Crown Lands should be considered of primary importance.

11. Coming to the question of Police Magistrates, irrespectively of the existence of Gold Fields or Crown Lands' duties, we are quite aware that our recommendations go to the extent of doing away with Police Magistrates stationed generally throughout the country districts.

In offering our recommendations to that effect, we do not wish to be understood as giving the opinion that the employment of those functionaries has not been attended with utility; but we do not consider that their continuance, seeing that their duties can in the main be performed by unpaid Justices, is to be regarded as a necessity in the face of the present exigencies of the Colony. It will be observed that we have proposed the retention of Police Magistrates at the Assize Towns, at Newcastle, being a seaport town, and where either Gold Fields or Crown Lands' duties can be united with their own. After dealing with the districts last alluded to, we have been unable to discover a sufficiently material difference in the circumstances or requirements of those remaining, in respect to the continuance of the Police Magistrate, to warrant our selecting one for reduction and another to be maintained; and it seems to us that the proposed reduction must either be abandoned or carried through in its entirety. If the Police Magistrates in question be reduced, some small provision in a few cases will be needful for salaries to Visiting Justices to the Gaols.

As to Clerks of Petty Sessions, we consider that such functionaries are necessary in every District, whether there be a Police Magistrate or not. Where, therefore, we have recommended the removal of a Police Magistrate, acting also as Clerk of Petty Sessions, we have suggested that a Clerk of Petty Sessions be appointed.

12. The reductions which would be obtained by the adoption of our recommendations may be stated as follows:—

Reduction in Gold Fields' Estimate, according to proposals in			
Schedule A—see also Schedule D ... ..	£8,235	0	0
In Estimate for Police Magistrates, as by Schedule A, less Clerks			
of Petty Sessions at Mudgee and Sofala ... ..	945	0	0
In Estimate for Police Magistrates, as by Schedule B ... ..	3,220	0	0
Do. as by Schedule C—less salary for Clerk of Petty			
Sessions at Hartley ... ..	3,960	0	0
Total reduction ... ..	£16,360	0	0

We have, &c.,

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.  
JOHN M'LERIE, I.G.P.  
HAROLD MACLEAN.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in No. 2.]

## SCHEDULE A.

## No. 1.—BRAIDWOOD, ARALUEN, NERRIGUNDAH, and MORUYA.

Present Staff.	Amount.	Proposed Staff.	Amount.	Saving.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Chief Gold Commissioner, salary and allowances for forage, quarters, and camp keeper .....	700 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) to act also as Police Magistrate at Braidwood and Araluen, salary and allowances .....	490 0 0	
2 Assistant Gold Commissioners (2nd class), salaries and allowances ..	980 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions at Braidwood, acting also as Sub-Gold Commissioner for Registry of Claims, &c. ....	175 0 0	
1 Clerk to Gold Commissioner .....	150 0 0	1 Police Magistrate at Moruya and Nerrigundah, acting also as Gold Commissioner, salary and allowance of £50 for travelling .....	470 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate, Araluen ..	375 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, acting also as Sub-Commissioner at Moruya and Nerrigundah .....	175 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate, Nerrigundah, salary and allowance of £50 .....	470 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions at Braidwood .....	175 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions at Moruya and Nerrigundah ..	175 0 0			
	£ 3,025 0 0		£ 1,310 0 0	1,715 0 0
No. 2.—TUMUT, ADELONG, TUMBERUMBA, AND GUNDAGAI.				
1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class), salary and allowances .....	590 0 0	1 Police Magistrate, Tumut, acting also as Commissioner and Police Magistrate for Adelong and Tumberumba, salary and allowances of £50 for each place .....	475 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	490 0 0	1 Police Magistrate, Gundagai, acting as Gold Commissioner, Burongilly, and adjacent Gold Workings, with allowance, £50 ....	470 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate, Tumut ..	375 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut (or Adelong), acting as Sub-Commissioner ..	175 0 0	
1 Do., Gundagai ..	420 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai .....	175 0 0	
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gundagai .....	175 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut .....	175 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba (Acting) ..	50 0 0			
	£ 2,275 0 0		£ 1,295 0 0	980 0 0
No. 3.—KIANDRA.				
1 Sub-Commissioner, salary, allowances .....	375 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	450 0 0	
No. 4.—YOUNG.				
2 Assistant Commissioners (1st class), salary and allowances .....	1,100 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class), acting also as Police Magistrate* .....	550 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate .....	420 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, acting also as Sub-Commissioner .....	175 0 0	
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	175 0 0			
	£ 1,695 0 0		£ 725 0 0	970 0 0
No. 5.—FEBBES.				
1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class) .....	550 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class), to act also as Police Magistrate .....	550 0 0	
1 Sub-Commissioner .....	375 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, to act as Sub-Commissioner ..	175 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate .....	500 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	175 0 0			
	£ 1,600 0 0		£ 725 0 0	875 0 0
		Carried forward....£	.....	4,540 0 0

\* Quarters provided.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

SCHEDULE A—continued.

No. 6.—BATHURST, ROCKLEY (including ABERCROMBIE), MITCHELL'S CREEK, and other GOLD WORKINGS near Bathurst.

Present Staff.	Amount.	Proposed Staff.	Amount.	Saving.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward.....	.....	4,540 0 0
1 Chief Commissioner, salary and allowance .....	700 0 0	1 Police Magistrate,* to act also at Rockley, and as Commissioner, with allowance of £50 .....	550 0 0	
1 Clerk .....	150 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class), salary and allowances .....	490 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class).....	590 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	225 0 0	
1 Police Magistrate .....	500 0 0			
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	225 0 0			
	£ 2,165 0 0		£ 1,265 0 0	900 0 0
No. 7.—SOFALA.				
1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class).....	550 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (1st class), acting as Police Magistrate .....	550 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	490 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Acting as Sub-Commissioner.....	175 0 0	
	£ 1,040 0 0		£ 725 0 0	315 0 0
No. 8.—MUDGE, HARGRAVES, and TAMBAROORA.				
1 Police Magistrate (being Clerk of Petty Sessions), at .....	325 0 0	1 Police Magistrate, Mudgee, acting also as Gold Commissioner and Police Magistrate at Hargraves and for the lower Meroo and Merendee Gold Fields, from Avisford downwards, at £450, with allowance £50 .....	500 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	450 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class), stationed at Tambaroora, acting as Police Magistrate and Gold Commissioner at Tambaroora, at Windeyer, and for the Meroo Gold Field from Avisford upwards, including Long Creek and Pyramul, salary and allowances .....	450 0 0	
1 Sub-Commissioner .....	375 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions at Mudgee, acting as Sub-Gold Commissioner .....	175 0 0	
	£ 1,150 0 0		£ 1,125 0 0	25 0 0
No. 9.—STONEY CREEK, BURENDONG, MUCKERAWA AND OPHIR.				
1 Sub-Commissioner .....	375 0 0	1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	450 0 0	
No. 10.—ARMIDALE, URALLA, AND ROCKY RIVER.				
1 Police Magistrate, Armidale .....	500 0 0	1 Police Magistrate, acting also as Gold Commissioner, salary and extra allowances .....	500 0 0	
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, Armidale .....	175 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions, acting as Sub-Commissioner .....	175 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner, (1st class) receiving additional forage allowance ..	600 0 0			
	£ 1,275 0 0		£ 675 0 0	600 0 0
No. 11.—TENTERFIELD, TIMBARRA, AND TOOLOOM.				
1 Police Magistrate, Tenterfield .....	450 0 0	1 Police Magistrate to act as Gold Commissioner, with allowance of £50.....	500 0 0	
1 Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	175 0 0	1 Clerk of Petty Sessions....	175 0 0	
1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class).....	490 0 0			
	£ 1,115 0 0		£ 675 0 0	440 0 0
		Carried forward ....	£ .....	6,820 0 0

\* There will be ample employment for one officer in the supervision of the various Gold Fields, for which Bathurst is the most central place for head quarters. It is desirable to place this officer, who will be one of the 2nd class, under the general direction of the Police Magistrate at Bathurst. The officer might, perhaps, do the duty of Police Magistrate at Rockley, but he could not well reside there.

## RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

## SCHEDULE A—continued.

## No. 12.—NUNDLE.

Present Staff.	Amount.	Proposed Staff.	Amount.	Saving.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Assistant Commissioner, (2nd class), salary and allowances .....	450 0 0	Brought forward ....£ 1 Assistant Commissioner (2nd class) .....	450 0 0	6,820 0 0
				6,820 0 0
		Less excess (see Nos. 3 and 9) .....	£	150 0 0
		Total Saving .....	£	6,670 0 0

## SCHEDULE B.

In the following districts, the duties of Crown Lands Commissioners and Police Magistrates may be performed by the same officer.

Pastoral District.	Post of Police Magistrate.	Saving of Salaries, if those of Police Magistrates be omitted.
		£ s. d.
Lachlan .. .. .	Wagga Wagga .. .. .	450 0 0
Darling .. .. .	Wentworth .. .. .	420 0 0
Wellington and Bligh .. .. .	Wellington .. .. .	450 0 0
Gwydir .. .. .	Warialda .. .. .	500 0 0
Warrego .. .. .	Bourke .. .. .	500 0 0
Liverpool Plains .. .. .	Tamworth .. .. .	450 0 0
Monaro .. .. .	Cooma .. .. .	450 0 0
	Giving a Saving of .. .. .	£ 3,220 0 0

The Board have not herein referred to any existing allowances for doing duty at second Benches, leaving that question to be dealt with afterwards in connection with other allowances to the officers who may be retained.

## SCHEDULE C.

POLICE Magistrates, irrespectively of those included in Schedules A and B, recommended to be discontinued.

Where stationed.	Salary.
	£ s. d.
Carcoar .. .. .	420 0 0
Grafton .. .. .	450 0 0
Hartley .. .. .	325 0 0
Hay .. .. .	450 0 0
Port Macquarie .. .. .	350 0 0
Queanbeyan .. .. .	450 0 0
Scone .. .. .	450 0 0
Casino .. .. .	450 0 0
Wollombi .. .. .	420 0 0
Wee Waa .. .. .	370 0 0
	4,185 0 0
From which must be deducted, for Clerk of Petty Sessions at Hartley..	175 0 0
Giving a Saving of .. .. .	£ 3,960 0 0

## SCHEDULE D.



## RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

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## SCHEDULE D.

In lieu of the present Gold Fields Estimate, a fresh Estimate might be substituted, which, providing for Commissioners as set down in Schedule A, could be stated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
3 Commissioners (now Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class) at £450 .. ..	1,350	0	0	The designation of Assistant Commissioners (1st and 2nd Classes) might be abolished, and Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners substituted. This will accord with the altered position of the officers, and the discontinuance of the present Commissioners (or Chief Commissioners).
6 Assistant Commissioners (now Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class) at £350 .. ..	2,100	0	0	
3 Clerks to Local Courts, at £100 .. ..	300	0	0	These gentlemen can have little or nothing to do.
1 Mining Surveyor, at £550 .. ..	550	0	0	While claims are held and other portions of Gold Fields may be taken up under the Frontage System, this office must be kept up, but the officer cannot be fully employed. It might be arranged to cast upon the officer other surveying duties.
Allowances in lieu of Forage to 9 Commissioners, at £50 .. ..	450	0	0	Provided for in Schedule A. If the suggestions made in paragraph 6 of the Report be adopted, these items would disappear from the Estimate.
Do. for providing Camp Keepers, at £50 .. ..	450	0	0	
Do. to 2 Commissioners, in lieu of Quarters, at £40 .. ..	80	0	0	
Fees to Chinese Interpreters .. ..	150	0	0	So many Chinese are now acquainted with the English language, that the Interpreter should be abolished, and a small provision—say £150—made for the payment by fees.
Travelling Expenses to Commissioners when ordered beyond their Districts, as specially sanctioned .. ..	100	0	0	
	£	5,530	0 0	
The present Estimate is for .. ..	13,765	0	0	
Proposed .. ..	5,530	0	0	
Giving a reduction of .. ..	£	8,235	0 0	Which may still further be reduced. See paragraph No. 9 in Report.

## No. 3.

CIRCULAR TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

During the recent discussions in the Legislative Assembly, upon the Budget and the present financial condition of the Colony, an earnest desire was expressed that large reductions should be made in the public expenditure; I am therefore directed by the Colonial Secretary to call your serious attention to the subject. The cost of the Government Establishments is enormous; and concurring, as Mr. Cowper does, with what seemed to be the general feeling of the Assembly, a distinct assurance was given that endeavours would immediately be made to ascertain in what respect they could be placed upon a more economical footing.

The point which you will have to consider is, not whether reductions can be made in your department—you will assume that they must be made, and the only point for determination is, in what respect they can be effected with the least injury to the Public Service. No delay can be permitted, as the Colonial Secretary, upon the re-assembling of Parliament after the recess, proposes to state the particulars in which the Estimates now before the Assembly can be reduced. It is suggested that, by requiring a more punctual and regular attendance of the officials during office hours, and insisting that they shall commence work not later than a quarter past 9 o'clock, by restricting somewhat the time usually taken for lunch to half an hour, and by extending the time of leaving office to half-past 4, a number of clerks could be dispensed with. The general impression in the Assembly would seem to be that the number of officials is very largely in excess of what should be employed, and I am to add, that if the number is not reduced, a per-centage deduction from salaries generally will probably be enforced.

The subject is of such deep importance to the public servants themselves, and to the Public Service of the Colony, that Mr. Cowper desires me to press it upon your anxious and careful consideration, and to request your report at the earliest moment.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. VALLACK.

## No. 4.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In attention to the instructions conveyed in your circular, dated the 2nd instant, No. 64, I do myself the honor to report in what manner the reduction necessary in the expenditure of this department can be effected with the least detriment to its efficiency.

I should perhaps commence my report by again referring to the fact that the Estimates prepared for the Police Department for 1866, shew a decrease of upwards of £23,000 as compared with the provision voted for 1864; and that the current cost of the establishment is at a rate less by several thousand pounds per annum than the cost in 1861, before the new system was introduced.

Proceeding to consider what further retrenchment can be effected, and after giving the subject my best attention, I beg to submit a sketch of the reductions which, in my opinion, could be made in the expenditure proposed for this year, with least injury to the service; though possibly when carrying the same into effect, some modification might be found advisable.

There will be of course some risk in reducing the number of Police at Country Stations, but it will be my object to withdraw men from the more quiet districts, where the population is of a settled and orderly kind, leaving the force untouched in districts where serious crime might be anticipated.

These reductions I am now commencing, by dispensing with the services of the least efficient members of the force, and not filling up the vacancies by new appointments.

I

## RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

9

I apprehend that the enormous rise in the price of forage will largely increase our expenditure under that head, especially as grass feed is also very scarce. The number of horses will be reduced, however, to the lowest possible limit.

As regards my office establishment, a glance at the number of the clerks, and their salaries, will I think be convincing that, for the large amount of work (correspondence and accounts) the staff is very small, indeed inadequate. However, as one of the senior clerks (Mr. Horsey) is from ill health scarcely fit for further service, and as the duty of the Convict Branch, of which he has charge, has much decreased, I propose that he should retire under the provision of the Superannuation Act. I should be glad to see a small portion of the saving (£300) divided amongst the deserving junior clerks, who are paid at much lower rates than rule in other departments.

I should observe that it has been the practice for most of the clerks in this office to work overtime to keep the business from falling into arrear, and that it is not the rule in this office for the clerks to leave in the middle of the day for lunch.

Assuring you of my desire to carry out the views of the Government in effecting retrenchment in the expenditure of the department under my control, by every means in my power,—

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

## REDUCTION proposed in the Expenditure of the Police Department.

No. of persons.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Clerk, Inspector General's Office .. .. .	300	0	0			
4	Sub-Inspectors, at £200 .. .. .	800	0	0			
2	Senior Sergeants, at 9s. 6d. .. .. .						
5	Sergeants, at 8s. 3d. .. .. .						
10	Senior Constables, at 6s. 9d. .. .. .						
25	Constables, at 6s. .. .. .	5,744	0	0			
5	Supernumerary do., at 4s. .. .. .						
1	Detective, 2nd Class, at 9s. .. .. .						
1	Do., 3rd do., at 8s. .. .. .						
	CONTINGENCIES:—						
	Night allowance .. .. .	500	0	0			
	Fuel, light, and water .. .. .	300	0	0			
	Forage .. .. .	1,500	0	0			
	Remounts .. .. .	500	0	0			
	Shoeing .. .. .	200	0	0			
	Conveyance prisoners, &c. .. .. .	500	0	0			
	Fencing .. .. .	200	0	0			
	Incidentals .. .. .	200	0	0			
					6,844	0	0
	Police buildings (reduce one-half) .. .. .	2,500	0	0			
	Police Magistrates, say .. .. .	6,000	0	0			
	Petty Sessions, contingencies, say .. .. .	756	0	0			
					756	0	0
	Total .. .. .				20,000	0	0

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
4 Jan., /66.

JOHN McLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

## No. 5.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, SYDNEY, to ACTING UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Central Police Office, Sydney.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular No. 64, and of date 2nd January, 1866, yesterday.

As the instructions contained therein are imperative, I beg to recommend that one clerk be struck off the strength of this department, whom I request you will permit me to select.

I must, however, in justice to myself, state that, in my opinion, the public will suffer inconvenience by any reduction in the number of clerks.

I have, &c.,

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

## No. 6.

WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE to ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Water Police Office,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, received this morning, having reference to reductions in the public expenditure; and in reply—and especially guided by the second paragraph of that letter, which states that the point to be considered is—"not whether reductions can be made, but to assume that they will be made,"—I do myself the honor to report, under the circumstances, that the only reduction which can be made in this office, and the one which will cause least injury to the Public Service, will be that of the junior clerk, whereby a saving of (£125) one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum will be made.

2. By adopting the suggestions contained generally in your letter, as to punctual and regular attendance, &c., I trust that the business of this office may be satisfactorily carried on.

I have, &c.,  
P. L. CLOETE, W.P.M.

## No. 7.

AUDITOR GENERAL to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Audit Office, Sydney,  
6 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In attention to your circular of the 3rd instant, pressing upon me the necessity for making large reductions in the Government Expenditure, I do myself the honor to inform you that, if the system of audit as hitherto carried out is to be strictly maintained, the present reduced staff is insufficient to get through the work; but that if I am allowed to modify the system, and simplify the checks hitherto enforced, I can see my way to a reduction of two clerks, by which, with £120 off the Estimate for Extra Clerical Assistance, a saving equal to 10 per cent. on the Estimate for 1866 may be effected, as per accompanying statement.

2. The officers whose services I propose to dispense with are Mr. Compton and Mr. Barton, both of whom have lately joined the office. Seeing, however, that Mr. Hall, the Principal Examining Clerk, is compelled by ill health to apply for leave for three months, I must beg to be allowed to retain Mr. Compton's services during Mr. Hall's absence.

3. I shall, in a separate letter, beg your attention to proposals for simplifying the business between the Treasury and Audit Departments, by which means, if the experiment succeed, I hope to be able to conduct the audit with the reduced staff, without materially impairing the value of the check; and without admitting that the officers of the department have been in any way remiss in attention to their duties, I shall take care that strict regard is paid to the punctuality and regularity of attendance insisted on in your letter.

I have, &c.,  
CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

No. of Persons. 1866.			Estimate as Printed.	Estimate as Proposed.
1	1	Auditor General (provided in Schedule).	£	£
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Accounts .. .. .	550	550
1	1	Inspector of Customs, &c., Revenue Accounts .. .. .	450	450
1	1	Corresponding Clerk .. .. .	385	385
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts .. .. .	370	370
2	1	Clerks, at £300.. .. .	600	300
1	2	Clerk .. .. .	275	550
1	..	Do. .. .. .	255	.....
2	2	Do. at £225 .. .. .	450	450
1	1	Do. .. .. .	200	200
1	1	Do. .. .. .	175	175
1	1	Do. .. .. .	150	150
1	1	Do. .. .. .	110	110
1	1	Do. .. .. .	75	75
1	..	Probationary Clerk .. .. .	50	.....
1	1	Messenger .. .. .	102	102
1	1	Housekeeper .. .. .	50	50
			4,247	3,917
Incidental Expenses .. .. .			10	10
Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, as required .. .. .			250	130
Total .. .. .			£ 4,507	4,057
Proposed reduction on Estimate as printed, 10 per cent. ..			.....	450
19	17			4,507

CHRIS. ROLLESTON,  
A.G.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

REGISTRAR GENERAL to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 5 January, 1866.*

SIR,

The Registrar General desires to make the following statement relative to the department under his charge, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary:—The department consists of three distinct branches, and it is proposed to treat each branch separately as far as practicable, and to take each in the order of its establishment. The Deeds or General Registration Office was first formed, as it appears by the records, in the year 1797, when notes or entries of all transactions respecting lands and other minor matters were made in the registers in 1825; by the Act of Council, 6 Geo. the Fourth, No. 22, registrations made under regulations published in 1817 were confirmed, and a regular mode of registration was enacted, and certain fees were made payable; by various subsequent Acts of Council (thirteen in number), but principally by Act 7 Victoria, No. 16, the registrations were amended and considerably extended; the fees being made payable by each separate Act for the registrations therein required, but in some cases, requiring registration to be made without enacting that any fee should be paid.

My object in making this statement is, to shew that the passing of an Act regulating the payment of fees in this department would relieve the Collecting Officer of some trouble, and at the same time to observe that, in many instances, the fee might very reasonably be increased by an additional per-centage fee; allowing the present fee to represent deeds to a certain amount, say £500, and a small per-centage fee, say of 1s. additional, and also, that the fees paid for searches should be regulated by the number of years or registers searched, and also enacting the payment of fees where it is presumed omissions have been made; by this arrangement, an increase to the extent of some £1,500 might justly be made to the revenue of the department.

I append a list of those fees which I think might be increased.

*Births Registration Branch.*

THIS Branch of the office was established in 1856. At the first formation of the department some difficulty was experienced in obtaining proper persons to take the various offices of District Registrars; the fee for each entry was regulated by the Executive Council at 2s. 6d., and was subsequently increased to 3s.; the entries in these registers naturally increase annually, the increase ranging from 1,500 to 1,700, and the expense to the department increases rateably. The number of entries in the registers for 1866 is estimated at over 23,000, exclusive of Sydney; consequently the charge on the department will be £3,450. This fee of 3s. now paid is an advance upon the other Colonies, where but 2s. 6d. is paid. I would point out that the public have now become fully cognizant of the necessity for registration, and that therefore the labours of the District Registrars, in calling the attention of parties to the requirements of the Act, the giving informations as to the mode of registration, &c., and by the supply of all necessary forms, is considerably lessened; and I would suggest that this fee of 3s. for each entry be reduced to 2s., which can at once be done by an Executive Order, thereby saving upwards of £1,100 annually.

I am further induced to make this suggestion from the fact that, in most cases, the office of District Registrar is held by Government Officers in receipt of salary for other duties, the office of District Registrar being a sort of extra or perquisite. I would, however, further mention for the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, (should he approve of the suggestion as to the Bill for the regulation of the fees of the office), whether a small fee of 1s. might not be made payable upon the registration of each birth and death, and a fee of 5s. upon the registration of each marriage, these fees to be received and taken by the Registrars (those received in Sydney being paid over with other fees of office to the Treasury); and that in consideration of these fees payable to the District Registrars, the amount paid by Government for each entry should be further reduced to 1s. 6d.; by this arrangement the emoluments of office to the District Registrars would be equal to that now received by them at 3s., and the saving to the departmental expenses would be not less than £2,300.

With respect to the Land Titles Branch, I would observe that, upon the establishment of this office, the staff was fixed at as low a ratio as possible, being effected as far as practicable by transfers from the Deeds Branch, thus reducing that staff. The work in this branch increases considerably annually, and will continue to increase as properties are brought under its operation; the staff cannot, I am convinced, be reduced without almost stopping its operations. The fees of this branch are not yet equal to its expenditure, but it is confidently anticipated that shortly the receipts will be in excess of its cost. The receipts in the Deeds Branch of the department far exceed the cost of this portion of the department.

With the exception of the saving of £1,100 pointed out in respect of the registration of Births, &c., which I presume can be made by an Executive Order, the fee being fixed by such order (*vide* letters of 20th February, 1856, and 28th April, 1857), I am unable to suggest any further reduction, unless as by legislative enactment as already shewn.

The

The staff of the whole department is at its very lowest strength ; and many of the salaries, as observed by me in forwarding the Estimates for the year, are not commensurate with the duties performed.

I have, &c.,  
**THEO. JAS. JAQUES,**  
 Registrar General.

Fees proposed to be increased, if Bill brought forward for regulating the collections and payment of Fees in Registrar General's Office.

	£	s.	d.
Fees registration of any will, deed, or other instrument in Real Property Register, including verification and receipts where the consideration paid or to be paid shall not exceed £300 .....	0	7	6
For every additional £100 or portion of £100 .....	0	1	0
For searches for deeds or instruments affecting any one property where the search shall not exceed 10 years .....	0	2	6
For every additional 10 years or portion of 10 years .....	0	2	6
For search for any grant of land, where the search shall not exceed 10 years .....	0	2	6
For every additional 10 years or portion of 10 years .....	0	2	6
For deposit of titled deed under Act of Council 22 Victoria, No. 1, for each deed or instrument deposited .....	0	2	6
For searches for such deeds or instruments .....	0	2	6
For copies or extracts from any such deeds .....	0	0	8 per folio
For searches for writs of execution, where there shall not have been a search for incumbrances .....	0	2	6
For registration of each mortgage on live stock, lien on wool, or lien on crop, where the consideration expressed shall not exceed £500 .....	0	2	6
For every additional £100 or portion of £100 .....	0	1	0
For verification of any mortgage on live stock, lien on wool, or lien on crop .....	0	1	0

T. J. JAQUES,  
 Registrar General.

### No. 9.

REGISTRAR GENERAL to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Registrar General's Office,  
 Sydney, 8 January, 1866.

SIR,

The accompanying observations of the Examiners of Title on the circular letter of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of 2nd instant, have been received by me subsequent to my reply of 5th instant. I have the honor to forward the same, with a request that they may be taken into consideration with my letter.

I have, &c.,  
**THEO. JAS. JAQUES,**  
 Registrar General.

Memorandum for Registrar General.

5 Jan., 1866.

My colleague, Mr. Dick, has sent, for my perusal, the accompanying observations upon the Colonial Secretary's letter of 2nd January instant, which the Registrar General sent to him at my request, as he is kept at home at present by illness.

Although I had verbally stated to the Registrar General my own views on the subject of Mr. Cowper's letter, and he is therefore aware that they are in the main similar to those which Mr. Dick expresses, I do not think I ought to let his written memorandum pass through my hands without also expressing, in writing, this concurrence of opinion ; at all events, on the essential point of the absolute impossibility of any reduction in the Land Titles Branch being made, without impairing, in a far greater degree, its efficiency ; and indeed, without exposing it, in the prospect of the growing increase of the business of the department, to the risk of utter failure.

With reference to the expediency of abolishing the Board of Commissioners, I would gladly avoid entering upon a question which raises an invidious comparison between the relative duties performed by them and the Examiners. It is, however, impossible to deny that the Board fails to supply the special want required to perfect the new system, in addition to the duties of Examiners,—namely, *a cheap and easily accessible judicature, &c.*, for the superintendence of the register, and the investigation of questions arising in reference thereto. In Ireland this is now admirably supplied by combining the Landed Estates Court with a newly-introduced plan of registration, analogous to our own ; and the Examiners are willing for the present to undertake, with a single clerk each, the judicial functions of this Court, in connection with their present duties as Examiners, if by this means they can lay the foundations of a complete and satisfactory administration of the new system, corresponding with that now established in Ireland. The draft bill, which they have some time ago placed in the hands of the Government Printer, makes provision for this arrangement ; but while the effect of this would be to render additional services to the public at the present, or nearly\* the present, low rate of remuneration, it is clearly incompatible with any reduction whatever.

I cannot close this memorandum without renewing my individual protest against the departure, which has already been made to my prejudice, from the fair and moderate arrangement originally made by Mr. Cowper with me, for a minimum salary of £1,200 per annum ; in reliance upon which alone I relinquished a private practice, which even on these terms my duty to my family barely admitted of my surrendering, and which, had I foreseen the reduction which has been made, I certainly should not have given up. It is, no doubt, another matter to retrace a step once taken ; but the submission to a loss of £200 a year is not to be regarded as any acquiescence in the justice of its withdrawal. The loss of £40 per annum under the Civil Service Act, complained of by Mr. Dick, equally applies to my case, as an uncompensated confiscation, as I have made a precisely similar provision for my family by insurance, and cannot possibly derive any advantage for them, or for myself, for the £40 deducted.

5 Jan., 1866.

G. K. HOLDEN.

Observations

\* Any addition would be less than the fees saved by abolition of the Board.

*Observations on Colonial Secretary's Letter to Registrar General, of date 2 January, 1866.*

Notwithstanding the threat to reduce the salaries, I am of opinion that no reduction can be made in the Land Titles Branch, without impairing its efficiency. The Examiners have one competent clerk only, and the services of a junior, at £50 per annum, about the lowest salary on the Estimates, and whose work is equal to many receiving three or four times that amount; and notwithstanding the assistance of three persons to make searches, who are paid piecework, the work cannot be kept under; indeed many of the duties and correspondence now thrust upon the Examiners, more properly belong to a managing clerk.

The whole of the certificates are engrossed at 3d. per folio, by a law stationer, and as much economy is practised as if the work was carried out by a private firm.

The draftsman could never have been able to carry out his duties, without the assistance in the first instance, of two volunteers who gave their assistance gratuitously for about twelve months, and £100 each having now been voted, they are by no means overpaid, and even now with an additional volunteer, every one is fully employed and the work is rapidly increasing. No one without knowing and seeing the practice, can form any opinion of the amount of work carried out by the draftsman; in many cases from thirty to sixty tracings have been sent out, in addition to which, there is the copying of plans of which one copy only is to be had at the Surveyor General's office; the putting plans on certificates; the copying of plans lent and produced; the writing of descriptions; and last and most important, the examining of searches and alienations in large sub-divisions. I believe that photography may be usefully employed as the work increases, without adding to the staff.

The Deputy Registrar General, whose duties are not now confined to the Land Titles Branch, has two clerks, one a counter clerk, Mr. C. J. Muddle, the hardest working and worst paid clerk in the service, and a corresponding clerk; and while a more competent party than the latter one might be found, I do not believe his services could be dispensed with; the correspondence of this office is enormous.

I invite the Colonial Secretary to a personal inspection of the Land Title Branch; and I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that a more efficient office, or one in which the business is carried out in a more business-like manner, or with more general satisfaction to the public, is not to be found in the whole of the Australian Colonies.

I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the advisability of dispensing with the Commissioners, and transferring the fees now paid to them, for doing literally nothing, to the general revenue of the office; the duties are only nominal, and usually occupy from half an hour to an hour every week, for which they receive a fee of from 10s. to 50s. in each case, averaging from £200 to £300 each per annum. Their exact duty, as defined as well by Mr. Torrens' evidence as by practice, is to decide how long each case shall be advertised! and who can be more competent to do this than the Examiners who have investigated the title?

The only instance in which the Commissioners have gone beyond the recommendation of the Examiners, was one in which an additional notice was to be sent, but which the Examiners could not draw, because they were unable to allege any possible reason for so doing!

The attention of the Colonial Secretary should be distinctly called to the fact, that in every case the only fee contributed towards the working expenses of the office is £1 for preparing the certificate, thus—

*Example:—Application. Value, £500.*

	£	s.	d.
Commissioners .. .. .	2	10	0
Advertising .. .. .	1	10	0
Certificate .. .. .	1	0	0

in addition to the ½d. in the £ which is carried to the credit of the Assurance Fund. Now, if the application fees were graduated, and were equal to (say) a ½ per cent. upon the declared value, and if this sum had been levied upon the £2,000,000 of property to which indefeasible titles have already been granted, a sum of £10,000 would have been received, and the system would, as it ought to be, be self-supporting; at present, the advantages derived are "too much for the money."

At Melbourne, the first Commissioners at once came to the conclusion that their services were not required, and they declined to receive any fees, although they retained the appointments until the Act was amended, which was done immediately after the opening of the next Parliament.

I beg also firmly, but respectfully, to point out to the Colonial Secretary that the principal heads of the Land Titles Branch were appointed under an express agreement as to salaries, and that the Examiners are already sufferers by the failure of the Legislature to carry out that agreement in its integrity, in addition to which I am lopped of £40 per annum, against my will, for Superannuation Fund. Having previously made a provision for my family by insurances to the extent of £3,000, costing £80 for annual premiums, another £40 is deducted, thus making £120, a sum wholly out of proportion to the low salary for which I foolishly relinquished the private practice of my profession, to serve that worst of all masters, "the public."

ALEX. DICK.

4 January, 1866.

## No. 10.

ASTRONOMER to ACTING UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Government Observatory,  
Sydney, 8 January, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular (No. 64), dated January 2nd, 1866, in which I am called upon to determine "in what way reductions can be made in my department with the least injury to the Public Service."

A very full report of the condition and prospects of this establishment, as well as of the duties and performances of its officers, having met with the unqualified approval of the Board of Visitors in June last, and printed by order of both Houses of Parliament, I presume I need do no more than draw attention to the principal facts of the case, and the conclusion to be decided from them.

1st. An Observatory is always peculiarly situated. The amount of work is capable of being increased *ad libitum*, and ought to be extended so far as the strength will admit of—as the neglect of opportunities for collecting scientific facts can never be repaired. Moreover, the persons employed in such an establishment, not only perform the usual amount of office work, but are expected to hold themselves in readiness at all times whenever their assistance may be required.

2nd. In this Observatory the work keeps on increasing, and is likely to increase still more, if it is to be a public institution of practical utility.

The

The staff, which is less than in any other public Observatory with which I am acquainted, consists of the Astronomer, the Assistant, and the Meteorological Assistant, (at a salary of £50 a year only).

It must be remembered that, from the nature of the Observatory work, these offices require special qualification and training, and when vacancies occur it is very difficult to supply their places at all. They are already overworked, and to eliminate any one of them would immediately reduce the Sydney Observatory to a lower position than it has ever yet occupied.

From these considerations it is, I think, obvious that, if the Observatory of New South Wales is to continue in existence, it is impossible, with any reasonable regard to its efficiency, to dispense with the services of the Astronomer's Assistant, or the Meteorological Assistant.

In my remarks I have confined myself to the question of officials only, presuming that your circular refers to them especially. In the event, however, of my being expected to submit an opinion upon the General Estimates of my department for the present year, I may state that I cannot propose the reduction or alteration of a single item.

Every item has already been carefully considered and discussed, not in a scientific point of view only, but also as a question of public advantage, and if anything were to be now suspended or deferred, the opportunity might not again arise.

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE R. SMALLEY,  
 Government Astronomer.

### No. 11.

ACTING INSPECTOR OF PRISONS to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sheriff's Office,  
 Prison Branch,  
 Sydney, 6 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 2nd instant, I have given my most earnest attention to the question of reducing the expenditure of the Prisons Department.

I desire to point out that prisons, in relation to the expenditure needful for their maintenance, must be regarded as establishments exceptional in their character. For the control and supervision of a certain number of prisoners a proportionate number of officers is necessary; and the number of officers required is governed in each case by the construction of the building, and the class of prisoners confined therein. I may observe that, notwithstanding the inferior arrangements of the prison buildings in this Colony, as compared with those in England, and the additional temptation to prisoners to escape in a country where there is much facility for remaining at large, the proportionate number of officers employed here is rather less than in English prisons of an analogous description.

I have, however, carefully considered the state of the establishments, with the intention of proposing some reductions; and I enclose a schedule of amendments in the Estimate, as now before the Legislative Assembly, the adoption of which would make a reduction therein from £53,291 to £47,523, giving a saving of £5,768.

It is with much hesitation that I submit the proposals above stated, and by which the provision for my establishments is reduced to the demands of their bare necessities.

The staff for the central office having already, after much consideration, been set down upon the most reduced scale commensurate with the duties to be fulfilled, and as the good management of all the prisons will depend upon its efficiency, I have been unable to propose any reduction therein.

It will be seen that I propose the reduction of the gaols at Braidwood and Grafton to be lock-up gaols, as was done in the cases of Windsor and Eden. This recommendation has been made after consultation with the Inspector General of Police; and I consider such a course to be preferable to interfering further with the staff of the larger and more important establishments.

It has not been without much reluctance that I have reduced the amounts proposed for pushing forward prisoners' labour on trades; but I will endeavour to make some progress with the provision retained.

In the less important lock-up gaols, where it is not necessary to provide a warder, the Inspector General of Police and myself have considered that an allowance of £10 instead of £20 to the lock-up keeper, for acting as gaoler, will be sufficient—a reduction of £110 is thereby effected.

I have, &c.,  
 HAROLD MACLEAN,  
 Acting Inspector of Prisons.

[Enclosure



[Enclosure in No. 11.]

SCHEDULE of Amendments in Estimate for Department of Prisons, shewing proposed reductions.

Item as stated.	As amended.		Reduction.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Sydney Gaol.</i>			
22 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	17, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....	598 0 0
<i>Farramatta Gaol.</i>			
Schoolmaster, at £200 } .....	Clerk and Schoolmaster, at £200 ..	150 0 0	
Clerk, at £150 ..... }	21 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	475 0 0	625 0 0
25 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....			
<i>Maitland Gaol.</i>			
10 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	9 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....	119 0 0
<i>Berrima Gaol.</i>			
15 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	12 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....	356 0 0
<i>Braidwood Gaol.</i>			
V. Justice, at £50.....	Nil.....	50 0 0	
Gaoler, at £140.....	Nil.....	140 0 0	
V. Surgeon, at £50 .....	Nil.....	50 0 0	
4 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	2 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	238 0 0	
Provisions, &c., £348 .....	*Nil.....	348 0 0	826 0 0
<i>Grafton Gaol.</i>			
Gaoler, at £140.....	Nil.....	140 0 0	
2 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	1 Warder, at 6s. 6d. ....	119 0 0	
Provisions, &c., £124 .....	*Nil.....	124 0 0	383 0 0
<i>Tamworth Gaol.</i>			
2 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	1 Warder, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....	119 0 0
<i>Orange Gaol.</i>			
2 Warders, at 6s. 6d. ....	1 Warder, at 6s. 6d. ....	.....	119 0 0
<i>Tenterfield Gaol.</i>			
Matron, at £20 .....	Nil.....	.....	20 0 0
<i>Gaols, Country Districts.</i>			
20 Gaolers, at £20 .....	{ 9 at £20 .....	.....	110 0 0
	{ 11 at £10 .....		
<i>Gaols Generally.</i>			
2 Trades Overseers, at £150 .....	1 at £150 .....	150 0 0	
4 Do. Foremen, at 7s. 6d. ....	Nil.....	548 0 0	
Conveyance of Lunatics, &c., £300	£150 .....	150 0 0	
Gratuities to Prisoners, £400 ....	£250 .....	150 0 0	
Purchase of materials, &c., for } employment of prisoners, £2,500 }	£1,000 .....	1,500 0 0	
			2,498 0 0
			£ 5,768 0 0

\* The General Vote of £1,500 for Provisions, &c., in Lock-up Gaols, will probably be found sufficient to cover these expenses also.

## No. 12.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Cockatoo Island,*  
5 January, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, No. 64, of the 2nd instant; and I have the honor to report, in reply thereto, for the information of the Honorable Colonial Secretary, that the present staff of officers and guard is not in excess of that absolutely requisite for the safe custody and supervision of the class of prisoners now confined at this establishment; but that by making this a place for the detention of prisoners who have served a portion of their sentences and become eligible for indulgence, a deduction could be made from the guard, and that a saving might thus be effected.

2. I submit accordingly a draft of regulations under which it would be necessary that prisoners should alone be transferred and detained at this establishment.

3. With the view, however, to effect an immediate reduction, in accordance with the instructions of your letter, I have consulted with the Inspector of Prisons; and that officer has assured me that he can at once make arrangements to receive (say) ten prisoners, whose removal from this establishment would enable me forthwith to dispense with the six extra constables authorized since the 2nd of July last.

This will effect an immediate saving at the rate of (£657) six hundred and fifty-seven pounds per annum.

I have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.

DRAFT

*DRAFT of Regulations for the transfer of prisoners to the public works, Cockatoo Island.*

No prisoner is to be eligible for transfer to, and employment on the public works at Cockatoo Island, till he shall have served, with good conduct, a period equal to one-third of his original sentence.

Prisoners retransferred to any of Her Majesty's gaols, for misconduct upon the public works, will forfeit all indulgence and remission of sentence that they may have become eligible for at the time of such transfer.

Prisoners so transferred will be eligible, only by subsequent good conduct, to remission of sentence, calculated on the residue of the original sentence at the time of such transfer.

GOTHER K. MANN.

## No. 13.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Cockatoo Island,*  
6 January, 1866.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of yesterday's date, wherein I did myself the honor to inform the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that the Inspector of Prisons had informed me that he could at once make arrangements for the removal of (10) ten prisoners, to be replaced by (10) ten others, to enable me to reduce the extra constables now on duty here,—I submit for approval a list of prisoners for transfer from this establishment.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

[Enclosure in No. 13.]

## LIST of Prisoners.

John Davies, sentenced 15 years' roads.		
William Dunne, " 5 "	5	"
John Fitzgibbon, " 15 "	15	"
John Healy, " 15 "	15	"
John Hollon, " 5 "	5	"
David Clarke, " 15 "	15	"
Alfred Lewis, " 7 "	7	"
Alexander M'Hor, " 5 "	5	"
Henry Stratton, " 12 "	12	"
Thomas Tracey, or Hanson, sentenced 10 years' roads.		

## No. 14.

MATRON, PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Protestant Orphan School,*  
Parramatta, 3 January, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 2nd instant (No. 64), calling my serious attention to the subject of retrenchment in the public expenditure, and requesting my report, at the earliest moment, as to what reductions can be made in this department; and in reply, I have to state that, having given the subject alluded to my most careful consideration, I beg to submit for your information the following recommendations:—

## SALARIES.

1. That the proposed increase to the Master's salary of (£27) twenty-seven pounds per annum be taken off the Estimates for 1866. That one female attendant, at (£25) twenty-five pounds per annum, be dispensed with, and also one male attendant, at (£20) twenty pounds per annum. The female attendant was provided as an extra needlewoman, and to take sole charge of any infants who might be placed in the institution before they were able to walk. The male attendant is the haircutter—his duties must be undertaken, on the boys' side, by the drillmaster, and on the girls' side by the second teacher and one of the nurses.

The increase of (£8) eight pounds proposed for the baker's salary, I cannot recommend to be taken off. The wages, even at the proposed increased rate, are excessively low, and a bad baker is a great drawback to the health of the school. I must strongly urge that this increase be retained on the Estimates for 1866.

## CONTINGENCIES.

2. *School Books.*—That the amount proposed for 1866, viz., (£60) sixty pounds, be reduced one-half, say to (£30) thirty pounds.

The sum expended in 1865 was about (£35) thirty-five pounds; but as I have a fair stock of the articles most required in the schoolrooms on hand, I think (£30) thirty pounds will be sufficient.

*Provisions,*

**RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE. 17.**

*Provisions, &c.*—The sum proposed for 1866 is (£2,000) two thousand pounds, which will be barely sufficient. The expenditure for 1865 was, in round numbers, (£1,975) nineteen hundred and seventy-five pounds, and it must be borne in mind that our numbers have increased very much within the last few months. I cannot see that any reduction is possible in this item.

3. The total amount of the reductions in the Estimates for 1866, now before the Assembly, which I have recommended, will therefore be as under, viz. :—

Salaries—	£	s.	d.
Master's proposed increase...	27	0	0
One Female Attendant ...	25	0	0
One Male Attendant ...	20	0	0
	72 0 0		
Contingencies—			
School books, from £60 to £30 ...		30	0 0
	£102 0 0		
Total proposed reductions			£102 0 0

4. The amount of these reductions does not of course seem large, but they are the utmost that I can recommend ; and I would respectfully draw your attention to the decrease that has taken place in the expenditure during the last four years, and the increase that has been steadily going on in the number of children supported in the institution during the same period, as shewn below, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount voted for the year 1862 ...	4,214	0	0
Do. do. 1863 ...	3,714	0	0
Do. do. 1864 ...	3,234	0	0
Do. do. 1865 ...	3,269	0	0
Amount proposed for 1866 ...	3,139	0	0
Number of children supported in the institution during the year 1862 was			198
Do. do. 1863 ..			206
Do. do. 1864 ..			215
Do. do. on the 31st December, 1865 ..			240

(Average return for 1865 not yet made up).

These figures shew a reduction in the expenditure of £1,075, and an increase of upwards of forty in the number of children.

5. I cannot recommend any reduction in the amount of salaries generally. The remuneration of both officers and servants on this establishment, if compared either with the Government Service, or with the rates given in private, will be found to be the lowest ; and if they are reduced, the responsibility of so doing will be most serious, and will not rest with me.

I have, &c.,  
M. BETTS,  
Matron.

**No. 15.**

SUPERINTENDENT, LUNATIC ASYLUM, TARBAN, to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your circular, No. 64, dated 3 January, 1866, calling attention to the necessity of making large reductions in the public expenditure, I have the honor to observe in reference to this department, that, after bestowing the deepest thought on the subject, I cannot with a view to safety recommend any material reduction of the establishment, without sorely crippling the management. When the Asylum is relieved of two-thirds of the excess of its population, namely, about 100 patients, eight Male Attendants, including the Master Attendant, could be spared, and thus effect a saving of £702 2s. 6d. In the mean time, under the pressing instructions of the circular, I propose to abolish the offices of—

	£	s.	d.
Master Attendant...	90	0	0
Three Junior Male Attendants ...	198	0	0
	£288 0 0		
Four rations ...	36	10	0
	£324 10 0		

The duties of the Master Attendant might be fulfilled by the Storekeeper of the Asylum, to some extent.

I have, &c.,  
J. CAMPBELL, M.D.,  
Superintendent.

## No. 16.

SUPERINTENDENT, LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Lunatic Asylum,  
Parramatta, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 2nd January instant, No. 64, calling upon me to assume that reductions must be made in the staff of this establishment, and to shew how they can be made with the least injury to the Public Service. If these reductions are not made, it is further stated that a per-centage reduction from all salaries will probably be made.

2. There has been no alteration in what must be considered as the staff of this establishment since 1857, when it was settled by a letter from your office, dated 5th February, No. 30.

3. In the October of that year, the increasing number of lunatics rendered it necessary to form a branch establishment in Macquarie-street, to receive the male invalids. This entailed much additional trouble, but no addition to the staff was made.

4. Last year a new wing for criminal lunatics was opened. The increased number of this class increases the danger and responsibility of the officers, but no addition to the staff was asked for.

5. The number of persons under charge has increased by one-fourth since the settlement of the letter of 5th February, 1857, but no increase in salary or number of officers has taken place.

6. With respect to the increase of clerks' office hours, it is necessary to point out that there is only one clerk in the staff, whose hours much exceed the maximum recommended in the circular. The hours of the other officers very much exceed that maximum; in fact, there is no hour in the twenty-four in which any one or other of the officers may not be, and often is, called on for the performance of some duty.

7. And I may also state, that the day of rest, which comes to all, does not come to us. My own visits are as regularly made on the Sunday as on any other day, and every officer, except the clerk, has to take his turn of Sunday duty.

8. And the rule which applies to Sunday, also applies to every other holiday.

9. It is true that the number of attendants has been much increased of late, to the great advantage of the patients. It cannot be that there is any intention of reducing their number, which is not yet equal to the proportion in well-managed establishments in other countries; and the increased number of attendants does not in the least lighten the labour of the officers.

10. While the number of patients has increased one-fourth, the correspondence and labour employed in making returns has more than doubled, and the double classification of commissarial and colonial patients entails a double amount of clerical labour.

11. I regret, therefore, that I cannot comply with the terms of the circular, in suggesting a reduction. Whatever may be the consequence to myself or others, I must and do assert respectfully, that nothing but extreme punctuality, and a constant rule to get the day's work done in the day, has enabled us to keep pace with our work.

I have, &c.,  
R. GREENUP,  
Superintendent.

## No. 17.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE MINISTERS.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 December, 1865.*

SIR,

During the recent discussions in the Legislative Assembly upon the Budget and the present financial condition of the Colony, an earnest desire having been expressed that large reductions should be made in the public expenditure, I have to invite your serious attention to the subject. It cannot be denied that the cost of the Government Establishments is enormous; and concurring as I do with what seemed to be the general feeling of the Assembly, I gave a distinct assurance that my colleagues and myself would immediately endeavour to ascertain in what respect they could be placed upon a more economical footing.

I therefore now request your immediate consideration of the important subject. The point which you will have to consider is, not whether reductions can be made in your department—you will assume that they must be made, and that the only point for determination is, in what respect they can be effected with the least injury to the Public Service. No delay can be permitted, as I shall have to be prepared, immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament after the recess, to state the particulars in which it is proposed that the Estimates now before the Assembly can be reduced. It has suggested itself to me that, by requiring a more punctual and regular attendance of the officials during office hours, and insisting that they shall commence work not later than a quarter past 9 o'clock, by restricting somewhat the time usually taken for lunch to half an hour, and by extending the time of leaving office to half-past 4, a number of clerks could be dispensed

dispensed with. The general impression in the Assembly would seem to be that the number of officials is very largely in excess of what should be employed; in this I am disposed to agree, and it is evident that if the number is not reduced, a per-centage deduction from salaries generally will be attempted to be enforced.

The whole subject is of such deep importance to the Public Servants themselves, and to the Public Service of the Colony, that I press it upon your anxious and careful consideration that you may, at the earliest moment when you are prepared, favour me with the result of your deliberation. I beg to intimate that I shall proceed forthwith, in the branches of the Public Service under my ministerial control as Colonial Secretary, to make arrangements in accordance with the views of the Assembly, and also, it is believed, the expectations of the Country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES COWPER.

No. 18.

COMMISSIONER OF STAMP DUTIES to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stamp Office, Sydney,  
8 January, 1866.

SIR,

The present establishment of the Stamp Office is—

Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	£500
First Clerk...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Accountant...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Entry Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	200
Foreman of Stampers	...	...	...	...	...	200
Stamper	...	...	...	...	...	150
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100
Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	25
						<u>£1,825</u>

This establishment was framed (before the Colonial Stamp Law came into operation) on the English model, and on the estimate that stamp duty business to the extent of £150,000 per annum would be therein transacted.

It was found, however, from the experience of the past six months, that the estimate of work to be performed in the office was exaggerated, and that the system itself admitted of simplification.

The tedious course of conducting the business was noticed in my letter to you of the 5th instant, No. 10; and, by the authority so promptly given for its immediate alteration, considerable relief is at once afforded; so much so, indeed, that Mr. Treasurer Burdekin consents to complete the public convenience, in this respect, by an extension of the time for the daily issue of stamps, parchment, and paper, and has applied for executive authority for the purpose.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the instructions conveyed in your circular letter of the 28th ultimo, viz.—

“The point which you have to consider is, not whether reductions *can be made*, you will assume that they *must be made*, and the only point for determination is, in what respect they can be effected with the least injury to the “Public Service”—

I am prepared, in the present state of the Stamp Law, to undertake the responsibility of proposing the following reductions, viz. :—

One Clerk, at	...	...	...	...	...	£200
One Stamper	...	...	...	...	...	150
						<u>£350</u>

or twenty per cent. of the amount proposed in the Estimates of 1866, now before the Assembly.

The establishment will then consist of—

Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	£500
First Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	400
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	250
Stamper	...	...	...	...	...	200
Assistant Stamper and Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	100
Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	25
						<u>£1,475</u>

I have &c.,

HENRY LANE,

Commissioner.

## No. 19.

COMMISSIONER FOR STAMPS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Stamp Office, New South Wales,  
5 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Finance Minister, that I intend to make the following alteration in the mode of conducting the business of this Office:—

The present course is, for a person applying for stamps (adhesive or impressed), to fill up a requisition, and hand it to the Receiving Clerk, who computes, enters, and passes the document to the Entry Clerk, who computes, copies, and passes it to the Chief Clerk, who checks and enters it; and then, when the count or impression of the stamp is made, the issue applied for takes place.

The course to be observed in future is this—

The Receiving Clerk, after computation and entry of the requisition, will pass it to the Chief Clerk, when the computation will be verified, and the Commissioner's authority for the issue will be received.

The delays and complaints now existing will, by this alteration, be removed.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY LANE,  
Commissioner.

Approved, M.B., 8/1/66.

Chief Clerk, for his remarks. 8th. H.L.

*Remarks.*

Notwithstanding the discontinuance of the entries being made in another book, called the Entry Clerk's Book, it will be imperatively necessary the requisitions should be checked, and my previous observation will in that case apply.

It must be admitted, our labour in receiving revenue, at present, enables the Receiving Clerk to make a copy of the requisition; but should his duties be multiplied, he must discontinue that course, and every evening it will be necessary for some one to extract the particulars of every requisition for adhesive stamps, to be enabled to check the issue during the day. The necessity for checking the calculations before issue, I must submit should be done by some one not in charge of the stamps before issue to the public. His attention should not be diverted from the issue, because it would be likely to cause him to commit errors. You state the computation will be checked, and the Commissioner's authority given; that being the case, the issuer of the stamps will be enabled, without calculating the prices, to proceed without delay. At some future period it may be necessary to revert to the English system again, but that will be when the business in this office becomes heavier.—W.H.—9.

These remarks have reference to an anticipated increase of business in the office under the proposed amendment of the Stamp Law. In the present state of that law, we shall find no difficulty in checking requisitions. I shall carry out the proposed alteration.—9 Jan., 1866.—HENRY LANE.

## No. 20.

HEALTH OFFICER, PORT JACKSON, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Sydney, 12 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In reference to your circular of the 28th December, 1865, requesting a report as to what reductions can be made in my department,—I have the honor to inform you that I have no assistance whatever in the performance of my duties as Health Officer, and that these duties exact my constant attention during the whole of the day, from sunrise until after sunset, neither am I at liberty to leave my post during the night. The duties are continuous throughout the year, including every Sunday and all other holidays.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. G. ALLEYNE,  
Health Officer.

## No. 21.

EMIGRATION OFFICER to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Government Emigration Office, Bent-street,  
12 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In reference to your circular of December 28th, 1865, requesting "a report as to what reductions can be made in my department,"—I have the honor to inform you that there is only one clerk in my office, who also performs the duties of messenger; his duties commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and are continued without intermission throughout the day.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. G. ALLEYNE,  
Emigration Officer.

No. 22.

## No. 22.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Custom House, Sydney,  
2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 28th ultimo, I beg to say that, while I am very anxious to meet the wishes of the Government and the Assembly at this juncture, I must submit that the condition of this department is altogether exceptional, the proposed retrenchment having been virtually anticipated. The actual amount of labour performed by the officers of Customs is, I believe, quite double what it was six years ago, independent of the immense amount of additional work thrown on us by the new Tariff. The separation of Queensland alone added one-third to the amount of our work, the large traffic between the two Colonies having been changed from coastwise to foreign. Since then, some twelve new out-stations have been formed on a scale of rigid economy, but adding greatly to the correspondence; and if the cost of these be deducted from the general Customs Estimate, it will be found that the expense of the department has not kept pace with the increase of the work, but has actually decreased to the extent of between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum. By means of re-organization several salaries have been reduced; few, if any, increased.

The chief salary was reduced, in 1859, from £1,100 to £900; a reduction which, considering the extremely onerous duties performed by the Collector, must be considered a very sweeping one, and which, at a time when these duties and responsibilities are being greatly increased, surely leaves no room for further reduction. It should be considered, also, that in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria the duties performed here by the Collector require a Commissioner, an Inspector General, and a Collector, each with a separate staff of assistants, and that the Customs officers there are generally paid at a much higher rate than those in this Colony, although ours are believed to be, on the whole, superior to them in character and ability.

Indeed, I believe it will be found that the Customs officers here are, with few exceptions, worse paid than officers of similar grades in other departments; and I would submit that, if reductions in salaries are found necessary, after the alleged needless offices have been abolished, it should be by means of a proper gradation and classification of the whole Public Service, rather than by a per-centage on the present salaries. This was the course pursued in Victoria, when large reductions in the enormous expenditure of that Colony were made, a few years ago.

I am of opinion that, if a distinction were proper in the salaries of different departments, good policy would suggest the highest rate of pay to the Customs officers, whose responsibilities and temptations are greater than those of any other class, and that consequently, a reduction of their present comparatively low salaries would be neither just, nor politic, nor safe.

Even at the present rates, I fear many of the officers are in actual pecuniary difficulty. The policy of increasing these embarrassments would not, in my opinion, be a sound one.

Then with respect to numbers, I have, as already stated, scrupulously abstained, on principle, notwithstanding the immense increase of work, from asking for additional aid, so long as it was possible to get the work done by the present staff. The consequence is (now that *ad valorem* duties are being collected), that neither in the clerical nor waterside branches is the present staff physically adequate to the proper performance of the necessary duties; and I shall therefore be compelled, instead of reducing the numbers, to ask for at least some increase. It shall be as little as possible, and only after a severe experiment with the present force.

With regard to the extension of the official hours proposed in your circular, I have no objection to offer. I fully concur in the opinion that has been expressed, that public servants should be well worked and well paid.

The only possible reductions that I can suggest are the second officer at the Clarence (who was rendered necessary by the inhabitants requiring two landing places twenty miles apart), and the stations at Broken Bay and Botany, which are rather expensive, and are quite unproductive. I believe the first reduction would be very unpopular at the Clarence, and I am not at all prepared to say that the breaking up of the two latter would be safe. I merely allude to them as *possible*, in terms of your circular, and I regret my inability to propose anything more to the purpose, unless the Government were prepared for a total re-organization of the service such as I do not think has yet been contemplated. This inability arises, as I have said, from my having anticipated the present movement for retrenchment, by keeping down the cost of the department during several years, while its work has been rapidly and continuously increasing.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

## No. 23.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF DISTILLERIES to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Distilleries and Refineries,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In reply to your circular letter dated the 28th ultimo, I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Finance Minister, as follows:—

1. That the staff of the two branches of the Public Service under my charge consists of one chief and five subordinate officers.

2. In former years, the number of subordinate officers in charge of the Brisbane Distillery was four, and in 1857, on the reduction, by the Legislative Assembly, of one Inspector, the inconvenience and risk incurred were found to be so great as to induce the then Treasurer, Mr. Richard Jones, to place on the Estimates the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, as a provision for occasional assistance.

3. This amount at first reduced to one hundred pounds, was afterwards wholly withdrawn from the Estimates, by Mr. Secretary Eagar, in 1864–1865, without any cognizance on my part; but no objection was raised by me, because at the time the operations of the Distillery were greatly contracted.

4. Regarding the Distillery Department, therefore, as an already reduced corps, and desirous to maintain its sufficiency for duly protecting the Revenue, and for enforcing the requirements of the laws under which colonial distillation is carried on, I may state at once that, numerically considered, the staff of the department is not more than sufficient for the purposes of its organization.

5. In support of my opinion, founded on a practical acquaintance with the wants of the service for twenty years, I take leave to forward extracts from a letter addressed by my predecessor, Mr. Stirling, to Mr. Under Secretary Lane, when the reduction in the numbers of the department already noticed was effected.

6. I would further invite attention to the exceptional nature of the services under my charge, in that, while they are necessary for the collection of the Revenue, their operations cannot be conducted with the arbitrary regularity of other establishments, but that their course of business, whether greater or smaller, has to be dependent on the action of the distiller and refiner, who, again, in their turn, have to submit to the control of atmospheric and other natural laws, as well as to the commercial law of demand and supply. Suffice it to say, that the work of each Distillery Inspector consists at the present time of fifty-six hours of duty per week; and any reduction, unaccompanied by some proposition for relief, would raise the number of hours of weekly duty to eighty-four, while the proposed addition of one hour per diem would only raise the hours of attendance of other employés in the Public Service to thirty-eight hours per week.

7. In deference, however, to the expressed opinion of the Government that reduction in the public expenditure may be best effected by a reduction in numbers, and aided by an opportune and contemporaneous slackness in the operations of the distiller, I proceed to state the only recommendation which I feel myself justified in making, consistently with the convictions expressed in my prefatory remarks, and which is, that the services of one of the Distillery Inspectors be dispensed with; but that to provide relief to the remaining Inspectors, and to meet occasions of emergency, a sum of one hundred pounds be placed in the Contingencies of the Department, leaving a net saving of three hundred pounds on salaries, which added to one hundred pounds deducted from the amount set forth as "Rewards," &c., would give a saving of four hundred pounds in the Distilleries' Branch, being at the rate of 21 per cent. on the present amount of its estimated expenditure.

8. I may add, in conclusion, that the payment of the Sugar House Staff being secured by the contribution of a fixed sum by the refiner, I have not thought it necessary to enter into the consideration of any reduction in that branch of my department.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LUMSDAINE,  
C.I.D., &c.

[Enclosures in No. 23.]

*Brisbane Distillery,  
3 January, 1865.*

SIR,

You are aware that for some considerable time past I have been suffering from impaired health, and that I have repeatedly furnished medical certificates to that effect. I must now request that you will be good enough to recommend me for leave of absence; and which, I fear, must be for a protracted period, for the purpose of recruiting my health.

Should you deem it advantageous to the public interest, you are at perfect liberty to recommend, on the other hand, that I be placed upon the Superannuation List; but in making this suggestion, it must be distinctly understood that I have no particular desire to be a burden upon the Superannuation Fund just yet, although from appearances I fear that the state of my health will not admit of my remaining a great while longer in the Public Service.

The Chief Inspector of Distilleries,  
&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.,  
ROBT. BLAKE,  
Senr. Insp. Distilleries.

P.S.—Should you deem it necessary, I will of course furnish medical certificates as to my present state of health.—R.B.

*Distilleries*



*Distilleries and Refineries,  
Sydney, 3 January, 1866.*

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying letter, addressed to myself by Mr. Robert Blake of the Distillery Branch of my department, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Hon. the Treasurer, that for many weeks past Mr. Blake has pressed upon my attention his urgent need of an extended relief from duty, by one or other of the courses specified in his present application; but that in the absence of any provision in the Estimates, as in former years, for the employment of a substitute, I have not felt myself justified in encouraging or supporting his applications, while I have ignored his suggestions as to my recommending his superannuation, on account of their not being in accordance with the course of proceeding prescribed by the Superannuation Act.

I have further to request that Mr. Blake's letter may be taken into consideration in connection with my reply to your circular letter of recent date relating to reduction in the public expenditure, which I propose to furnish to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LUMSDAINE,  
C.I.D., &c.

The Under Secretary for  
Finance and Trade.

*Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office,  
Sydney, 23 December, 1856.*

Sir,

From your statement of the proceedings of the Assembly, it appears that in the first place a reduction of one Inspector of Distilleries is to be effected. Four Inspectors were considered by me to be the proper number at the present time. \* \* \* \* \* Their week of duty consists of seven instead of five and a half days, as in all other departments. \* \* \* \* \* Another reason for wishing to have four Inspectors available in the department was, that in the event of the sickness or temporary incapacity of one of that number, the additional labour thrown on the other members of the department might not be altogether beyond their powers. \* \* \* \* \* Taking all things into consideration, it is my opinion that, while the duties of the Inspectors of Distilleries may still be performed to the best of their ability, if not so cheerfully as heretofore, the reduction of their number will, in a case of emergency or the sickness of any one of the number, interfere with the efficient working of the department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN STERLING,  
C.I.D.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

#### NO. 24.

ACTING DEPUTY MASTER, BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR  
FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Royal Mint, Sydney,  
30 December, 1865.*

SIR,

In reply to your circular letter (P.O. 1,651), dated 28th instant, on the subject of reductions, I do myself the honor to state that, being anxious to meet the views of the Colonial Government in this matter, I shall submit to His Excellency the Governor that one clerk on this establishment be reduced; and that I have made further reductions in the number of workmen, which will save about £800 in the working pay, &c., the Estimate for 1866 being now £3,061 instead of £3,861, making, with the clerk's salary proposed to be reduced, a total saving of £1,000.

The Estimates for the year 1866 will, therefore, amount to £13,000, instead of £14,000, as already submitted.

At the same time, I beg to submit to the Honorable the Treasurer that some compensation may be allowed to Mr. Croft on the reduction of his office. He has been employed in the Mint two years and a half; the usual gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service would amount to £41 13s. 4d., the payment of which, under the circumstances, may not, I trust, be considered unreasonable.

I have, &c.,

C. ELOUIS.

SYDNEY

## SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.

No. of Persons.			Salaries and Contingencies.				
1865.	1866.		Amount voted for 1865.		Amount required for 1866.		
			£		£		
1	1	Deputy Master and Chief Officer .. .. .	1,100		1,100		
1	1	Superintendent of Bullion Office .. .. .	800		850		
1	1	Superintendent of Coining Department .. .. .	730		780		
1	1	Chief Clerk of Bullion Office .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	Registrar and Accountant .. .. .	530		487		
1	1	Assayer .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	Assistant Assayer .. .. .	350		350		
1	1	Clerk .. .. .	275		275		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	275		275		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	240		240		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	240		240		
1	..	Do. .. .. .	200		...		
1	1	Engineer of Machinery .. .. .	295		295		
1	1	Superior Mechanic .. .. .	230		230		
1	1	Messenger .. .. .	120		120		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	118		118		
		Police:—					
1	1	Sergeant, at 8s. 3d. .. .. .	626		698		
4	5	Constables, at 6s. .. .. .					
		Royal Engineers:—					
1	1	Serjeant, at 2s. 10½d. .. .. .	354		354		
4	4	Corporals, 1 at 2s. 2½d., and 3 at 1s. 10½d. .. .. .					
11	11	Sappers, at 1s. 2½d. .. .. . (Less—3½d. per diem for Rations.)					
		Special Allowance:—					
		Serjeant and Corporals, at 1s. .. .. .	192		192		
		Sappers, at 6d. .. .. .					
		Good Conduct Pay .. .. .		40			40
		Military Contingencies:—		8,605		8,484	
		Provisions and Lodging Allowance to Royal Engineers, Clothing, Repairs to Arms, &c. .. .. .	905		905		
		Working Pay, Stores, and Materials:—					
		Pay of Royal Engineers and of Workmen:—					
		Temporary Assistance: Chemicals, Tools, Repairs to Engines, Freight, &c. .. .. .	3,866		3,061		
		Pyx Assays .. .. .	100		100		
		Dies .. .. .	150		150		
		Waste in Coinage .. .. .	400		200		
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses .. .. .	100		100		
				5,521		4,516	
38	39	TOTAL .. .. .	£ .....	14,126	.....	13,000	

## No. 25.

ACTING DEPUTY MASTER, BRANCH ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Royal Mint, Sydney,  
11 January, 1866.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of 30th ultimo, enclosing a revised Estimate for the expenditure of this establishment in the year 1866, I do myself the honor to inform you that, since that date, I have made a minute examination into the strength of the staff required for carrying on the business of the Mint, and that I have found that the Estimate can be still further reduced, without any danger to the efficiency of the establishment, and rather, I trust, by proper arrangement, to its manifest advantage in many respects besides that of economy.

I have also ascertained that the amount of stores ordered from England, and now in the Mint, and in transit, is unduly large; and as remittances on this account will be required to a much less extent than usual, the Estimate can be still further reduced in this respect.

I therefore enclose a revised Estimate, amounting to £12,448, which I beg you will do me the favour to substitute for that contained in the letter above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

C. ELOUIS.

SYDNEY.

## RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

25

## SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.

No. of Persons.			Salaries and Contingencies.				
1865.	1866.		Amount Voted for 1865.		Amount required for 1866.		
			£		£		
1	1	a Deputy Master and Chief Officer .. .. .	1,100		1,100		
1	1	b Superintendent of Bullion Office .. .. .	800		850		
1	1	Superintendent of Coining Department .. .. .	730		730		
1	1	Chief Clerk of Bullion Office .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	a Registrar and Accountant .. .. .	530		487		
1	1	Assayer .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	630		630		
1	1	Assistant Assayer .. .. .	350		350		
1	1	Clerk .. .. .	275		275		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	275		275		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	240		240		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	240		240		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	200		200		
1	1	Engineer of Machinery .. .. .	295		295		
1	1	Superior Mechanic .. .. .	230		230		
1	1	Messenger .. .. .	120		120		
1	1	Do. .. .. .	118		118		
		Police:—					
1	1	Serjeant, at 9s. 6d. .. .. .	626		721		
4	5	Constables, at 6s. .. .. .					
		Royal Engineers:—					
1	1	Serjeant, at 2s. 10½d. .. .. .	354		206		
4	2	Corporals, at 1s. 10½d. .. .. .					
11	6	Sappers, at 1s. 2½d. .. .. .					
		(Less—3½d. per diem for Rations.)					
		Special Allowance:—					
		Serjeants and Corporals, at 1s. .. .. .	192		110		
		Sappers, at 6d. .. .. .					
		Good Conduct Pay .. .. .		40			34
		Military Contingencies:—					
		Provisions and Lodging Allowance to Royal Engineers, Clothing, Repairs to Arms, &c. .. .. .	905		827		
		Working Pay, Stores, and Materials:—					
		Pay of Royal Engineers and of Workmen:—Temporary Assistance: Chemicals, Tools, Repairs to Engines, Freight, &c. .. .. .	3,866		2,800		
		Pyx Assays .. .. .	100		100		
		Dies .. .. .	150		150		
		Waste in Coinage .. .. .	400		200		
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses .. .. .	100		100		
			5,521		4,177		
38	31	TOTAL .. .. .	£	14,126	£	12,448	

a Provided with Quarters.

b Quarters, for rent of which a deduction of £50 per annum was made in 1865, now transferred to Registrar and Accountant.

## No. 26.

C. ELOUIS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Royal Mint,

Sydney, 2 January, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to enclose an application I have received from John Davis, who has been employed in the Mint nearly the whole time since its opening, and whose services are now dispensed with entirely on the ground of public economy.

Davis's pay was £187 per annum. He has discharged the various duties assigned to him with diligence and fidelity; and the immediate exigencies of public retrenchment have not admitted of his receiving any warning before being thrown on his own resources.

The cases of Mr. Croft and of Davis are the only cases in which some claim to compensation is equitably admissible; and I trust that claim may be favourably considered, as it is made in instances of individual suffering for the purpose of assisting a retrenchment from which the public will derive a large benefit in the saving which will be made in this establishment.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. ELOUIS.

[Enclosure in No. 26.]

John-street, Woollahra,

2 January, 1866.

Sir,

I will not attempt to express my surprise and sorrow at being thus suddenly dismissed from the Government Service, without censure, and I think I may add, without having given any cause for blame, but solely on the alleged account of retrenchment in the public expenditure. I have been employed at the Mint since 28th July, 1855, and have ever exerted my utmost, with all fidelity, to do my duty; and now I am suddenly and unexpected thrown upon the world, at a time of general depression in business, with a wife and six helpless children; moreover, my energies have been so devoted to the duties of what I conceived to be a life appointment, that I have, in a measure, disqualified myself from entering at once upon any other course. Allow me, therefore, most respectfully to solicit your influence with the Government to allow me some compensation to aid me in supporting my family until I can find something to do, if anything can be found in these times of general distress.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN DAVIS.

C. Elois, Esq.,

Acting Deputy Master of the Mint.

## No. 27.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Printing Office,  
6 January, 1866.

SIR,

In attention to your circular letter, P. O. 1,651, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the reductions which can be made in this department, with the least danger of crippling its operations, are the following:—

Salaries—

Accountant	£300
Reader	120
Assistant do.	80
Assistant Ticket Printer	150
Increases	125
Wages—Duty Stamps	250
Contingencies	250

Thus reducing the amount for 1866, by £1,275

I enclose a copy of the printed Estimate, with the proposed reductions noted therein.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. RICHARDS,  
Government Printer.

## PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMPS.

No. of Persons.			Salaries and Contingencies.	
1865.	1866		Amount Voted for 1865.	Amount Required for 1866.
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	600	600
1	1	Superintendent	400	400
1	1	Overseer	300	300
			1,300	1,300
		<i>Account Branch.</i>		
1	..	Accountant	300	..
1	1	Clerk	125	125
			425	125
		<i>Records, Indexing, &amp;c.</i>		
1	1	Clerk	200	200
1	1	Do. (Sale Room)	200	200
			400	400
		<i>Printing.</i>		
..	3	Sub-Overseers, at £230	..	690
4	..	Sub-Overseers, 1 at £250, and 3 at £230	940	..
3	..	Readers, 1 at £200, 1 at £180, 1 at £120	500	..
..	2	Readers, 2 at £200	..	400
25	25	Compositors, 9 at £200, 13 at £180, and 3 at £150	4,590	4,590
..	1	Foreman of the Press Room	..	250
2	2	Machinists, at £200	400	400
4	4	Pressmen, 3 at £180, and 1 at £150	690	690
1	1	Printer's Joiner	170	180
1	1	Engine-keeper	150	150
			7,440	7,350
		<i>Bookbinding.</i>		
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch	300	300
7	6	Bookbinders, at £180	1,260	1,080
			1,560	1,380
		<i>Publishing.</i>		
1	1	Publisher	230	230
1	2	Assistants, 1 at £180, and 1 at £100	180	280
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner	120	120
			530	630
		<i>Improvers, Apprentices, Folders, Sewers, and others.</i>		
47	47	At rates varying from 8s. to 1s. per diem, according to length of service	..	3,768
			3,302	..
			14,957	14,953
		Extra hands, and Overtime	400	750
		Type, Repairs to Machinery, Materials, and Incidental Expenses	650	250
			1,050	1,000
		<i>Postage Stamps.</i>		
..	1	Foreman	..	300
..	1	Printer	..	180
2	..	Printers, 1 at £300, and 1 at £180	480	..
1	1	Assistant	150	150
			630	630
		Materials and Contingencies	50	50
			680	680
		<i>Adhesive Duty Stamps.</i>		
		Printing, Gumming, Perforating, and Contingencies	..	250
		<i>Railway Tickets.</i>		
1	1	Ticket Printer	200	200
1	..	Assistant do.	150	..
			350	200
110	107	TOTAL	£ 17,037	17,083

## No. 28.

CLERK OF STORES to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Treasury, New South Wales,  
Store Branch,  
Sydney, 30 December, 1865.*

SIR,

In reply to your circular letter, dated the 28th instant, No. P.O. 1,651, I do myself the honor to submit the following reductions from the Estimate for this department:—

	Amount on Estimates.	Reductions proposed.
Stores ... ..	£45,000	£5,000
Conveyance of Stores...	800	100
Packing and other Ex- penses ... ..	200	100
Fuel and Light ... ..	3,000	500
	<u>£49,000</u>	<u>£5,700</u>

In suggesting the above reductions, I should observe that the present estimate for stores was framed upon the issues of previous years, and is not in excess of what, under ordinary circumstances, would be required; but I have no doubt that, by a careful and rigid examination of requisitions (excluding all articles which are not absolutely required), the above amount will be found to be sufficient.

With respect to the 3rd par. of your letter, I beg respectfully to observe that, (excepting the messenger), I am the only officer attached to this department, and that during the greater portion of the year I find it impossible to discharge my duties during the recognized hours of office.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. I. BRENNAND,  
Clerk of Stores.

## No. 29.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Military Store Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In answer to your circular memo. of the 28th ult., I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, that it has received my particular attention, in order to comply with the instructions therein contained.

I may premise that I have the following establishments under my charge, viz:—

- The Magazine, Goat Island;
- The Magazine, Spectacle Island;
- The Colonial Military Stores;

and the total sum on the Estimates for the above is £1,259, which leaves me no margin to make any reductions, without injury to the Public Service.

The staff for the working of the above is as small as I can possibly suggest, being one clerk constantly employed at the office in Sydney, and one foreman to each magazine, all the labour being performed by military men, whose pay of 9d. per diem is in accordance with H. M. Regulations for the Army.

It is, therefore, out of my power to suggest any decrease in the staff, owing to the establishments being so distant from each other; and I would call attention to the peculiar and important charge where efficient and trustworthy men are required, as well as the amount of risk that attends them in the discharge of their duties in connection with powder, live shell, &c., &c.

The only items that I can suggest being struck out are the £10 for the repair of machinery from each magazine, and £6 from the £12 allowed for extra labour at Spectacle Island, in all £26.

I will further urge the greatest care on the part of the staff to keep down the expenses of working parties, &c., and will lay your circular before my successor, on his arrival, with the view of this being carried out.

The military stores belonging to the Government are of that nature that requires them frequently to be gone through and cleaned, with the view to their preservation; during the past year much has been done in placing them in this state, as well as being ready for use.

In conclusion, I have every hope, from the very large quantity of merchants' powder at present in the magazines, that the proceeds from store-rent, &c., will more than cover the expenses of the three establishments.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. B. COLE.

## No. 30.

SHIPPING MASTER to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Shipping Office,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions contained in your circular of the 28th ultimo, P. O. 1,651, I have the honor to submit the following statement:—

In January, 1857, the strength of this office was reduced to four officers, and ever since the duties have been performed by the same number; but in consequence of the large addition of vessels registered in and trading to this port, and the increased duties imposed under the late Seamen's Act, I frequently find that we have not sufficient strength to meet the public demands with the promptitude they require, and have often been inclined to ask for more strength, only perceiving a current of feeling against it.

The duties of this office are peculiar, unlike most other Government Offices. Seven or eight masters of vessels will frequently come in at once—some for shipping, some discharging, some for certificates, registering of seamen engaged on board, making out new articles of agreement, paying of fees, indorsing of articles, others asking advice and opinions concerning their crews, and paying their wages; men and women making inquiries after seamen, and multifarious other duties, frequently continuing all day—all clamorous to be attended to at once, and bitterly complaining of delay; consequently, I believe it to be impossible (should our number be now reduced) to carry on the business of the office with efficiency.

I therefore cannot venture to propose any diminution in the staff of this office, and can only trust to the decision of the Government, soliciting their most favourable consideration, and respectfully intimating that I have performed the entire duties of Shipping Master on the pay of the Deputy, namely, £250 per annum, during the last two years.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. SHORTER,

Deputy Shipping Master.

## No. 31.

INSPECTOR, GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Glebe Island,  
2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, dated the 28th ultimo, requesting me to report what reductions can be made in this department.

The terms of the circular require me to assume that some reduction must be effected, and to state simply in what respect it may take place with the least injury to the Public Service. Under these circumstances I have considered the matter attentively; and after a careful review of the Abattoirs' Staff—consisting of myself, the Assistant Inspector, the Engineer, and Labourer—I come to the conclusion that, by extending my office hours, during the summer months, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and in the winter period, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., the services of my assistant may, perhaps, be dispensed with.

Any other alteration for the sake of economy, having regard to the efficiency of the establishment, would appear altogether impossible.

In the absence of the Assistant Inspector, the house where he resides, and where the office is situated, had better be occupied by the Engineer, and the dwelling-house of this officer, also Government property, might then be let, I think, at a rental of 10s. weekly.

The foregoing suggestions are all that occur to me for forwarding the object in view, as regards my department.

I have, &amp;c.,

FREDK. OATLEY,

Inspector.

## No. 32.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, LIGHTS, AND HARBOURS, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

*Office of Superintendent of  
Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In answer to your circular of the 28th December last, I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the Estimates of 1865 shewing a saving of £1,578 against that voted for the previous year, I shall be unable to make any very great reduction for 1866 in this department.

As,

As, however, it is imperative that reductions are to be made, I submit particulars of the votes which, in my opinion, can best bear retrenchment:—

- 1st. The office of Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector to the Steam Navigation Board being vacant, a saving of £50 might be made on the salary.
- 2nd. One of the crew of the light-ship "Bramble" can be dispensed with; this will give a saving of £96.
- 3rd. The votes for contributing to the maintenance of the Australian coast lights are in excess of what is actually required, and may be reduced as follows, viz. :—Contribution of half the expense of maintaining the Light-house on Gabo Island, from £750 to £600. Do. on Wilson's Promontory, £750 to £650. One-third Light-house, Kent's Group, £500 to £400. One-fourth Light-house, King's Island, £350 to £300.
- 4th. Two of the boatmen at Newcastle need not be provided for; this will shew a saving of £192.
- 5th. A saving of £50 can be made on the vote for forage.
- 6th. £50 might be struck off the expense of communication.
- 7th. Perhaps the vote of £180 for the erection of position lights might be deferred till a more fitting opportunity.

These reductions will in all amount to £1,018, and are all that I can recommend, having in view the efficiency of the department and the maintenance of the various out-stations.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS HIXSON,  
Superintendent.

### No. 33.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, conveying to me your views on the subject of retrenchment in the public expenditure, a step which the Government have decided to take, in deference to the opinion of the Legislative Assembly as expressed during recent discussions.

2. The substance of your communication was duly conveyed, by circular, to the heads of the various branches of my department, who were expressly told that the only point for their determination was, in what respect the reductions that *must* be made could be effected with the least injury to the Public Service; and it was also pointed out to them, that increased exertion on their part and on the part of their subordinates, would compensate for the reduction in the number of employés.

3. I have now received their replies; and from the accompanying general and detailed statements it will be perceived, that it is proposed to make in my department, in addition to the saving of £6,296 already effected on Estimates of 1865, a further saving of £25,165 on the Estimates of 1866, as prepared and laid upon the Table of the House—in all £31,461.

4. I may further add, that if the alteration in the Railway Tariff, now under consideration, be adopted, an increase of from £20,000 to £25,000 per annum may be anticipated in the receipts from this source.

I have, &c.,

T. W. SMART.

#### DETAILED Statement of proposed Retrenchment in the Public Works Department.

##### 1. Ministerial Branch.

In this branch a reduction of £150 for a clerk has been made on the Estimates for 1865, previous to the receipt of the Honorable the Chief Secretary's circular; and it is not considered that any further reduction in the number of the clerks can be made. The sum of £100, however, on the Estimates for Incidental Expenses of this branch, can be reduced to £30, effecting a further saving of £70.

##### 2. Railways.

In this branch it is considered that two clerks might be dispensed with—one under the Chief Clerk, £250, and one under the Accountant, £200; and it is thought that by exercising a rigid economy in working expenses, which for the last few years have been heavy, from capital expenditure being defrayed from revenue, a saving of £7,000 might be effected, making in all £7,450.

##### 3. Harbours and River Navigation.

A reduction of £250 on the Estimates for 1865 had already been proposed, which, with a reduction of £80 in travelling expenses, £160 in the crew of the "Vulcan," £160 in the crew of the "Hunter," £40 in the crew of the "Pluto," £210 in the crew of the "Newcastle," and £500 in repairs, stores, towage, &c., as now proposed, makes a total saving in this branch of £1,400.

4. *Colonial Architect.*

In this branch the following reductions are proposed:—Clerk of Works, £400; Foreman of Works, £250; Clerk and Draftsman, £150; travelling expenses, £100—£900; Fortifications, £379; repairs to buildings, £2,000; Furniture, &c., Public Offices, £2,000; repairs to Military Barracks, £500; Furniture, Government House, £100; Police Buildings, £2,500; Gaols and Court Houses, £3,000—£10,100; Stable, Water Police Office, £120; Drinking Fountain, Darlinghurst, £130; Volunteer Offices, £2,300—£2,550; making a total saving in this branch of £13,929.

5. *Roads and Bridges.*

In addition to the extensive reductions, amounting to £2,900, that had been proposed in this branch before the circular was issued, a further reduction of one clerk is now proposed, £225.

6. *Electric Telegraphs.*

The reductions proposed in this branch, as recommended by Mr. Walker, are as follows:—A reduction of £30 in each of the salaries of the Line Inspectors at the following Stations—Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, Bathurst, Young, Wagga Wagga, Mudgee, Singleton, Armidale, and Tenterfield, in all £300; office of Line Inspector, Wollongong, abolished, £150; salary of Station Master, Wollongong, who will perform Line Inspector's duty, with a forage allowance, reduced £20; increases to salaries proposed on Estimates for 1866 now struck off—Sydney, 3 at £25—£75; Tenterfield, £46; Newcastle, £25; Maitland, £25; Albury, £46 and £25—£242; salaries of Station Masters, Singleton and Bendemeer, reduced, the former £50, and the latter £46—£96; proposed Junior Operator and Messengers, Maitland, £104; Queanbeyan, £52; Orange, £52—£208; Stations, Murray River line, £175; Working Expenses, &c., £950; in all, £2,141.

7. *Fitz Roy Dock.*

A reduction of one Shipwright Carpenter, £200.

The following tabular statement will shew at a glance the proposed reductions in the Public Works Department, which amount to £25,165, together with £6,296 previously made on Estimates of 1865; in all, £31,461.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	Amount voted for 1865.			Amount on Estimates for 1866.			Savings already effected.			Proposed further reductions (as per detailed statement) 1866.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Department of Public Works .. ..	3,820	0	0	3,679	0	0	150	0	0	70	0	0
Railways—General Establishment ..	2,660	0	0	2,300	0	0	360	0	0	450	0	0
Working Expenses .. ..	110,300	0	0	107,955	0	0	2,345	0	0	7,000	0	0
Harbours and River Navigation .. ..	18,393	0	0	18,143	0	0	250	0	0	1,150	0	0
Colonial Architect's Branch .. ..	6,190	0	0	6,340	0	0	150	0	0	900	0	0
Fortifications .. ..	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works and Buildings .. ..	379	0	0	379	0	0	.....	.....	.....	379	0	0
	48,721	0	0	61,033	0	0	.....	.....	.....	12,650	0	0
Road Branch .. ..	11,025	0	0	8,125	0	0	2,900	0	0	225	0	0
Electric Telegraph Branch .. ..	27,144	0	0	32,458	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2,141	0	0
Fitz Roy Dry Dock .. ..	6,123	0	0	5,987	0	0	141	0	0	200	0	0
£ .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,296	0	0	25,165	0	0

\* On the Supplementary Estimates for 1865—not yet voted.

Total savings made and proposed, £31,461.

No. 34.

CIRCULAR.

[Urgent.]

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 29 December, 1865.

SIR,

The Government having decided, in deference to the expressed feeling of the Assembly, during recent discussions upon reducing the public expenditure, I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to request that you will *at once* report what reductions can be made in your branch of this department.

The



The point which you have to consider is, not whether reductions can be made—you will assume that they must be made, and the only point for determination is, in what respect they can be effected with the least injury to the Public Service. As, however, the general opinion seems to be that the number of officials is very largely in excess of what should be employed, a reduction in the staff, rather than in the rate of salaries, would appear the most satisfactory manner of meeting the positive necessity for economizing the public expenditure; whilst at the same time, a punctual and regular attendance of the officers during office hours, the restriction of the period allowed for lunch to half an hour, and the extension of the time for leaving office to half-past 4 would compensate for the reduction in the number of employés.

But it is clear that one or other alternative must be adopted, and if the staff cannot be diminished in number, a reduction in salaries must be submitted to.

I have, &c.,

THE COMMISSIONER  
FOR RAILWAYS.

JOHN RAE,  
Under Secretary.

No. 35.

MINUTE PAPER, ROAD BRANCH.—CIRCULAR RELATING TO REDUCTIONS.

In reference to the circular of 29th December, relating to reductions, I would beg to draw the attention of the Honorable Secretary for Public Works to the reductions already made on Estimates for 1866 in the staff of this department, from £11,025 in 1865 to £3,125 in 1866, and to the general reduction that has been made from year to year since the amalgamation of the Minor Roads with the Public Works Department:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1864 the separate services were estimated to cost, as they stood in December, 1863 .....	20,054	0	0
And, as amalgamated, the actual cost for 1864 was .....	14,200	0	0
The actual cost for 1865 has been .....	13,552	0	0
And, as estimated for 1866, including temporary assistance, &c.....	8,691	0	0

The probable expenditure of the department this year will be £100,000, and the receipts £25,000.

I would now earnestly represent to the Honorable Secretary for Public Works, that the Field Establishment has been already reduced both in numbers and salaries, as far as possible consistent with efficiency. All the officers, without exception, have very much increased duties, greater length of road to supervise, and a consequent increase in the cost of their travelling expenses; their salaries are very much lower than officers of similar attainments and duties in other departments, as the Railway or Survey Offices; they have to find security which, in nearly every instance, is a tax of £7 per annum; and no class of public servants are required to travel so much without the advantages of camp equipment, &c., &c., which those of the Survey and other departments enjoy. I think a reduction in their salaries or allowances would be most prejudicial; it would be very difficult to get them to travel as much as they should, and in this way the small amount saved in any per-centage reduction on the salary would, perhaps, be lost by the inefficient performance of some work in progress, or the injury to existing works, from want of frequent and timely inspection.

With reference to the central staff, there is one Assistant Engineer, who is employed under my immediate direction in preparing all drawings and specifications, making calculations, taking out quantities, and instructing the cadets in the compilation of plans and sections from the surveys furnished from the field, and also in checking the measurements for payment. The cadets make tracings for deposit.

The Chief Clerk attends to all matters relating to leasing of toll-bars, receipt and payment of moneys, and to the correspondence; the Accountant to the checking of vouchers and keeping accounts, and to the preparation of information for Parliament and Auditor General.

The Accountant and Chief Clerk have each an Assistant: the Accountant's Assistant attends to the bank business, &c.; the Chief Clerk's, to the records under the Chief Clerk's direction, and also assists in copying letters and other documents.

The services of one Assistant Engineer and one Draftsman have been dispensed with in the office, within the last twelve months; and one Clerk was dispensed with a month since.

By adopting the hours of the circular, a further reduction of one Clerk can, I think, be made; but it may be necessary to obtain occasional temporary assistance for Parliamentary Returns.

W. C. B.—3/1/66.

UNDER SEC., B.C.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.	Fixed Allowances for Travelling Expenses.			Total Salary and fixed Allowance.			Total.	Date of first Appointment.	Actual length of Service.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
William C. Bennett ..	1 Nov., 1862	700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	700 0 0	.....	.....	18 Jan., 1854	10 0		
Valentine De St. Remy ..	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	25 Aug., 1855	9 9		
Archd. J. Chisholm ..	11 April, 1864	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	.....	.....	16 April, 1860	5 10		
Fras. J. Wickham ..	11 " 1864	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	.....	.....	20 May, 1860	5 9		
Henry P. G. Williams ..	11 " 1864	225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	225 0 0	.....	.....	15 Jan., 1861	5 1		
Patk. Hy. Flynn ..	11 " 1864	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	17 July, 1856	9 7		
		2,225 0 0				2,225 0 0						
J. H. Thomas ..	22 Nov., 1863	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	21 Dec., 1853	11 8		
R. B. Dawson ..	19 Jan., 1864	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	7 Feb., 1854	12 1		
W. S. Chauncy ..	19 April, 1860	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	19 April, 1860	5 10		
Fredk. Wells ..	1 Jan., 1863	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	28 Mar., 1859	6 11		
Ernest A. Nardin ..	19 Mar., 1860	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	19 Mar., 1860	5 11		
A. C. Bayley ..	26 Dec., 1862	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	1 Jan., 1859	6 0		
R. A. Hyndman ..	13 Feb., 1864	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	13 Feb., 1864	2 0		
Adalbert Weber ..	16 Nov., 1860	300 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	1 Mar., 1855	8 3		
A. D. Faunce ..	21 Jan., 1863	300 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	1 May, 1859	6 9		
Overseer ..	24 July, 1864	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	29 April, 1863	3 0		
J. B. Meldrum ..	21 Jan., 1863	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	1 Jan., 1860	6 1		
E. J. Stathun ..	26 Feb., 1864	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	18 Feb., 1863	3 0		
Jas. Hoskins ..	26 " 1864	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	9 June, 1863	2 8		
Pk. Dooner ..	24 June, 1864	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	24 June, 1864	1 1		
Geo. Holloway ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
W. F. Bundoock ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Thos. Magner ..	2 Feb., 1864	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	2 Feb., 1864	.....		
Henry Maunings ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		3,900 0 0	1,650 0 0	0 0	0 0	5,550 0 0	.....	7,775 0 0	.....	.....	7,725 0 0	
		TEMPORARY—TO BE PAID FROM VOTES.										
A. L. Trembicki ..	21 July, 1864	350 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	21 July, 1864	1 7	Services required for 6 months only.	
David Houston ..	13 Jan., 1863	313 0 0	.....	.....	.....	313 0 0	.....	.....	13 Jan., 1863	2 1	Services required for 2 months only.	
John Gordon ..	1 Oct., 1864	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	1 Oct., 1864	2 0	Services required for 2 months only.	
George Philben ..	21 Jan., 1863	200 0 0	100 0 0	0 0	0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	13 Nov., 1861	4 3	Services to be dispensed with immediately, if works are not to be proceeded with in this district.	
A. C. Wood ..	1 April, 1863	187 16 0	.....	.....	.....	234 15 0	.....	.....	1 April, 1863	2 11	Services required for about 2 months.	
		1,250 16 0	350 0 0	0 0	0 0	1,647 15 0	.....	1,647 15 0		.....	Contingent Vote.	
											8,141 0 0	
											550 0 0	
											£8,691 0 0	
											{ Of this, about £2,000 is for travelling allowance.	

## No. 36.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT OF COCKATOO ISLAND to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Fitz Roy Dock Branch,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 29th December, 1865, I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, that having always kept the staff of this branch of the department at the lowest number possible, and commensurate only with an efficient and economical performance of my public duties, I entertain great anxiety at the contemplated reduction of any portion of it.

As, however, I am instructed that this is not the question, and that the orders are peremptory that a reduction must be made, the only point for my consideration being in what respect it can be effected with the least probable injury to the Public Service, I beg to say that I will endeavour to carry on my public duties with the reduction from my estimate of one shipwright carpenter at (£200) two hundred pounds per annum.

I have, &c.,  
GOTHER K. MANN.

## No. 37.

INSPECTOR OF LINES AND STATIONS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Electric Telegraph Branch,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 29th ultimo, and in reply beg to submit the accompanying revised copy of the proposed Estimates for the present year, for the approval of the Honorable the Minister.

Having carefully considered the subject of the reduction in the number of officers employed in this department, I do not see how, except in one instance, any can be made without injury to the service, and therefore propose, instead, a reduction in certain of the salaries of £1,191, and in the other expenditure of £950, making a decrease in the whole of £2,141; which, I believe, will not interfere in any way with the efficient working of the department.

The chief reductions proposed are in the salaries of the Line Inspectors, who are the best paid officers in the department; the exceptions are Deniliquin, Hay, Albury, and Wentworth, where the duties are, and will be, more arduous, and the expenses much heavier than in other parts of the Colony.

As the Wollongong Station is one of minor importance, and is not paying half its working expenses, I propose to abolish the office of Line Inspector there, and to combine the duties of Station Master and Line Inspector, giving the present Station Master £180 per annum, with forage allowance, thus causing a saving of £170 per annum.

The proposed Messengers at Queanbeyan and Orange may be dispensed with at present, as also the Junior Operator at West Maitland.

The forage allowances for the Line Inspectors could have been reduced but for the unfavourable season.

The vote of £100 for incidental expenses can be taken out of the vote for unforeseen expenses; it is therefore not required.

As the contract for the Murray River Line will not be completed before April, the amount for the stations on that line may be reduced for the intervening time, say £175.

A reduction of £600 is proposed in the working expenses, and of £150 on the unforeseen expenses.

In conclusion, I would beg to state that any further reductions would tend to impair the efficiency of the department, and I do not, therefore, feel justified in recommending them. I may add, that further to reduce the number of officers employed would oblige the shutting up of some of the stations, and would diminish the revenue as well as the public utility of this department.

I have, &c.,  
P. B. WALKER.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REDUCTIONS, &amp;c., on Salaries in Estimates for 1866.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Proposed increases now struck off ..	Sydney, 3 at £25.. .. .	75	0	0				
	Tenterfield, 1 .. .	46	0	0				
	Newcastle, 1 .. .	25	0	0				
	Maitland, 1 .. .	25	0	0				
	Albury, 1 .. .	46	0	0				
	Do., 1 .. .	25	0	0				
	Line Inspectors—				242	0	0	
	Goulburn, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Yass, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Gundagai, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Wollongong, 1 .. .	150	0	0				
	Bathurst, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Young, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Mudgee, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Singleton, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Armidale, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Tenterfield, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
	Wagga Wagga, 1 .. .	30	0	0				
Proposed Reductions	Station Masters—							
	Singleton .. .	50	0	0				
	Wollongong .. .	20	0	0				
	Bendemeer .. .	46	0	0				
						116	0	0
	Murray River Line .. .	.....				175	0	0
	Junior Operators and Messengers—							
	Maitland .. .	104	0	0				
	Qucanbeyan .. .	52	0	0				
	Orange .. .	52	0	0				
					208	0	0	
					1,191	0	0	

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—ESTIMATES, 1866.

		1865.	1866.
Superintendent .....	E. C. Cracknell .....	700 0 0	700 0 0
Inspector and Station Master .....	P. B. Walker .....	350 0 0	.....
Assistant Superintendent .....	P. B. Walker .....	.....	350 0 0
Clerk .....	P. Macauliffe .....	250 0 0	250 0 0
Accountant .....	John Muston .....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Clerk .....	A. L. Catlet .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Do. .....	A. M'Cracken .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Booking Clerk (Inwards) .....	J. R. Miles .....	175 0 0	175 0 0
Do. (Outwards) .....	A. Field .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Instrument Fitter .....	G. Kopsch .....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Storekeeper .....	James Williams .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Battery Man .....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Head Messenger and Stablekeeper .....	John Duggan .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Line Inspector, Chief Office .....	Charles Kebby .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
6 Messenger Lads, at £52 each .....	.....	312 0 0	312 0 0
SOUTHERN LINES.			
Operator, Sydney .....	W. Wilson .....	175 0 0	175 0 0
Do. do. .....	E. W. Long .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. do. (night duty) .....	A. Elliott .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. Exchange Office .....	K. M'Kenzie .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Berrima .....	P. Mackel .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Goulburn .....	W. A. Maguire .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. .....	J. O. Dec .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master, Yass .....	J. J. Shirbin .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. .....	John Buckle .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master, Gundagai .....	Colville Smith .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. .....	H. H. Smithers .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Kyamba .....	J. V. Dalgarno .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Albury .....	Charles Kraegen .....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Line Inspector, do. .....	Charles Hammond .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Junior Operator, do. .....	Charles F. Morgan .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Do. Redfern .....	H. Usher .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Do. Parramatta .....	K. A. H. Mackenzie .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Messenger, do. .....	W. Artlet .....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Junior Operator, Liverpool .....	G. M. Hosking .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Do. Campbelltown .....	J. Chappel .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Do. Picton .....	D. G. Graham .....	104 0 0	52 0 0

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.

		1865.	1866.
<b>ILLAWARRA BRANCH.</b>			
Station Master, Wollongong .....	R. C. Wills.....	200 0 0	180 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	L. H. Scott.....	150 0 0	.....
Station Master, Kiama .....	J. M. Beatty .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
<b>BRAIDWOOD BRANCH.</b>			
Station Master and Line Inspector, Braidwood	R. Buckley .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Junior Operator and Messenger, do.	T. Trader .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Station Master, Queanbeyan .....	J. J. Woodward.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Messenger, do. ....	.....	.....	.....
Station Master, Araluen .....	F. S. Pegus.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. and Line Inspector, Cooma..	G. J. King .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
<b>KIANDRA BRANCH.</b>			
Station Master and Line Inspector, Tumut ..	E. Rouse .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Kiandra.....	M. E. Burke .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
<b>WESTERN LINE.</b>			
Operator, Sydney .....	A. H. M'Gregor.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Penrith..	T. G. Croft.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Junior Operator and Messenger, do.	J. J. Hunt .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Hartley..	G. T. Harrison .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Bathurst .....	R. H. Hipsley .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	F. Mackel .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Messenger, Bathurst.....	H. Landers .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Orange..	C. Cooper .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Messenger, Orange .....	.....	.....	.....
Station Master, Forbes.....	John Kirwan .....	250 0 0	.....
Line Inspector, do. ....	A. Tunks .....	150 0 0	.....
Do. and Station Master, Forbes ..	A. Tunks .....	.....	180 0 0
Junior Operator, Forbes .....	C. H. Rowe .....	.....	104 0 0
Station Master, Young .....	J. M'Innes .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	D. Gogging .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master, Wagga Wagga .....	John Quodling .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	E. Manners.....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Urana ..	E. D. Scott.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Deniliquin .....	M. H. Kelly .....	300 0 0	300 0 0
Line Inspector, Deniliquin .....	J. J. Roberts .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Hay ....	C. A. Middleton.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Moama.....	W. Camper.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
<b>MUDGEE BRANCH.</b>			
Station Master and Line Inspector, Sofala ..	C. G. Smith .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Tambaroora.....	J. P. Olson .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. Mudgee .....	G. Faldwell .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, Mudgee .....	W. F. Wye .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Wellington	E. H. Allen.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Dubbo .....	A. E. Middleton.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. and Line Inspector, Cassilis..	John Isaac.....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. Merriwa .....	E. James.....	.....	150 0 0
<b>NORTHERN LINE.</b>			
Operating Clerk, Queensland Line.....	J. J. R. Ferris .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Do. Newcastle Line .....	J. T. Chidgey .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Windsor	C. W. Ambrose .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Messenger, Windsor .....	Herbert Ambrose .....	104 0 0	52 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Wollombi	R. S. Arnott .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Do. West Maitland .....	W. T. Lee .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Junior Operator, West Maitland .....	.....	104 0 0	.....
Messenger, do. ....	E. Chapman .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Station Master, Morpeth .....	John Wisdom.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Messenger, do. ....	E. J. Ballard .....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Station Master, Newcastle .....	S. J. Watson .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Messenger, do. ....	J. Smith .....	52 0 0	52 0 0
Station Master, Singleton.....	J. Nesbitt .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	H. Slack .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master, Muswellbrook .....	W. Read .....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Operator, Scone .....	F. Isaac .....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Mur- rurundi.	J. Pettit .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Junior Operator and Messenger, Murrurundi	J. Tierney .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Tamworth	F. S. Beckett .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Junior Operator, Tamworth.....	J. B. Craig .....	104 0 0	104 0 0

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

NORTHERN LINE— <i>continued.</i>		1865.	1866.
Station Master, Bendemeer .....	A. Burnett .....	150 0 0	104 0 0
Do., Armidale .....	A. G. Robins .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	C. Smith .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master and Line Inspector, Glen Innes .....	J. W. Nunn .....	180 0 0	180 0 0
Station Master, Tenterfield .....	Alex. Tucker .....	250 0 0	250 0 0
Junior Operator, do. ....	F. Lardner .....	104 0 0	104 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	R. H. Wright .....	150 0 0	120 0 0
Station Master, Grafton .....	A. Hunter .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	.....	150 0 0	.....
Messenger, do. ....	W. M'Nabb .....	.....	52 0 0
<b>MURRAY RIVER LINE.</b>			
Station Master and Line Inspector, Moulamein .....	.....	.....	165 0 0
Do. do. Balranald .....	.....	.....	150 0 0
Do. do. Euston .....	.....	.....	150 0 0
Station Master, Wentworth .....	.....	.....	187 10 0
Line Inspector, do. ....	.....	.....	112 10 0
Horse equipment, forage allowance, and ferrisery for 50 horses, for use of Line Inspectors and Messengers (45 horses in 1865) .....	.....	3,136 0 0	3,600 0 0
Travelling expenses of Line Inspectors and officers of the department generally .....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Rent of temporary offices, including chief office, stables and store, Sydney .....	.....	300 0 0	1,200 0 0
Allowance to Station Masters for working overhours, at 2s. per hour .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
Station Messengers' Uniform .....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
Working expenses of 3,500 miles of line (3,000 miles in 1865) ..	.....	2,300 0 0	2,400 0 0
To replace instruments and batteries, and for portorage and unforeseen expenses .....	.....	600 0 0	800 0 0
Repairs to lines generally .....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Fuel and light for 60 stations (54 in 1865) .....	.....	257 0 0	200 0 0
Kitchen, Telegraph Station, Bathurst .....	.....	.....	120 0 0
Fencing, Telegraph Station, Forbes .....	.....	.....	25 0 0
To cover the expense of furniture for, and the expense of stations .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
Incidental expenses .....	.....	.....	.....
		£ 26,538 0 0	30,257 0 0

## No. 38.

## ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Harbour and River Branch,  
Sydney, 4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

With reference to your circular letter of the 29th ultimo, intimating that the Government had decided (in deference to the expressed feeling of the Assembly during the recent discussion) upon reducing the public expenditure, and conveying to me the wish of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, that I would report at once what reduction can be made in this branch, I have now the honor to state that, in framing the Estimates for 1866, before submitting them for the consideration of the late as well as the present Honorable Secretary for Works, I was careful to reduce every item of expenditure to the lowest figure I considered prudent, having regard to the efficient working of the department, and to the expediency of keeping a small surplus over and above our actual requirements, rather than have to come up with a Supplementary Estimate at the close of the year; but having always endeavoured most carefully to effect any savings which I found practicable out of the amounts voted by Parliament, I have generally been able to shew a small balance to the credit of the votes at the close of the year, and have thus been enabled to shew a saving of about £1,300 on the amounts voted for 1865.

It will be observed that the Estimates of 1866, for this branch, shew a reduction on those of 1865 of £250, and I think a still further reduction of (say) £1,050 may be effected by asking, on the amended Estimates, the amounts actually expended in 1865.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. O. MORIARTY.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT.—Estimates proposed for 1866, showing Reductions.

Amounts voted on Estimates for 1865.		Amounts originally submitted on Estimates for 1866 (as printed).		Amounts now proposed for 1866, shewing Reductions.		Total Reductions on 1865.
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Engineer's Department—		Engineer's Department—		Engineer's Department—		
Salaries .. .. .	2,725 0 0	Salaries .. .. .	2,625 0 0	Salaries .. .. .	2,625 0 0	100 0 0
Travelling Expenses .. .. .	200 0 0	Travelling Expenses .. .. .	200 0 0	Travelling Expenses .. .. .	120 0 0	80 0 0
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	50 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	50 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	50 0 0	.....
Steam Dredge "Hunter"—		Steam Dredge "Hunter"—		Steam Dredge "Hunter"—		
Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	300 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	300 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	300 0 0	.....
" Crew .. .. .	1,680 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	1,680 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	1,720 0 0	160 0 0
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	2,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	2,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	2,000 0 0	.....
Steam Dredge "Hercules"—		Steam Dredge "Hercules"—		Steam Dredge "Hercules"—		
Salary to Master .. .. .	250 0 0	Salary to Master .. .. .	250 0 0	Salary to Master .. .. .	250 0 0	.....
" Crew .. .. .	924 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	924 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	924 0 0	.....
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	.....
Steam Dredge "Pluto"—		Steam Dredge "Pluto"—		Steam Dredge "Pluto"—		
Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	250 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	250 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	250 0 0	.....
" Crew .. .. .	924 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	924 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	884 0 0	40 0 0
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,600 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	500 0 0
Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—		Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—		Steam Dredge "Vulcan"—		
Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	300 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	250 0 0	Salary to Chief Engineer .. .. .	250 0 0	50 0 0
" Crew .. .. .	1,680 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	1,680 0 0	" Crew .. .. .	1,520 0 0	160 0 0
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,600 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	2,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,600 0 0	.....
Steam Cranes, Newcastle—		Steam Cranes, Newcastle—		Steam Cranes, Newcastle—		
Salaries to Engine-drivers, and men .. .. .	2,010 0 0	Salaries to Engine-drivers and men .. .. .	2,010 0 0	Salaries to Engine-drivers and men .. .. .	1,800 0 0	210 0 0
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,000 0 0	.....
				Total Decrease .. .. .	£	1,300 0 0

## No. 39.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 3 January, 1866.

SIR,

In attention to your circular of the 29th ultimo, I do myself the honor to submit the enclosed list of reductions in the Estimates for this branch, which I would suggest for carrying out the instructions contained therein. I would remark that I am only enabled to make this proposal in contemplation of a considerable diminution of the work to be performed during the present year. I calculate, moreover, on the cadets, for whom a low rate of remuneration is provided, becoming increasingly useful. As regards the votes for repairs, furniture, and other works, it is impossible to say what will be the exact requirements for the year; but it seems to me that, by strictly scrutinizing the requisitions, and performing only such works as are shewn to be indispensable, the reductions proposed may be made.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

STATEMENT shewing proposed reductions, Colonial Architect's Branch, Estimates 1866.

DEPARTMENT.		Amount on	Proposed	Amount
Name.	Designation.	Estimates, 1866.	reduced amount.	of proposed
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	reduction.
				£ s. d.
.....	Clerk of Works.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0
Robert Orford .....	Foreman of Works .....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
Louis Robertson.....	Clerk and Draftsman .....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
CONTINGENCIES.				
Travelling expenses of Colonial Architect, and officers of the department, &c., &c. ....		550 0 0	450 0 0	100 0 0
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1865.				
Ralph Yarwood .....	Temporary Draftsman ..	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
				1,200 0 0
FORTIFICATIONS.				
Emanuel Flew .....	Foreman of Works .....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
J. M'Cartin .....	Boatman.....	104 0 0	.....	104 0 0
Incidental expenses .....	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
				379 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
For ordinary repairs &c. to Public Buildings .....		10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
For providing furniture &c. for Public Offices .....		3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
For repairs to Military Barracks and Buildings.....		1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
For furniture and repairs of same, Government House		200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Police Buildings .....		5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups .....		10,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Stable, Water Police Office .....		120 0 0	.....	120 0 0
Drinking Fountain, Darlinghurst Gaol .....		130 0 0	.....	130 0 0
Erection of Volunteer Offices .....		2,300 0 0	.....	2,300 0 0
				12,650 0 0

## No. 40.

CHIEF CLERK, RAILWAY BRANCH, to COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

Railway Branch,  
2 January, 1866.

SIR,

In reply to circular of 29th ult., as to reductions to be effected to meet the expressed wish of the Government with a view to economizing the public expenditure, I beg to state that one clerk can be dispensed with, should the Commissioner concur in the following arrangement, viz. :—

The Shipping Clerk, who is very efficient, to be transferred from the store to this office.

I could then, by the suggested increase of working hours, arrange to take the shipping business (except tallying out imports, which could be done by a store labourer when required), and make the Shipping Clerk's services available for general purposes in the office. This arrangement I am fully assured would assist me in the more efficient discharge of my duties, as well as effecting a present saving of one clerk at £250 per annum.

R. MOODY.

AFTER



AFTER very mature consideration, I should not like to recommend any reduction in the number of the staff employed on this line.

I, a few days ago, sent in a detailed statement of the duties of every man employed, and I have not seen any reason to alter my opinion then expressed. However, if the Commissioner thinks otherwise, and will specify which of them he thinks ought to be dispensed with, he may depend on my most cordial co-operation and assistance in carrying on the business. There are only three salaried officers under my supervision, in addition to a station master at each station; one of these is the store and timekeeper; another is the wharfinger; the 3rd is called clerk in manager's office; he is principally employed keeping the accounts of coal shipped at the steam cranes, which alone generally occupies his time more than the hours specified in M. P. 65/2,033. The office hours of the other two are from 6 to 6, which is considerably longer than the hours required by official rules.

W. B.—3/1/66.

#### No. 41.

##### TRAFFIC MANAGER to COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

I HAVE the honor to state, in reply to M.P. 65/2,033, dated 29th December, 1865, that to carry out the wishes of the Government, the following reductions can be made, with the least injury to the Public Service, in the department under my supervision, should the Commissioner think it safe to do so, viz.:—

One night watchman .....	Sydney.
One day do: .....	do.
One porter .....	C. town.
One do. ....	Penrith.
One do. ....	Picton.

All the gatemen on all the lines, except at Seven Hills, Blacktown, and Parramatta Junction; and platelayers' wives can perform the duties in their stead, in lieu of house rent. I also think it would be more economical to have the tarpaulins repaired by contract.

A most rigid system of economy in the use of stores and in making alterations and improvements will, I imagine, have the effect of retrenchment in the working expenses.

C. OWEN.—2/1/66.

#### No. 42.

##### STOREKEEPER to CHIEF CLERK.

*Redfern, 3 January, 1866.*

I BEG to return circular herewith; and, with a desire to meet the requirements contained therein, I have considered your suggestion as to the transfer of the shipping business to the head office, which, if it can be effected, will enable me to relieve the Shipping Clerk from the store branch, who is, I may remark, a very useful, diligent, and painstaking officer.

In the event of this arrangement being carried out, I shall be prevented from dispensing with more than one permanently employed labourer, as one will be required to assist in issuing stores and tallying imports—duties which have hitherto been performed by the Shipping Clerk; otherwise, I should have recommended, under the circumstances, the dismissal of two labourers.

EDWD. FIELDING.

#### No. 43.

##### ACCOUNTANT to COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

IN reply to circular of 29th instant, the only means of making a reduction in numbers that I can devise, appears to me an unsafe course to adopt, which is, to throw the responsibility of counting and checking the daily revenue, and depositing the same into the bank, on to the Station Master at the Redfern Station, and give him another assistant at (say) £52 per annum; also, to allow the salary and wages bags to be forwarded up the line to the stations, through the guards, and make the timekeeper act as paymaster for the yard at the Redfern Station. If this is done, I could manage, by increasing the working hours, to do away with two clerks, but it is a course I cannot recommend as being beneficial to the service.

R. C. WALKER, Accountant.  
30/12/65.

I do not think this suggestion could be carried out with safety, but consider the reduction of one clerk in the Accountant's office might be effected.—J.R.

No. 44.

## No. 44.

## ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting that reductions be made in the departments under my charge, I have the honor to state that, in August last, I made a reduction in the locomotive and carriage departments of £2,000 a year, and considerable reductions were also made in the cost of the permanent way department.

As, however, further reductions must be made, I propose to discharge eight men from the locomotive and carriage departments, which will effect a further reduction of £1,064 4s. per annum. No reduction can, I think, with safety, be made in the number of men employed on the permanent way, but a reduction can be made in the rate of wages.

The gaugers are now paid 10s. a day, and labourers 7s. a day, without any deduction for wet weather, and they are paid for overtime when required to work beyond the usual hours.

I recommend that these wages be reduced to 9s. a day for gaugers, and 6s. 6d. a day for labourers.

The total reductions now proposed are shewn in the following table, viz. :—

*Locomotive Department.*

Name.	Rate of Wages.		How disposed of.	Saving.		
	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Boulter .. .. .	11	0	Discharged .. ..	172	3	0
Morris .. .. .	10	0	Do. .. .. .	156	10	0
Allen .. .. .	10	0	Do. .. .. .	156	10	0
Southall .. .. .	9	0	Do. .. .. .	140	17	0
Bonner, senior .. .. .	7	0	Do. .. .. .	109	11	0
Bonner, junior .. .. .	7	0	Do. .. .. .	109	11	0
Walker .. .. .	7	0	Do. .. .. .	109	11	0
Lewis .. .. .	7	0	Do. .. .. .	109	11	0
				£	1,064	4 0

*Permanent Way Department.*

Description.	Wages now paid.		Proposed Reduction.	No.	Saving.		
	s.	d.			s.	d.	£
Walking gaugers .. .. .	12	0	1 0	4	62	12	0
Gaugers .. .. .	10	0	1 0	42	657	6	0
Labourers .. .. .	7	0	0 6	109	696	8	0
Carpenters .. .. .	11	0	1 0	3	46	19	0
Blacksmiths .. .. .	13	0	1 0	2	31	6	0
Timekeeper .. .. .	12	0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Place to be filled by a youth, at £2 2s. a week .. .. .					78	12	0
					1,573	3	0
Add locomotive saving .. .. .					1,064	4	0
Total saving .. .. .					£	2,637	7 0

A reduction has just been made in the maintenance of the Windsor and Richmond Railway of about £300 a year, chargeable to revenue, and of nearly £600 a year which was charged to capital.

I do not see that any other reductions can at present be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the department.

The general working expenses of the railway will be for this year considerably below the cost of last year; and a reduction could, therefore, be made from the amount on the Estimates for 1866.

JOHN WHITTON.

4th January, 1866.

## No. 45.

POSTMASTER GENERAL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*General Post Office,  
Sydney, 2 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In compliance with your request communicated to me by circular dated 28th ultimo, No. 13,330, inviting my immediate and best consideration to the subject of retrenchment in the Government Establishments of the Colony,—I beg to inform you that, after due investigation and a careful consideration of the matter as it affects the department under my ministerial control as Postmaster General, I have arrived at the conclusion that, under the circumstances, I am warranted in recommending the following reductions in the Estimates of expenditure now before the Legislative Assembly for this department, for the year 1866, viz. :—

	£
3 Clerks at £100 .....	300
1 Do. at £132 .....	132
1 Postal Inspector, £300 .....	300
3 Letter Carriers, £132 .....	396
Country Postmasters .....	1,560
Do. Letter Carriers .....	240
Inland Mails .....	1,900
Overtime, Sorting English Mails .....	400
1 Mail Boy .....	78
Incidental Expenses .....	100
	£5,406

2. I wish also to remind you that the Estimates of expenditure for this department for the present year, when placed before the Assembly, were over £4,000 less than those of last year; and should the additional reductions now recommended take place, they will be about £10,000 less for the present than for the past year.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. A. CUNNEEN.

## No. 46.

SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 15 January, 1866.*

SIR,

With reference to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's letter of 28th ultimo, to the Attorney General, respecting the necessity for Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure,—I am directed by the Attorney General to forward the accompanying replies which have been received at this office from the Heads of the Departments noted in the margin. Under present circumstances, the Attorney General does not deem it to be expedient to add any remarks of his own.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

P.S.—The District Court Judges of the Northern and Southern Districts have not yet transmitted replies to this office.—W. E. P.

Law Officers & Secretary.  
Crown Solicitor.  
Master in Equity.  
Prothonotary, Supreme Court.  
Sheriff.  
Chief Commissioner in Insolvency.  
Judges, Metropolitan and Coast District.  
Judge, South-western District.  
Judge, Western District.  
Clerk of the Peace, Sydney.

## No. 47.

In the Estimates framed by the present Government, some time since, for this year, I recommended an increase of £150 to Mr. Plunkett's salary. The nature, importance, and extent of the duties imposed upon Mr. Plunkett are, in my opinion, such as fully to warrant the increase above suggested, which ought indeed to have been made long ago. I strongly recommend my successor to give his sanction to the increase in question.

J. M., A.G.—31 Janry., 1865.

16 June, 1865.

My dear Plunkett,

During the time that I have held office, its duties have been rendered light and agreeable to me by your very able and kind attention; and I much regret that it has not been in my power to perform an act of only common fairness to you, by putting on the Estimates a salary in proportion to that of other Under Secretaries, whose public value cannot be greater than yours. This omission arose out of a determination *this Session* not to increase any salary. I trust that my successor will be able to do you this justice; and I beg you to accept my thanks for the invariable, considerate, and cheerful help you have always afforded me.

W. E. Plunkett, Esq.

Believe me, &c.,  
J. B. DARVALL.

I think it but fair and just to the Secretary of this department to place an increase of £150 to his salary on the Estimates. I annex hereto copies of documents in the handwriting of my two immediate predecessors in office, which manifest their opinions as to the justice of this increase; and I would not only add to their opinions my entire concurrence in them, but I go further, and say, that the salary of the Secretary of this department should be equal, at least, to any of the other departments; for the duties are as onerous, and require as much diligence and ability to perform them as they have been performed by the present incumbent. So great a saving as has been accomplished in the present year in this department, makes it a favourable time for this act of justice.

J. H. PLUNKETT,  
Attorney General.

## No. 48.

CROWN SOLICITOR to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney,  
13 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 11th instant, of your circular of date 29th ultimo, and to state, for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General, that after giving the suggestion therein contained most careful consideration, I am unable to recommend any diminution in the number of clerks employed in this office.

I am informed by gentlemen who have been employed here for some time before I took office, that the business on the civil side is more than double what it was in the time of my immediate predecessor; and the Attorney General is able to judge whether there is any diminution in that portion of the business which is connected with prosecutions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts. The whole of the clerks in the department are ordinarily fully employed during the regular hours of attendance, and not unfrequently are necessarily detained considerably beyond the time fixed for closing the Government offices.

I would also call the Attorney General's attention to the fact that the recent extension of the circuits renders it unavoidable that two clerks and myself shall for a short period be absent from Sydney at the same time, in which case, if the number is reduced, the accidental illness or absence from other unavoidable cause, of a clerk, would leave the office without a clerk to attend to the circuit business.

I have no doubt but that any solicitor in private practice having to attend to the amount of business which passes through this office, would employ the same or a larger number of clerks.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

## No. 49.

MASTER IN EQUITY to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Supreme Court,  
Master's Office,  
4 January, 1866.*

SIR,

1. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting reductions in the public expenditure, which came to hand this morning.

2. I have the honor to request you to call to the notice of the Honorable the Attorney General, that the hours of business for the offices and officers of the Supreme Court are prescribed by Standing Rules of Court, established by their Honors the Judges, as is the case with the offices and officers of the Superior Court at Westminster, except in cases where prescription or a statute may provide the same.

3. Having forwarded my resignation as Master in Equity, on the 23rd ultimo, I feel very great diffidence in giving any prospective opinion on a subject of so great importance to suitors as the due administration of office business in the Equity Department. I can, however, certify that the attendance of all clerks in the Equity Office has been continuously

continuously regular, and generally beyond the times so prescribed by Rules of Court; and I can further certify to their diligence, and to their being fully occupied whilst so attending.

4. In my letter of the 2nd September last, I carefully stated what, in my humble opinion, was the requisite number of Equity Clerks for 1866, when an actual increase of Court and Office business is to be expected from there being more continuous sittings in Equity than heretofore, with three Judges only.

5. The Equity fees collected last year amounted to but £894 6s. 1d.—a falling off to be attributed to there having been fewer sittings in Equity, from accidental causes, in one part of last year, and from my having to sit in Insolvency half each week since 1st July last.

6. The Equity deposits placed in the Treasury, under Act 20 Victoria, No. 11, have never been less than £5,842 5s. 2d. at any one time last year; and it has been as high as £16,796 4s. 8d.; and the interest thereon, from such Equity suitors' money, would range from some £600 to £900 in the year 1865.

7. Those Equity fees, and the minimum of interest, would cover £1,465 7s. 5d., the disbursements actually made for the Equity Office in 1865; and as there will be a balance of £16,075 19s. 11d., of Equity deposits, by the 6th instant, in the Treasury, and the Equity fees will probably be augmented through continuous Equity sittings, I have but little doubt that the old Equity Estimate of £1,869 (as it was in 1864) will be without actual charge to the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
Master in Equity.

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No. 50.

PROTHONOTARY to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Supreme Court Office,  
Sydney, 9 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular relative to the desirability of reducing the expenditure of this department, and do myself the honor of informing you that, having immediately laid the same before Their Honors the Judges, for their consideration, Their Honors have directed me to state, that on account of the present time being vacation, and of the absence of one Judge from the Colony, and another being about to leave Sydney for some time, on circuit, Their Honors have been unable to give the circular that consideration which it requires; but that, early in the month of February, they will consult more fully upon the subject, and if any reductions can be made, they will do their utmost to carry the same into effect.

I have, &c.,

D. B. HUTCHINSON,  
Prothonotary.

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No. 51.

SHERIFF to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Sheriff's Office,  
Sydney, 6 January, 1866.*

SIR,

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have given my earnest attention to the subject of a reduction in the expenditure of my department.

I would observe, that the circumstances of this department, as affected by your circular, are somewhat exceptional. The growing requirements of the prison business had compelled me to obtain further clerical assistance, the urgent necessity for which was established; and the Government, having determined upon separating the prison from the ordinary business of the office, have carefully considered and approved the staff for each branch, as now set down in the Estimates. I am, therefore, unable to suggest any reduction in this office, except as by the amendments made in the salaries upon the enclosed Estimate-sheet, amounting to £115, and by which no officer will be placed upon a lesser salary than he is now receiving.

With reference to the bailiffs, I may state that, upon the occasion of the preparation of the Estimates for last year, under the personal direction of the then Attorney General, I went through those officers, and reduced to the utmost extent. No further reduction of the kind can be made, with any regard to the efficiency of the department.

The other expenditure proposed is for services that must be obtained, and is not of a character, therefore, that can be reduced.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Sheriff.

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SHERIFF.

## SHERIFF.

No. of Persons.			Salaries and Contingencies.	
1865.	1866.		Amount Voted for 1865.	Amount Required for 1866.
1	1	Sheriff (and Inspector of Prisons) .. .. .	£ 650	£ *... 400
1	1	Under Sheriff .. .. .	400	400
..	1	Do. .. .. .	.. .. .	300
1	1	Clerk.. .. .. .	300	250
1	1	Do. .. .. .	215	150
1	..	Do. .. .. .	175	†... ..
1	..	Do. .. .. .	150	†... ..
1	1	Head Bailiff, Sydney .. .. .	200	200
1	1	Assistant do., do. .. .. .	175	175
1	1	2nd do., do. .. .. .	120	120
1	1	3rd do., do. .. .. .	120	120
1	1	Bailiff at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown ..	200	200
1	1	Do. Maitland .. .. .	200	200
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook .. .. .	175	175
1	1	Do. Goulburn .. .. .	150	150
1	1	Do. Bathurst .. .. .	150	150
..	1	aDo. Wagga Wagga (Additional Circuit) .. .. .	.. .. .	115
1	1	Do. Albury .. .. .	115	115
..	1	aDo. Deniliquin (Additional Circuit) .. .. .	.. .. .	115
1	1	aDo. Armidale .. .. .	115	115
1	1	aDo. Tamworth .. .. .	115	115
1	1	Bailiff Assistant, at Maitland, when required..	50	50
1	1	Messenger .. .. .	120	120
		Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff..	150	150
		Allowances to Bailiffs for serving Summonses ..	475	500
		Do. to Jurors attending the Supreme and		
		Circuit Courts .. .. .	2,250	2,250
		Special Constables .. .. .	100	100
		Incidental Expenses .. .. .	50	50
			3,025	3,050
20	21	Total.. .. .	6,920	6,385

a Acting also for District Courts.

\* Provided for under General Establishment, Gaols, &c., page 18.

† Transferred to General Establishment, Gaols, &c., page 18.

‡ Additional Circuits.

## No. 52.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT ESTATES to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Supreme Court of New South Wales,  
Insolvency Department,  
4 January, 1866.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting deductions in the public expenditure, which came to hand this morning.

2. I have the honor to request you to call to the notice of the Honorable the Attorney General, that the hours of business for the offices and officers of the Supreme Court are prescribed by Standing Rules of Court, established by their Honors the Judges, as is the case with the offices and officers of the Superior Court at Westminster, except in cases where prescription or a statute may provide for the same.

3. I have the honor to certify that the attendance of all officers in the Insolvency Department is regular, and frequently beyond the times so prescribed, and also that they are diligently employed whilst so attending.

4. In my letter of the 2nd September, I carefully stated the result of my then experience as to the staff of the Insolvency Department; and unless the press of business should suddenly change this year, the various matters of office and Court business, going on simultaneously in this department, could not, in my humble opinion, be hourly and daily disposed of by a staff numerically less, without prejudice to the just litigant rights of creditors and insolvents.

5. The insolvency fees collected last year and paid into the Treasury were £1,833 15s. 6d., and the vote taken and used for the office was £1,455; and though the 24 Vic., No. 20, further provides £1,000 for the salary of the Chief Commissioner, yet the insolvency deposits, continuing in and flowing into the Treasury, produce, together with the surplus fees (378 15s. 6d.) an amount of interest at least sufficient to make the administration of the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court not any annual charge on the Consolidated Revenue, but in all probability, a source of profit.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,  
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

No. 53.

## No. 53.

JUDGES, METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT, to ATTORNEY GENERAL.

*District Court, Sydney,*  
2 January, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th December last, which came to hand this day.

In reply thereto, we beg to state,—

1st. Two (2) Metropolitan and Coast District Court Judges and Chairman of Quarter Sessions will be indispensable, so long as the Metropolitan District remains annexed to the Coast or to any other District.

2nd. We remain of the opinion expressed in the letter which we and the other District Court Judges had the honor of addressing to the Colonial Secretary, upon the 26th of August last,—that there is no necessity for the holding of a District Court at Paterson (within the Coast District), considering its close proximity to East Maitland, and the trivial amount of business hitherto transacted there (Paterson).

3rd. We believe that a saving might be effected, and the Public Service be benefited, if one and the same Crown Prosecutor were to prosecute at the various Courts of Quarter Sessions holden at Singleton and Maitland, Parramatta, Windsor, and Wollongong (all within the Coast District), instead of different Prosecutors being assigned from time to time for those Courts. We understand that all or most of the Crown Prosecutors of the Colony (six in number) are at present allowed travelling expenses between Sydney and their immediate (usual) Circuits, to and from, because they may be called upon, under the existing arrangements, to prosecute at any Court of Quarter Sessions within the County of Cumberland.

4th. With reference to the officers attached to the District Court holden at Sydney, we are of opinion that one (1) of the present two (2) Registrars may be dispensed with.

5th. There are four (4) bailiffs attached to the Sydney District Court. The salary voted by Parliament to the principal of these officers is £150 per annum, and to each of the other three £104 per annum, making in all, for their salaries, £462 per annum; and we have ascertained that the fees which they received (under the provisions of the District Court Act) for the six (6) months ending 31st December last, amounted to £311 19s. 9d., which sum was divided equally amongst them. Thus the annual income of these bailiffs, respectively (£300 and £250 in round numbers), exceeds considerably the salary paid to each of the two junior clerks (namely £200 a year); and we do not think that this is either seemly or right. We, therefore, feel bound to recommend that the salary of each of the four (4) bailiffs be reduced by £50 a year. The balance, with the fees to which they are entitled, will still leave fair remuneration for their services.

Should these recommendations meet with your approval, a saving in the public expenditure of between £700 and £800 a year will be effected in our department, and its efficiency be in no way impaired.

We have, &amp;c.,

JAMES S. DOWLING.  
ALFRED M'FARLAND.

## No. 54.

JUDGE, SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, to ATTORNEY GENERAL.

*Sydney, 10 January, 1866.*

SIR,

As my present district retains its name, and has only been changed by the addition of the District Court at Young, the Court Seal of that place is the only one in which any change can be needed.

In regard to the suggestions sought from me with a view to the reduction of the Estimates, I will first say, generally, that I think that little or nothing remains to be done by way of retrenchment in the District Courts Department, as far as I am acquainted with it. No doubt one or two petty Courts (like those of Hay and the Tumut in my own district) may be lopped off; but the saving would be small, and the unpopularity considerable. A small addition to the Court fees in cases above £50 and £100 respectively might perhaps render these Courts more self-supporting; but the effect of introducing Circuit Courts into the remote districts has yet to be seen.

Before quitting this part of the subject, I must, in justice to myself, say a word respecting that general reduction of salaries which is spoken of as likely to be enforced in a certain contingency. Since I accepted the office of District Court Judge, its emoluments have already been twice reduced; first, by the deduction of £1 per day from the travelling allowances (or about £200 per annum); and secondly, by a contribution made compulsory, though I believe illegal without my consent, to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund. To the then inadequacy of the present travelling allowances, I need merely state that, in my present district, the common witness's expenses of a shilling per mile and half-a-guinea a day would give me £60 per annum more. It will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider whether any further reduction of such a salary would be consistent with public faith, or with a desire to secure men of character and legal standing for the District Court Bench.

I have no doubt that much may be safely and even beneficially done towards reducing the cost of the Government Establishments. The plan suggested of lengthening the office hours may do something. My own rule has always been not to rise for luncheon, or to do so for the shortest time possible, and to sit eight hours instead of the regulation six; and to this rule I owe it that I have never yet left a remanet. But after all, the rate and the style of the work done must be the great questions. Two men who know their duties and work in earnest, hoping to rise in their department by ability and steadiness, will do more in a given time than half a dozen incompetent or indifferent novices admitted by favour and upon trial. I believe young men are often taken into Government offices with no idea of permanently engaging in the Civil Service. Such persons are worse than ciphers; they are downright obstructions to business, while they are mitigating their own ignorance at the expense of the public. Every applicant for a clerkship in a public office should, I think, undergo a previous examination; not competitive, but as a test of competency. Other means also might, I think, be found to prevent the taking of clerkships merely as a genteel lounge, or to obtain some smattering of official routine. At present, I will only say, generally, that I think three-fifths of the present number of employés, with liberal salaries and a fair hope of promotion, would be a better investment for the Colony.

If I may venture on one or two special topics scarcely within the *direct* scope of the question submitted to me, I would suggest that large savings might be effected in many of the simpler Government contracts; for instance, it was proved before me in Court that the contractor who supplied three articles (firewood and candles being two) to the gaols and lockups of a particular police district, cleared 50 per cent. on his contract, leaving a fair profit to the sub-contractor at each place.

Again, it would be a speedy and simple relief to the Revenue, if the Government gave up the expensive and invidious task of making up the electoral rolls, and left the electors to register their own votes, paying a slight fee.

Yet another suggestion occurs to me on a very different subject. Every one who has travelled much in the Colony knows that three-fourths of the wear and tear of our roads are occasioned by narrow-wheeled heavy laden drays. There should be either a restriction on the load to be carried by narrow-wheeled vehicles, or a compulsory proportioning (enforced by a heavy graduated toll as in England) of the width of wheel to the load. This may seem a trifle, but would, I am convinced, secure us better roads at a far cheaper rate.

Apologizing for the very miscellaneous character of these remarks, necessarily thrown together in haste,—

I have, &c.,

H. R. FRANCIS.

### No. 55.

JUDGE, WESTERN DISTRICT, to ATTORNEY GENERAL.

3, Lady Young's Terrace,  
4 January, 1866.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (yesterday) of your circular, dated the 29th December, in which you desire me to report in what way a diminution of expenditure in the Western District Courts can best be made with the least injury to the Public Service.

I beg to state that, in my opinion, a reduction can safely be made in two particulars.

1. I think that the office of Chief Registrar at Bathurst, united with that of Clerk of the Peace for the whole Western District, should be abolished, and that the Registrar of each Court where Sessions are holden should be appointed Clerk of the Peace for his own district, with an increase of salary of £20.

This would occasion a reduction of £313 a year, thus—

Salary of Clerk of the Peace, reduced ... ..	£300	0	0
His travelling allowance ... ..	93	0	0
	£393	0	0
Increase to the four new Clerks of the Peace for Bathurst, Mudgee, Orange, and Welling- ton—each, £20 ... ..	80	0	0
Reduction of Expenditure ... ..	£313	0	0

Or, if the several officers could perform the additional duties without the £20 increase, the reduction on this item would be £393.

According to this plan, the Clerk of the Bench at Bathurst would be appointed Registrar there, with the present Deputy Registrar's salary of £50.



I recommend this with the more confidence, because this plan was originally, in 1859, adopted in the Cumberland and Coast District, and in that alone, at my suggestion, when, during the three years and upwards that I presided there, the Clerks of the Bench or Police Magistrates (as the case might be) for Berrima, Braidwood, Cooma, Eden, and Wollongong, held the offices of District Court Registrar and Clerk of the Peace conjointly, and performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. The District Courts Act of 1858, in the Schedule, provides that suitors shall pay, "for service of every summons, &c., beyond two miles from the Court-house, *three-pence* per mile."

This sum was found quite inadequate to pay the Bailiff; an order was therefore made by the Executive, the money being annually voted, that the Bailiff should be paid by the Government, an additional *three-pence* per mile; but there is no colour of reason for making the Government pay any part of the necessary costs of suitors, especially seeing that if they please, the suitors may serve their own summonses; I think, therefore, that that charge should be imposed on the suitors.

Taking the mileage payments of last year as an average for the future, this alteration would cause a saving of about £110 annually.

3. I cannot close this report without stating that my only difficulty in making it has been a consideration for my Chief Registrar, Mr. Gore, who would be displaced if my first suggestion is approved of. During my eight years' service, I have met with only one officer who can compare with him for zeal and ability; indeed, he is deserving of a far higher office.

I have, &c.,

HENRY CARY.

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No. 56.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT, to SECRETARY TO CROWN  
LAW OFFICERS.

*Sydney, 11 January, 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this afternoon, of your circular of the 29th ultimo, and beg to state, for the information of the Honorable the Attorney General, that unless the number of Courts of Quarter Sessions be reduced, I do not see that the expenditure of the department can be lessened.

With respect to a reduction in the number of clerks, I can offer no suggestion, as there is but one clerk in the department, whose time is fully occupied, and whose presence is absolutely required in the office when I am absent from Sydney on public duty.

I have, &c.,

E. ROGERS.



1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

RIVERINE DISTRICT.  
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 February, 1866.*

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.  
(No. 87.)

Downing-street,  
21 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 63 of the 21st July, and No. 88 of the 21st of September, enclosing, for presentation to Her Majesty, Petitions in favour of the separation of the Riverine District from the Colony of New South Wales. The former of these despatches also encloses, amongst other documents, a copy of a minute by your Cabinet on the prayer of the Petitioners.

I have to inform you, in reply, that I have laid these Petitions before the Queen, but that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty that any steps ought to be taken for giving effect to the wishes of the Petitioners. I regret the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the Riverine District are at present subjected by their distance from the seat of Government; but these inconveniences are in a great measure removable, and I ought not to doubt that they will be removed when, by the ordinary constitutional methods, they are pressed upon the attention of the Government and Legislature. On the other hand, I am convinced that a permanent injury will be inflicted on the Colony if these or other passing inconveniences are allowed to supply a reason for indefinite subdivision. I am, therefore, convinced that it would not be for the present or future benefit of Australia that a tract of country comprising, it would seem, nearly half of New South Wales, inhabited by an extremely scattered population of about 20,000 souls, and having no direct access to the sea, should become a separate Colony.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

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1865-6.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
**RIVERINE DISTRICT.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO CONSTITUTING "RIVERINA" A SEPARATE COLONY).

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 March, 1866.*  
 —

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 March, 1866, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence with the Right Honorable  
 “ the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in relation to the  
 “ Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, from the  
 “ Inhabitants of Riverina, praying that that portion of New  
 “ South Wales should be constituted a separate Colony.”

(*Mr. Landale.*)

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**SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. Despatch from His Excellency Sir John Young, Baronet, to Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 63, dated 21st July, 1865, enclosing, for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, a Petition and Supplementary Petition, respecting the separation of Riverine District, accompanied by a Cabinet Minute, with enclosures .. .. .	2
2. Despatch from His Excellency Sir John Young, Baronet, to Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 88, dated 21st September, 1865, enclosing further Petition for separation of the Riverine District .. .. .	23
3. Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, No. 87, dated 21st December, 1865, in reply .. .. .	23

## RIVERINE DISTRICT.

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### No. 1.

SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., to SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(No. 63.)

Government House,  
Sydney, 21 July, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, a Petition for the separation of the District termed by the Petitioners "Riverina" from New South Wales; also, a "Supplementary Petition," which has the same object in view.\* The Petitioners pray "that your Majesty will be graciously pleased "to grant to the Inhabitants of that portion of New South Wales known as Riverina, a "separate Government, with such a Constitution as your Majesty and the Imperial "Parliament may be graciously pleased to bestow."

2. The views of the Petitioners do not coincide with those of my Responsible Advisers. In order to give the latter an opportunity of replying on the whole case, I detained the Petition until the recess of Parliament, and have now been furnished with the counter-statement, which is enclosed, along with its vouchers, and the Map (No. 2).

3. These papers will fully explain the opinions which are put forth, and the facts which are relied upon by either side in this controversy.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN YOUNG.

\* The originals of these Petitions were forwarded to England, and no copies of them kept.

14 July, 1865.

#### *MINUTE of the Cabinet upon the Petitions for erecting a portion of New South Wales into a separate Colony.*

THE first Petition reiterates, with amplification, what was brought forward in the Petition of 1863, which was printed, by order of the Legislative Assembly, on the 2nd September of that year. A copy of that Petition (No. 1) and of the Reply is appended.

It seems necessary to state, at the outset, that the agitation which has called into existence the association designated as the Riverine Council, for the purpose of procuring the separation of a large portion of New South Wales, and its erection into an independent Colony, originated in the desire of certain wealthy and influential individuals, not very numerous, to secure to themselves, on terms inimical to the satisfactory settlement of the country, the Crown Lands comprised within its boundaries. A reference to the Map (No. 2) which accompanies this minute will shew, in addition to other valuable information, the area of which it is the aim of these gentlemen to obtain the practical control; and the annexed Return (No. 3) states the number of acres at present held by some of the larger tenants of the Crown, under pastoral leases, within the district.

The estimated population of New South Wales is 390,000 (three hundred and ninety thousand), of which about 130,000 (one hundred and thirty thousand) are male adults; the estimated population of the territory proposed to be severed is 8,000 (eight thousand), of which about 4,000 (four thousand) are male adults. It is proposed to cut off 156,000 (one hundred and fifty-six thousand) square miles for the new Colony, leaving only 167,430 (one hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty) square miles as the old Colony of New South Wales.

A question arises at once as to the power of the Imperial Government to alter the existing boundaries of this Colony, without the consent of the local Parliament, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution Act 18 and 19 Victoria, No. 54. By the 7th clause of that Act, power was reserved to Her Majesty to erect a Colony to the north of New South Wales, and the erection of Queensland into a separate Colony could not, therefore, be complained of. It is contended, however, by this Government, that it would be a hardship to the colonists of New South Wales, as well as to those who have purchased debentures issued by this Colony, in securing the payment of which the Crown Lands form an important element, if the Imperial Government were to interfere injuriously between it and the public creditor.

The Imperial Government has hitherto wisely abstained from giving a favourable ear to applications for separation, and it is hoped that no sufficient reason will be considered to have been shewn for entertaining the extraordinary application now brought forward.

It is believed that the Parliament of New South Wales will not consent to any such reduction of its territory.

The mode of dealing with the public debt would, in any case, have to be first decided. New South Wales has not yet been able to obtain payment of that owing to her by Queensland.

The

The Petitions are so lengthy, and contain so many allegations, that no attempt will be made to discuss them all. Some answer themselves, and others are manifestly weak or altogether groundless. It is broadly asserted that the creation of inland Colonies is a necessity; that the portion of territory described ought to be separated from New South Wales, because it is impossible to govern it by existing institutions, and that the division of New South Wales into two independent Colonies offers the most effectual mode of meeting the obstacles in the way of properly governing the people. Against these assertions it is urged that the creation of an inland Colony will not remedy any of the evils said to exist. In what way, it may be inquired, will the creation of an additional boundary of nearly 400 (four hundred) miles in length, with no distinguishing features, tend to settle the Border Customs question. With South Australia no dispute has ever existed, and, therefore, all that is urged in regard to that Colony might have been spared.

South Australia has never refused to collect our duties for a commission; and a friendly arrangement to that effect is now in force. Victoria has not been so amicably disposed; but there is no insuperable obstacle to our collecting these duties ourselves; and if Victoria finally refuses to co-operate with us, New South Wales must do what the proposed new Colony would have to do. It is a fallacy to assert that to comply with the prayer of the Petitioners will have any effect in determining the point raised. An additional Colony can only be an additional difficulty. As matters now stand, it may be rather urged that it would have been better if, before the Imperial Government established any other Colony contiguous to New South Wales, a general system had been laid down for charging, collecting, and distributing Customs' duties. Considering the comparatively recent settlement of the western portion of New South Wales, it is submitted that the small number of people scattered over it have not much, if anything, to complain of in regard to the means provided for the security of property and the maintenance of good order. Money has been spent with no stringent rule on economical grounds, for roads, bridges, court-houses, gaols, and other public works. A system of police, applicable all over the Colony, is in force. Courts of Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions have been, and are, from time to time, being established, as well as District Courts under the Act 22 Victoria, No. 18; and during the last Session of Parliament, the appointment of a Fourth Judge of the Supreme Court was authorized, having more especial reference to the extending Circuit Courts in a northern and southern direction. The appointment has since been made.

The returns annexed (No. 4) shew the operation of the District Courts at places within the proposed new Colony, or along its eastern boundary; and it must be remarked that, though Courts have only been held at Deniliquin, Hay, and Baramald, *within the so-called Riverine District*, they are also held at Albury, Wagga Wagga, Young, Forbes, and Dubbo; and if the Supreme Court be held at Wagga Wagga and Tamworth, the portion of territory proposed to be severed as a new Colony, will obtain justice more conveniently than from any points now sufficiently inhabited within its own limits.

The Petitioners themselves must also be fully aware that, from the thinness of the inhabitants, it would be an utter impossibility to obtain jury panels, except in rare instances. There is, in fact, no middle class to any extent, the social relation of the community being only that of master and servant.

It is denied that the population of whom the Riverine Council assume to act as the representatives, have been refused any reasonable requests. In addition to other conveniences, the telegraph is extended to them, and most efficient postal arrangements have been carried out, without regard to cost, in all directions.

The statement that no money has been expended in improving the navigation of their rivers is incorrect, as the return (No. 5) appended to this Minute will prove.

Municipalities might have been introduced under the Municipalities Act of 1858, if the districts were sufficiently populous, or had chosen to avail themselves of it; but the proposed boundary has been disingenuously drawn; for while passing not far from Albury, Wagga Wagga, and other comparatively settled localities, those townships are excluded in fact, though the population is included to make up the numbers.

The statement respecting the political franchise and the electoral districts, can only have been brought forward for effect.

The accompanying return of districts, electors, and representatives (No. 6), will shew how little those statements can be relied on. The qualification of electors is given in the Electoral Act of 1858, clause 9, and contains, in addition to a residuary qualification, others recognizing the rights of property.

The elective franchise of New South Wales is far more conservative than that of South Australia; nor is the principle of equal electoral districts, as implied by the Petitioners, rigidly adhered to; and while they complain that they have only four representatives, it is the boast of those representatives that they can command the sympathetic co-operation, on important occasions, of thirteen Members of Assembly, who are large holders of Crown Lands within the limits of the proposed new Colony; nor do they hesitate to impress upon the Ministry of the day, how powerful they are in Parliament; the argument being not unfrequently used as a reason for granting concessions, that the existence of the Administration depends upon the votes of themselves and their parliamentary friends.

A return (No. 7) is appended of Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly who are lessees of runs in the Western Pastoral Districts, or so called Riverina.

If

If the management of the splendid domain, over which it is the object of the Petitioners to establish a kind of oligarchy, can be obtained even after a few years of agitation, by funds collected from certain of the inhabitants, under a pretext of settling Border Customs questions and other alleged grievances, the Petitioners will individually have cause for congratulation, however injurious it may be to the interests of Australia.

From the return numbered 3, it will be seen, that at present, nearly 25,000,000 (twenty-five million) of acres are leased by thirty individuals. It may also be stated that, in the territory proposed to be left as the Colony of New South Wales, 7,500,000 (seven million five hundred thousand) acres of Crown Lands have been granted, or sold; while in the proposed new Colony, only 46,500 (forty-six thousand five hundred) acres have been alienated.

The question of Immigration—one of the highest importance in considering the subject of colonization—is not mentioned in the Petitions. With no ports or harbours, this could only be carried on, by the proposed new Colony, through the adjoining Colonies; and it will be a just ground of complaint, if the expense incurred by them for increasing their population should be made available by the new Colony for increasing, without cost, its population.

While the country is becoming settled and peopled, New South Wales will be actively engaged in carrying railways in the direction of Fort Bourke on the west, and of Albury to the south, not in the mean time being in any respect indifferent to the improvement of the navigation of the Rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee.

The principal argument usually relied upon in advocating separation for local government is not applicable to this case. A reference to the appended Map (No. 2) will make apparent that the town of Bourke is situate on the River Darling, in the most central position, having regard to the confluence of all its tributaries, and must ultimately become the largest seat of population on our western waters; whilst Deniliquin is the suggested seat of the proposed new Government; but Fort Bourke is only 315 (three hundred and fifteen) miles from the town of Bathurst, to which point a railway from Sydney is in an advanced state of forwardness, and all necessary funds for its completion have been voted by Parliament; whereas Deniliquin is 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) miles from Fort Bourke, with the additional disadvantage that there is no existing direct road, nor possibility of making a road, by which wheeled traffic could be maintained between the two places, the ordinary route being by way of Sydney and Melbourne.

The annexed extract (No. 8) from a communication addressed to me by the Registrar General upon the subject of a separate registry, points out very accurately the difficulties which surround the carrying of that into effect.

It is difficult to understand what relation the altitude of the district, or the rainfall, bears to the question of separation; or how the expenditure of large sums in costly deputations or convivial entertainments entitles the case of the Petitioners to consideration at all, still less the extraordinary if not unconstitutional interference asked for from the Imperial Authorities.

If these Petitions be favourably entertained, equally strong and perhaps stronger grounds will be insisted upon for separating the Clarence and Richmond Districts, and certainly the Districts of Hunter's River; while the sub-division of Victoria will also be again demanded by the south-western portion of that Colony. As regards Queensland too, it may be urged that some portion ought never to have been separated from New South Wales.

CHARLES COWPER.

[Enclosures in foregoing.]

No. 1.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Pastoral Districts, and others interested in that part of the Colony of New South Wales known as the "Riverine District,"

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners inhabit that portion of the Colony of New South Wales lying to the north of the Murray River, and bounded as follows, viz.:—On the north commencing at a point where the Culgoa River intersects the Queensland boundary, by a line forming the southern boundary of Queensland, and running due west to the South Australian boundary; on the west by a line at right angles to the last-mentioned line, being the 141st degree of longitude, and forming the eastern boundary of South Australia, to its intersection with the Murray River; on the south by the Murray River; and on the east, commencing at a point on the Murray River, a few miles east of Howlong, at or about 146 degrees 40 minutes east longitude, by a line to the junction of Houlahan's Creek with the Murrumbidgee River; thence by Houlahan's Creek to a point on that creek, and then by a line to the nearest point on the Narraburra Creek; thence by the Narraburra Creek and Cowal Lake to the junction of Bullock Creek and the Bogan River; thence by that river to its confluence with the Darling River; thence by the Culgoa River to the commencing point on the Queensland boundary:—sometimes called the "Riverine District."

That your Petitioners have, for many years, suffered such inconvenience and hardship from the effect of legislative and administrative neglect, the result of their present practical political disability, and they humbly approach your Honorable House to pray for relief; and your Petitioners would respectfully point out that the distance of Sydney from Deniliquin is 478 miles, with a twelve days' course of post, from Wentworth by course of post 740 miles, and from Perry by course of post 848 miles; that the nearest Assize Court is held at Goulburn, distant from Deniliquin 370 miles, from

Moama



Moama 430 miles, from Wentworth 600 miles, from Menindie 800 miles; and that the majority of witnesses attending this Court, travel those distances on foot, over trackless plains and bridgeless rivers, with considerable risk and not infrequent loss of life, while those who can afford to do so proceed by Melbourne and Sydney, a distance to and fro of about 2,400 miles, at an expense of nearly £100; convictions are consequently so difficult, that felonies are often compounded or silently submitted to, and even undoubted murderers have escaped through the absence of witnesses.

That your Petitioners suffer the greatest inconvenience in respect to transactions connected with the transfer and mortgage of real property, stations, stock, sheep, and wool, it being next to an impossibility to complete any such transactions within a shorter period than from six to eight weeks. Many negotiations with respect to such transactions, in consequence of such delay, fall through, and entail in many instances ruinous consequences on the parties intimately connected therewith. The delay arises from the long time which elapses before the result of the usual and necessary searches in the Registry and Supreme Court Offices, for incumbrances and charges on such properties, can possibly be made known to the interested parties in this district, and from the long time which again elapses before such transactions can themselves be registered.

That your Petitioners are subject to great injustice in all civil actions and suits, in consequence of the proceedings in such actions and suits having to be initiated and carried on in Sydney, at a cost, owing to the heavy expenses connected with the attendance and loss of time of witnesses, which practically amounts to a denial of justice. Debtors are frequently leaving the Riverine District for other Colonies; but as it takes at the least three weeks to obtain from Sydney a common writ of summons, and from four to five weeks to obtain a writ of *capias* or *ne exeat* to prevent the departure of such debtors, your Petitioners are in reality without any redress, and in many instances they suffer actual and heavy loss.

That the sheep of this district amount in number to not less than 3,000,000, the cattle 100,000, and the horses 25,000; which, with stations and improvements, represent a capital of not less than five millions sterling, besides the capital invested in the towns, villages, and local trade.

That the produce sent from the district, in wool and fat stock alone, amounting to more than one million sterling per annum, with an extensive and rapidly increasing return trade, gives rise to innumerable business transactions, many of them large and intricate; and your Honorable House cannot fail to see that the establishment of a branch of the Supreme Court, with branches of all other Government offices, in Deniliquin, has become not only an act of justice but of absolute necessity.

That this district is of peculiar nature with peculiar requirements, consisting of immense level arid plains (sometimes 200 miles across), without surface water. This immense tract of plains (400 miles long by 350 miles broad) is intersected by five great watercourses, of which two are in summer only lines of precarious water-holes, and the remainder full of serious impediments to navigation.

That the efforts and capital of the flockmasters have hitherto been confined to the country in the neighbourhood of the watercourses, but that they would occupy the entire area, capable of carrying 20,000,000 of sheep, were the country opened up for them.

That to canalize and clear these rivers, so as to obtain at once lines of communication and a permanent supply of water, besides opening up, by means of wells and tanks, &c., 1,000 miles of public road across the great plains, very large sums of money must be expended.

That the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the Colony will naturally have strong objections to pay interest upon a debt of some millions sterling, for works from which they will derive no benefit whatever.

That your Petitioners have equal objections to paying for railways which they can never use, as they neither export nor import, nor transact any business whatever, through the New South Wales seaboard. That your Petitioners are conscious that the debt and expenses of government of 20,000 inhabitants of this district will be much greater in proportion than those of the 350,000 inhabitants of the seaboard; and they respectfully propose that each be charged with the interest of the future debt incurred for their particular benefit, and that a retrospective account may be taken, as in the case of Queensland, to ascertain upon what amount of the present debt this district should pay interest.

That your Petitioners would respectfully point out that a Government Resident will be required, to communicate with the central Government, to overlook the branch departments of public offices; also that it will be necessary to define the district under his jurisdiction and liable for the local debt; and your Petitioners would respectfully point out the expediency of establishing this as a distinct district, with defined boundaries, on the same footing as Port Phillip before separation, with a Superintendent, possessing however sufficient power to prevent the constant reference to head-quarters which caused so much delay and discontent.

That while the property of your Petitioners is so large, their annual produce being more than one million sterling, their population is under 20,000, and their representation being in the ratio of 20,000 to 350,000, they are practically disfranchised. Your Petitioners would respectfully submit that, taking into consideration their isolation and distance from the seat of Government, and their large property, ten Members would not be more than a fair amount of representation.

That the Riverine District is at present principally occupied by pastoral tenants of the Crown; and while pre-eminently adapted for grazing purposes, is almost totally unfit for agriculture, consisting, as it does, of immense plains subject to severe droughts and hot winds, which set in so early in summer, and are of such a scorching nature and of such frequent recurrence, that only the hardiest of the native herbs are able to survive their withering influence, and all attempts to cultivate the ordinary crops are rendered abortive; indeed, it is now an axiom of universal recognition here, that where the salt-bush grows there cereals will not flourish.

That notwithstanding these facts, legislation has regarded these lands as equally adapted to agricultural settlement as those of the more favoured portions of the Colony. That your Petitioners, having had two years' experience of the Crown Lands Acts of 1861, while admitting that they may be admirably adapted for developing the resources of other regions of the Colony, beg respectfully and advisedly to state that they are in many of their provisions so prejudicial to the Riverine District, that unless some few but most important amendments are speedily made, the pastoral interest will be so materially damaged, that the prosperity of the district will be destroyed, and all classes of the community will be involved in one common ruin.

That your Petitioners would wish that every opportunity should be given to the cultivators, and they should have the most ample scope for selecting lands for any purpose which they may imagine would be profitable; but your Petitioners would point out that there are thousands of miles of salt-bush plains which can be turned to account as pasture only. That to throw these open for conditional purchase would be no benefit whatever to the *bonâ fide* agricultural settler, but would lay the pastoral tenant open to such extortion and persecution as was practised lately at the Tatnaila Run, on the Murray, by a pretended agriculturist. He took up forty acres of land, at an expense of £10, and at once impounded the imported bulls and other stock belonging to the lessee, as they passed between his pegs, to water, levying the sum of £35 2s. 6d. as the amount of damage he had sustained thereby.

That your Honorable House will find that the amendments in the said Land Acts, as craved by your Petitioners in their prayer hereto, are calculated not only to increase the security of the tenure of the pastoral tenant of the Crown, but also to place in a far better position the *bonâ fide* conditional purchaser,

purchaser, giving him a pre-emptive right of purchase over land twice the size of that conditionally purchased, thereby securing to him exclusive occupation thereof, in lieu of a pre-emptive right of lease over three times the area of the land conditionally purchased, which has proved nothing but a delusion and a snare—because within twenty-four hours of acquiring the pre-emptive lease, the land over which such lease extends may be conditionally purchased by another free selector, who in his turn would be deprived of his pre-emptive lease as soon as he had the misfortune to have a conterminous neighbour.

THEREFORE YOUR PETITIONERS HUMBL Y PRAY—

That the Riverine Province may be defined by the following metes and bounds, viz. :—On the north, commencing at a point where the Culgoa River intersects the Queensland boundary, by a line forming the southern boundary of Queensland, and running due west to the South Australian boundary; on the west by a line at right angles to the last-mentioned line, being the 141st degree of longitude, and forming the eastern boundary of South Australia, to its intersection with the Murray River; on the south by the Murray River; and on the east commencing at a point on the Murray River, a few miles east of Howlong, at or about 146 degrees 40 minutes east longitude, by a line to the junction of Houlahan's Creek with the Murrumbidgee River; thence by Houlahan's Creek to a point on that creek, and then by a line to the nearest point on the Nurraburra Creek; thence by the Nurraburra Creek and Cowal Lake to the junction of Bullock Creek and the Bogan River; thence by that river to its confluence with the Darling River; thence by the Culgoa River to the commencing point on the Queensland boundary; and that the same be proclaimed a District of New South Wales.

That a Government Superintendent may reside at Deniliquin.

That a branch of the Supreme Court, with Judge, officers, and all its appendages, may be established at Deniliquin.

That a Registrar's office may be established at Deniliquin.

That a branch Land and Survey office and Commissioner of Crown Lands office, and all other public offices, may be opened there also.

That immediate and efficient steps may be taken for canalizing and clearing the Darling, and clearing the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers (precedence being given to the clearance and canalizing the Darling), and for erecting necessary public offices and other improvements.

That after providing for the support of local government and judicial institutions, &c., and the payment of the fair quota of the cost of the postal service, and of the expense of the general government, and of the interest on the Colonial debt, the balance of the revenue of the Riverine Province may be expended therein upon public works, under the supervision of local boards.

That the Riverine Province may be divided into ten Electoral Districts, each returning one Member to the Legislative Assembly.

That in lieu of a pre-emptive lease of an area thrice that of the land conditionally bought, the conditional purchaser may be granted an indefeasible lease for fourteen years, with an absolute pre-emptive right over an area of twice that conditionally bought; but that the land purchased by the conditional purchaser, and held by such pre-emptive lease, shall be securely fenced within two years from the date of such selection, and that until such fencing be made and completed, no power of impounding off such land by such purchaser shall exist or be allowed.

That the leases to which holders of runs are entitled under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, may be made renewable leases at the expiration of the term granted by said Act, and that the rent payable during such renewed term may be fixed by appraisalment to be made periodically by arbitration, until the lands are required for sale or for any other public purpose; and that the power of making reserves within which free selection, as it is now known, will apply, should be continued undisturbed, provided that all such reserves so made shall be submitted to Parliament within one month, if the same be in session; if not in session, within one month of the assembling of your Honorable House; and that no permissive occupation may be allowed until the sanction of Parliament be obtained; and that such sanction may not be given until three months after the matter has been brought under the notice of Parliament, and three months' notice has been given to the lessee or lessees on whose run or runs the proposed reserves are to be made.

That upon reserves made upon any of the said runs becoming conditionally occupied by free selection, or otherwise alienated, the lessee of such runs shall receive compensation, by appraisalment of its market value as pasture, for the loss of the portions so occupied, from an assurance fund to be raised by general assessment on all station-holders, on the same plan as the scab assessment is raised.

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

[Here follow 1,511 Signatures.]



RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 3.

RETURN shewing Approximate Area held under Lease by certain Crown Tenants in Western Pastoral Districts (Riverina.)

Lessee.	Number of Runs.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
William Forlonge, M.P. .. .. .	50	1,920,000
Trust and Agency Company .. .. .	28	1,440,000
Charles W. Ligar .. .. .	23	1,280,000
William H. Suttor, late M.P. .. .. .	20	1,200,000
Hugh Glass .. .. .	20	1,184,000
Do. and Donald Ferguson.. .. .	12	768,000
F. W. and G. P. De Saily .. .. .	20	1,180,000
R. T. Reid and R. B. Smith .. .. .	18	1,120,000
A. D. Macleay and W. Taylor .. .. .	19	1,088,000
Joseph Smith.. .. .	17	1,088,000
Nicholas Chadwick .. .. .	19	1,049,000
John Crozier .. .. .	15	960,000
D. and S. O'Sullivan.. .. .	14	896,000
Kirk and Goldsborough .. .. .	14	864,000
John Peter .. .. .	19	816,000
John Filson .. .. .	13	768,000
J. J. Phelps, M.P. .. .. .	13	736,000
George W. Lord, M.P. .. .. .	19	672,000
John Mackintosh .. .. .	20	672,000
Richard Youl .. .. .	12	640,000
Peter Tyson .. .. .	12	608,000
W. L. and R. T. Reid .. .. .	12	612,000
James Tyson .. .. .	13	544,000
William Lee .. .. .	8	512,000
S. K. Salting .. .. .	8	512,000
James M'Leod .. .. .	10	480,000
John Eales .. .. .	11	352,000
George Forrester .. .. .	10	320,000
J. H. Osborne.. .. .	9	288,000
Thomas A. Smith .. .. .	8	256,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>24,726,000</b>

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,

Sydney, 10 July, 1865.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4.

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 Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Trials.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appeals.	Of Judg- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrest.	Place.	Date.	Days.		Hours.	Tried.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold .....	29	23	6	5	1													
Promissory Notes .....	8	3	5	5	..													
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Trespass on Land .....	5	2	3	3	..													
Trespass on Person .....	1	1	..	..	..													
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Breach of Contract .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Wag-s, Work, and Labour .....	14	8	6	4	2													
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	5	1	4	2	2													
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Money lent .....	4	3	1	1	..													
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Interspreader .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..													
Causes of Action not specified above	29	14	15	13	2													
	95	55	40	33	7													
						£	s.	d.										
						456	6	0	3	8	Albury ..			4	36	1		
											16 Mar. ...	..	2 1/2					
											17 " " ..	..	6					
											18 " " ..	..	8					
											19 " " ..	..	1					
											18 July ..	..	8					
											20 " " ..	..	8					
											21 " " ..	..	8					
											17 Nov. ..	..	2					
											18 " " ..	..	8					
											19 " " ..	..	7					
											20 " " ..	..	6					
												2	13 1/2					

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.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.  
 A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Demiliquin, 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 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 Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.			By Jury.	Without Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.
Goods Sold .....	50	36	12	8	4	..	..	..	2					12	..	..	..		
Promissory Notes .....	15	12	3	3	..	..	..	..	..					3	..	..	..		
Rent .....	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..					2	..	..	..		
Board and Lodging .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Illegal Distrant .....	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Trover .....	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..					1	..	..	..		
Breach of Contract .....	15	..	12	8	4	..	..	..	..					8	..	..	..		
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Sales of Live Stock .....	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Money lent .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Replicin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..	..		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	7	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..					1	..	..	..		
Causes of Action not specified above	99	57	37	25	12	..	..	..	5					29	8	3	1		1

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

M. A. M'KENNA,  
 Registrar, District Court.

No. 4—continued.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Hay, 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 Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	Plaintiff.		Defen- dant.	Of Appals 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 .....	10	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Promissory Notes .....	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Board and Lodging .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Illegal Distraint .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Breach of Contract .....	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Money lent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Replevin .....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Causes of Action not specified above	20	8	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
						77 8 0	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.  
 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 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.		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 New Trials granted.
Goods sold .....	26	9	16	15	1	51	7	2										16	..	..	..
Promissory Notes .....	8	3	4	4	..	16	3	0										4	..	..	..
Rent .....	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	6										1	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	6	2	2	2	..	1	6	6										2	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Trover .....	5	..	3	..	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										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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Intercader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	8	..	4	3	1	58	0	0										3	..	..	..
	79	30	40	35	5	257	5	10										35	1	1	1

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.

No record by late Registrar, Mr. Shelly.  
 Wagga Wagga



RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.

A RETURN of the Number of Suits commenced in the District Court of Dubbo, 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 Judge- ments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		Settled by Arbitration.	Of Motions or New Trials.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold .....	24	10	11	10	1		11							1	10		3	3	Material witnesses absent.	
Promissory Notes .....	15	6	9	8	1		9								9					
Rent .....	3	1	3	3			3								3					
Board and Lodging .....	1																			
Trespass on Land .....																				
Trespass on Person .....																				
Illegal Distraint .....																				
Trover .....	3	1	2	1	1		2				1863.				2					
Breach of Contract .....	2	1	1	1			1				2 Mar...									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	12	4	8	6	2		8				19 June...				8					
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	1										19 Oct...									
Commission on Agency .....											Dubbo ..									
Sales of Live Stock .....											1864.									
Money lent .....	2	1	1	1			1				22 Feb...				1				Summons not served.	
Partnership .....																				
Interpleader .....																				
Intestacy .....																				
Legacy .....																				
Possession of Tenements .....																				
Replevin .....																				
Consent Jurisdiction .....																				
Causes of Action not specified above																				
	63	24	31	29	5		34					1	9	1	33	1	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.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.  
 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 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.		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.	Reversed.	Of Cases left in Arrear.	Place.	Date.	Days.	Hours.	By Jury.		Triad.	Settled by Arbitration.	Of New Trials granted.
Goods sold .....	44	13	20	16	4				..	..	11							..	..	1
Promissory Notes .....	18	6	10	8	2	82	0	10	..	..	2							..	..	..
Rent .....	2	..	2	2	..	40	14	8	..	..	..							..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	1	..	1	1	..	9	19	2	..	..	..							..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..							..	..	..
Trespass on Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	1	..	1	..	1	9	4	10	..	..	..							..	..	..
Trover .....	7	..	1	1	4	19	13	6	..	..	..							..	..	..
Breach of Contract .....	15	3	11	9	3	40	11	2	..	..	1							..	..	..
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Libel, Slander, or Defamation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Commission on Agency .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Money lent .....	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Partnership .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Interpleader .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Intestacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Legacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Possession of Tenements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Replevin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
Causes of Action not specified above	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							..	..	..
	93	27	55	39	17	203	4	8	..	..	10							2	53	1
														1	9½					

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.

No. 4—continued.  
 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 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 affirmed.	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 .....	42	16	25	24	1	87	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Promissory Notes .....	9	1	8	8	..	30	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent .....	1	1	..	..	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board and Lodging .....	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on Land .....	5	..	5	3	2	35	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illegal Distraint .....	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 .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Money had and received .....	1	..	1	1	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detinue .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>

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.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.  
 Return of the Number of Commitments for Trial in Courts of Quarter Sessions, from the Riverine District, during the Year 1863.

	FELONIES.		MISDEMEANORS.														Total Number of Commitments.																			
	Total Number of Felonies.	Total Number of Commitments.	Assault on constables.	Assault on bailiffs.	Assault with intent to commit rape.	Assault on female children under 12 years of age.	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.	Stabbing and wounding.	Abduction.	Keeping a bawdy house.	Attempt to commit felony.	Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Unlawfully using cattle.	Nuisance.	Forcible entry and detainer.	Concealing birth.		Conspiracy.	Negligent escape.	Unlawfully communicating with gaol.	Libel.	Inflicting to commit a breach of the peace.	Riot and assault.	Attempting to obtain property by false pretences.	Maiming cattle.	Breach of the Marriage Act.	Unlawfully using a horse.	Escape.	Unlawfully pawning property.	Keeping a gaming house.	Furious driving.	Disobeying an Order of Justice.	Total Number of Misdemeanors.			
Albury .....	11	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	
Wagga Wagga .....	11	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Deniliquin .....	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
	31	31	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Cases of committal at Corowa, are sent for trial to Albury; Bourke, to Wellington, in Western District; Condobolin, to Orange, in Western District; Urana and Narandera, to Wagga Wagga; Barmah, Wentworth, Hay, Xanthie, Mauds, Moama, Moulamein, and Booligai, to Deniliquin.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 4—continued.  
Returns of the Number of Commitments for Trial in Courts of Quarter Sessions, from the Riverine District, during the Year 1864.

	MISDEMEANORS.																			FELONIES.																			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.
	Assault.	Assault on constables.	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	Indecent assault on children under 12 years of age.	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.	Unlawfully wounding.	Abduction.	Keeping a lady's-house.	Attempt to commit felony.	Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Nuisance.	Concealing birth.	Conspiracy.	Negligent escape.	Libel.	Carrying knowing and abusing female children under 12 years of age.	Resisting a ballot.	False impersonation.	Deserting children.	Unlawfully taking and using a horse.	Soliciting to commit a felony.	Escape.	Attempt to scab sheep.	Unlawfully distorting a body.	Rescue.	Fraudulent insolvency.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS.												
Albury .....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9										
Wagga Wagga .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8										
Deniliquin .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24										
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	41										

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Cases of committal at Corowa, are sent for trial to Albury; Bourke, to Wellington, in Western District; Condrobin, to Orange, in Western District; Urana and Narrandera, to Wagga Wagga; Ebaranald, Wentworth, Hay, Menindee, Maudie, Moama, Moulamein, and Boolligal, to Deniliquin.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Amounts appropriated and expended by the Government of New South Wales, on account of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1864.

Appropriation Act.	Particulars.	Service of Year.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
	<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.</b>				
22 Victoria, No. 21..	Navigation of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers ..	1858	£ s. d. 2,000 0 0	£ s. d. 1,995 0 0	
26 Victoria, No. 15..	Survey and Navigation of River Murrumbidgee ..	1862	1,000 0 0	{ 500 0 0 500 0 0	
26 Victoria, No. 15..	Survey and Navigation of River Darling ..	1863	3,000 0 0	{ 29 0 0 1,303 4 11	
27 Victoria, No. 12..	Survey and Improvement of Murray and Murrumbidgee ..	1864	3,000 0 0	.....	This Vote is now in course of being expended.
	<b>LOANS' FUND.</b>				
19 Victoria, No. 40..	Clearing Channel of River Murray ..	1856	1,000 0 0	{ 278 16 2 721 3 10	
19 Victoria, No. 40..	Clearing Channel of River Murrumbidgee ..	1856	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
23 Victoria, No. 10..	Navigation of Murray and Murrumbidgee ..	1860	2,000 0 0	{ 883 2 11 898 0 0 223 10 0	
24 Victoria, No. 24..	Navigation of Murray ..	1861	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
			£ 14,000 0 0	9,326 17 10	

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,  
10th July, 1865.

No. 6.

## POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons, Resident and Non-Resident, registered in the several Electorates of the Colony, in the year 1864; 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, 1864 and 1865.

Electorate.	Police Districts—Town and Country.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last General Election—1864-65.						
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.				
Argyle .. ..	Goulburn .. ..	1	....	....	1,914	....	....	1,084				
Balranald* .. ..	.. ..	1	....	....	1,061	....	....	†				
Bathurst .. ..	Bathurst—Town .. ..	1	985	154	1,139	549	40	589				
The Bogan .. ..	{ Dubbo .. .. Molong .. ..	1 {	....	....	1,372	....	....	†				
			....	....	741							
		1	....	....	2,113	....	....	....				
Braidwood .. ..	.. ..	1	....	....	2,927	....	....	1,311				
Camden .. ..	{ Picton .. .. Camden .. .. Berrima .. ..	2 {	104	5	109	74	1	75				
			646	38	684	360	1	361				
			130	5	135	87	4	91				
			454	11	465	229	8	237				
			104	2	106	93	....	98				
		2	1,137	33	1,170	678	7	685				
		2	2,575	94	2,669	1,521	21	1,542				
Canterbury .. ..	.. ..	2	2,650	874	3,524	1,291	501	1,792				
Carcoar .. ..	Carcoar .. ..	1	1,020	54	1,074	....	....	†				
The Clarence	{ Grafton .. .. Casino .. ..	1 {	66	347	413	32	223	255				
			395	651	1,046	167	340	507				
			50	56	106	23	35	58				
			421	33	454	123	18	141				
		1	982	1,087	2,019	345	616	961				
Central Cumberland..	Parramatta and Liverpool .. ..	2	795	1,454	2,249	....	....	1,737				
Eden .. ..	{ Eden .. .. Broulee .. ..	1 {	766	53	819	....	....	†				
			665	11	676							
		1	1,431	64	1,495	....	....	....				
The Glebe* .. ..	Sydney—Part of .. ..	1	....	....	2,025	....	....	1,073				
Goulburn .. ..	Goulburn .. ..	1	614	67	681	442	18	460				
The Gwydir.. ..	{ Bingera .. .. Moree .. .. Coonabarabran .. .. Wyallda .. .. Drilldool .. .. Wee Waa .. .. Narribri .. .. Millri .. .. Collymongool .. .. Brewarrina .. .. Muckerawa .. .. Walgett .. ..	1 {	....	....	941	....	....	41 23 20 15 16 35 28 22 17 15 16 31				
			....	....	941							
			1	....	....				941	....	....	278

NOTE.—No returns having been received from the Electorates marked \*, the Registered Electors have been taken from the Electoral Roll in the Government Printing Office, and the Voters from the daily Journals.

† The Election was not contested.

\* Exclusive of 25 informal votes.

† Some of these votes were rejected.

## RIVERINE DISTRICT.

19

No. 6—continued.

Electorate.	Police Districts—Town and Country.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last General Election—1894-95.									
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.							
Hartley ..	Hartley .. Rylstone ..	1	....	....	1,113	....	....	416							
The Hastings	Port Macquarie .. Manning River .. M'Leay River ..	1	99 229 160 722 71 521	.... 1 .... 13 .... ....	99 230 160 735 71 521	66 116 114 452 51 334	.... .... .... .... .... ....	66 116 114 452 51 334							
									1	1,802	14	1,816	1,133	....	1,133
									2	280 1,102	52 59	332 1,161	.... ....	.... ....	†
The Hume* ..	Albury ..	1	....	....	1,140	....	....	512							
The Hunter..	Maitland—Part of ..	1	1,191	162	1,353	....	....	†							
The Lower Hunter..	Raymond Terrace ..	1	....	....	789	....	....	556							
The Upper Hunter	Scone .. Murrumbidgee .. Muswellbrook .. Cassilis ..	1	....	....	1,678	....	....	922							
									1	1,237	20	1,257	974	15	989
Illawarra ..	Wollongong..	1	1,237	20	1,257	974	15	989							
Kiama ..	Kiama ..	1	1,173	42	1,215	....	....	931							
The Lachlan ..	Binalong ..	1	3,571	22	3,593	939	4	*943							
Liverpool Plains	Tamworth .. Murrumbidgee ..	1	1,653	7	1,660	....	....	†							
									2	2,212	34	2,246	126 63 49 49 192 49 60	31 .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	289 118 266 118 62 50 126 63 49 49 192 49 60
2	2,212	34	2,246	1,460	31	1,491									
West Macquarie ..	Bathurst—Part of ..	1	941	20	961	....	....	†							
East Maitland ..	Maitland—Part of ..	1	773	143	916	....	....	†							
West Maitland ..	Maitland—Part of ..	1	1,193	54	1,247	824	48	*872							
Monaro ..	Cooma .. Bombala—Town ..	1	961	....	961	229 66 74 1 56 229	.... .... .... .... .... ....	229 66 74 1 56 229							
									1	1,451	....	1,451	655	....	*655

\* See note on preceding page.

† The Election was not contested.

\* Exclusive of a considerable number of informal votes.

\* There were also nineteen invalid votes.

\* There were also seventeen invalid votes.



No. 6—continued.

Electorate.	Police Districts—Town and Country.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last General Election—1864-65.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Morpeth .. ..	Maitland—Part of .. .. .	1	911	52	863	520	7	527
Mudgee* .. ..	Mudgee .. .. .	1	....	....	1,936	....	....	1,021
The Murray*	{ Deniliquin .. .. . Moulamein .. .. . Moama .. .. .	1	....	....	990	....	....	†
The Murrumbidgee	{ Wagga Wagga .. .. . Gundagai .. .. .	1	{ 1,054 ....	{ 26 ....	{ 1,080 434	....	....	†
		1	....	....	1,514	....	....	.. .
Narellan .. ..	{ Campbelltown .. .. . Camden and Narellan .. .. .	1	{ 452 225	{ 24 11	{ 476 236	{ 321 150	{ .... ....	{ 321 150
		1	677	35	712	471	....	471
The Nopcan.. ..	Penrith—Town .. .. .	1	1,161	42	1,203	747	7	754
Newcastle .. ..	Newcastle—City .. .. .	1	903	93	996	678	18	696
New England .. ..	Armidale .. .. .	1	1,707	4	1,711	1,041	....	1,041
Newtown .. ..	Sydney—Part of .. .. .	1	1,780	180	1,960	....	....	†
Northumberland* .. ..	.. .. .	1	....	....	1,834	....	....	1,014
Orange .. ..	Orange .. .. .	1	....	....	1,438	....	....	†
Paddington .. ..	{ Sydney—Part of, viz.:—Paddington .. .. . Redfern .. .. . Surry Hills .. .. . Waterloo Estate .. .. . Double Bay .. .. . Darling Point .. .. . Rushcutter's Bay .. .. . St. James', Glebe .. .. .	1	{ .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	{ .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	{ 560 629 133 312 76 62 87 14	{ .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	{ .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	{ 249 345 81 98 184
Parramatta .. ..	Parramatta .. .. .	2	974	262	1,236	697	39	636
The Paterson .. ..	Paterson .. .. . { Town .. .. . Country .. .. .	1	{ 59 459	{ 2 16	{ 61 475	{ 46 303	{ .... 1	{ 46 304
		1	518	18	536	349	1	350
Patrick's Plains .. ..	Patrick's Plains .. .. . { Town .. .. . Country .. .. .	1	{ 278 1,220	{ 9 24	{ 287 1,244	{ 153 421	{ 1 4	{ 154 425
		1	1,498	33	1,531	574	5	579
Queanbeyan .. ..	{ Queanbeyan.. .. . Town .. .. . Bungendore.. .. . Town .. .. . Country .. .. .	1	{ 118 76 836	{ .... .... 14	{ 118 76 850	{ 88 45 438	{ .... .... ....	{ 88 45 438
			1	1,030	14	1,044	571	....
St. Leonard's .. ..	{ Sydney—Part of .. .. . Parramatta—Part of .. .. .	1	{ 992 430	{ 512 62	{ 1,504 492	{ .... ....	{ .... ....	{ 1,141
		1	1,422	574	1,996	....	....	1,141

See note on page 18.

† The Election was not contested.

\* Exclusive of six invalid votes.

## RIVERINE DISTRICT.

21

No. 6—continued.

Electorate.	Police Districts—Town and Country.	Number of Representatives.	Registered Electors.			Electors who voted at the last General Election—1864-65.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
Shoalhaven ..	Shoalhaven .. .. .	1	1,277	35	1,312	923	....	923
East Sydney ..	Sydney—City .. .. .	4	5,056	3,903	8,959	2,841	1,850	4,191
West Sydney ..	Sydney—City, Part of .. .. .	4	6,947	441	7,388	3,856	200	4,056
Tenterfield ..	Tenterfield .. .. . { Town .. } Wellingrove.. .. . { Country .. }	1	166	2	168	160	....	160
			180	4	184	42	....	42
			174	6	180	100	....	100
			400	6	406	249	....	249
		1	920	18	938	551	....	551
The Tumut ..	Tumut .. .. . Gundagai .. .. .	1	1,213	2	1,215	761	....	761
Wellington ..	Wellington .. .. . Molong .. .. .	1	....	....	1,393	....	....	428
			....	....	156	....	....	92
			1	....	....	1,649	....	....
The Williams	Dungog .. .. . Clarence Town .. .. . Country .. .. . Port Stephens—Stroud .. .. . { Town .. } .. .. . { Country .. }	1	79	3	82	61	....	61
			53	7	60	48	....	48
			422	18	440	267	1	268
			50	2	52	34	....	34
		1	949	46	995	576	2	578
Windsor ..	Windsor—Part of .. .. . Richmond .. .. .	1	394	42	436	281	29	310
			181	37	218	120	20	140
			1	575	79	654	401	49
Wollombi ..	Wollombi .. .. . Brisbane Water .. .. .	1	421	56	477	267	5	272
			577	29	606	356	2	358
			1	998	85	1,083	623	7
Yass Plains ..	Yass .. .. . Limestone Creek .. .. . Murrumbateman .. .. . Grabben Gullen .. .. . Gunning .. .. .	1	1,213	5	1,218	239	73	312
						66	....	66
						39	....	39
						96	....	96
		1	1,213	5	1,218	603	73	676
	TOTAL REGISTERED ELECTORS, &c. ..	....	....	....	98,621	....	....	43,371
Gold Fields, North	Rocky River .. .. . Peel River .. .. . Upper Hunter .. .. . Bingera .. .. . Table Land and Clarence.. .. .	1	....	....	280	}....	}....	}....
			....	....	270			
			....	....	20			
			....	....	60			
		1	....	....	830	....	....	379
Gold Fields, South	Adelong .. .. . Tumberumba .. .. . Gundagai .. .. . Kiandra .. .. . Elrington .. .. . Young .. .. . Mongarlow .. .. . Nerrigundah .. .. . Araluen .. .. .	1	500	....	500	18	....	18
			200	....	200	42	....	42
			100	....	100	9	....	9
			100	....	100	80	....	80
			250	....	250	29	....	29
			250	....	250	152	....	152
			150	....	150	89	....	89
			150	....	150	78	....	78
		1	2,000	....	2,000	561	....	561
Gold Fields, West ..	.. .. .	1	....	....	8,400	....	....	†
	GENERAL TOTAL .. .. .	72	....	....	109,851	....	....	44,311

† The Election was not contested.

\* An approximation—there are no registered Electors—parties vote upon the production of their Mining or Business Licenses.

Registrar General's Office,  
Sydney, 10th July, 1865.T. J. JACQUES,  
Registrar General.

## No. 7.

List of Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, who are Lessees of Runs in the Western Pastoral Districts ("Riverina").

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—

Alexander Campbell.  
James Ghisholm.  
Thomas Icely.  
John Brown Watt.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—

William Forlonge.  
John Hay.  
John Hurley.  
Joshua F. Josephson.  
Robert Landale (and James Robertson).  
Benjamin Lee.  
George William Lord.  
William Macleay.  
Thomas H. Mate.  
John Morrice.  
P. H. Osborne.  
James J. Phelps.  
James White.

Crown Lands Office,  
Sydney, 10th July, 1865.

A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## No. 8.

Extract from a letter from the Registrar General, dated 15th July, 1865, upon the subject of a separate Registry for Deeds at Deniliquin.

THE following are some of the difficulties and disadvantages that I conceive exist, as to the establishment of a separate Registry Office for Deeds, at Deniliquin:

If established, the two systems would have to be carried out, that is the old or Conveyance System, and the new or 'Transfer or Torrens' System, entailing the appointment of Registrar, Examiners, Commissioners, and Clerical Staff, and it would have to be exclusively, as affecting lands, within the Riverine District.

Should a proprietor of lands within Riverina and New South Wales deal with his properties by one deed, registration would have to be effected in both districts; this would also be the case in all general deeds executed, such as assignments. Registration could also not be complete, unless wills affecting properties in Riverina were also proved or recorded in Riverina, necessitating the appointment of a Prothonotary and Supreme Court.

Judgments of the Supreme Court, when execution lodged, and writs of execution from any Court when registered, bind lands throughout New South Wales, including Riverina. Registration could not be complete at Riverina, therefore, unless this were altered, and judgments and executions made to affect only lands not within Riverina unless registered at Riverina; unless Riverina were a separate Supreme Court Jurisdiction, records would perhaps have to be produced before the Supreme Court, Sydney, entailing considerable cost, damage, and risk of absolute loss.

Non-resident proprietors would have to transact their business by agencies at Riverina.

Most of the advances to the Riverina stock and station proprietors, are made by Sydney or Melbourne merchants; the Sydney merchants have the facilities of obtaining all informations at the Registry Office, Sydney; and the Melbourne merchants of obtaining the same through their agents at Sydney, where numbers of agents, legal and otherwise, can easily be procured.

If separate registry were established, both would have to do their business through agents, perhaps where agents could not so readily be obtained; trusting to the accuracy of their Riverina agents in searching, &c.

To make separate registration perfect, it might also probably be necessary to establish branch Surveyor General's Office.

## APPENDIX A.

## RIVERINA.

POPULATION, according to the Census of 1861, of the following Police Districts of New South Wales; parts of which comprise the so-called Riverina.

Deniliquin .. .. .	1,674
Balranald .. .. .	2,003
Albury .. .. .	3,771
Moama .. .. .	256
Moulamein .. .. .	463
Wagga Wagga .. .. .	2,647
Binalong .. .. .	13,450
Molong .. .. .	1,862
Dubbo .. .. .	2,959
Wee Waa .. .. .	862
Warialda .. .. .	2,148
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>32,095</b>

Deduct alone north-east portion of the Lachlan Pastoral District, including Burrangong Gold Fields in New South Wales. (As per Census) .. 11,526

Leaves nearly the population as returned in Petition from Riverina (20,000), viz. .. 20,569

Then deduct the population in Towns of Albury, Binalong, Wagga Wagga, Molong, Dubbo, Wee Waa, and Warialda, as well as other parts of those Districts in New South Wales .. 12,739

Making an estimated population of "Riverina" .. 7,830†

\* N.B.—The figures given in the former return of 18th July, 1865, (1,903) were incorrect. This alteration makes the estimated population of Riverina, 100 in excess of the previous return—which was stated to be 7,730. †

## No. 2.

GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART., to SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.  
(No. 88.) Government House,  
Sydney, 21 September, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to my despatch No. 63, of date July 21st, 1865, I have the honor to forward herewith, for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, a further Petition\* for the separation of the District termed by the Petitioners "Riverina," from New South Wales.

2. This Petition is signed by five Members of the Legislative Assembly, and was presented by Dr. Lang, whose name stands first on the list of signatures.

3. My responsible advisers have informed me that they do not consider any further reply on their part necessary, but are prepared to rely on the statement which accompanied my former despatch.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG.

\*The original of this Petition was forwarded to England, and no copy kept.

## No. 3.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.  
(No. 87.) Downing-street,  
21 December, 1865.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 63 of the 21st July, and No. 88 of the 21st of September, enclosing, for presentation to Her Majesty, Petitions in favour of the separation of the Riverine District from the Colony of New South Wales. The former of these despatches also encloses, amongst other documents, a copy of a minute by your Cabinet on the prayer of the Petitioners.

I have to inform you, in reply, that I have laid these Petitions before the Queen, but that I have been unable to advise Her Majesty that any steps ought to be taken for giving effect to the wishes of the Petitioners. I regret the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the Riverine District are at present subjected by their distance from the seat of Government; but these inconveniences are in a great measure removable, and I ought not to doubt that they will be removed when, by the ordinary constitutional methods, they are pressed upon the attention of the Government and Legislature. On the other hand, I am convinced that a permanent injury will be inflicted on the Colony if these or other passing inconveniences are allowed to supply a reason for indefinite subdivision. I am, therefore, convinced that it would not be for the present or future benefit of Australia that a tract of country comprising, it would seem, nearly half of New South Wales, inhabited by an extremely scattered population of about 20,000 souls, and having no direct access to the sea, should become a separate Colony.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.**

(REPRESENTATION OF BRITISH COLONIES AT.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 February, 1866.*


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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

(Circular 3.)

Downing-street,  
10 November, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the representation of the British Colonies, in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. Annexed to the letter are printed Regulations, in French and English. In the assignment of space, their Lordships have been guided by the spaces occupied in the Exhibitions of 1855, at Paris, and 1862, at London. The space allotted to the Colony under your government is 1,000 feet.

Mr. Cole, 9th  
October, 1865.  
Printed Rules.

It is on every account to be desired that Her Majesty's Colonies may be well represented in the approaching Exhibition, and I wish you at once to take such measures as appear to you most calculated to further this object. You will observe that the first step will be to appoint a Committee of Superintendence, and a special Executive Commissioner to conduct the correspondence with this country.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

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*[Enclosure in foregoing.]*
*Mr. Henry Cole to Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.*Council of Education,  
Kensington Museum,  
9 October, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit 100 copies of the General Regulations and Classification, issued by the Imperial Commission, for the guidance of intending exhibitors in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867, and a list of the several amounts of space which it is proposed to allot to each Colony.

It being important that the Colonies should be well represented, my Lords request that you will move Mr. Cardwell to take, as early as convenient, such steps as he may consider necessary for drawing the attention of each Colony to these regulations, &c.; and direct me to observe that, in making known the space offered, it should be distinctly understood that the proposed allotment in each case is *net* space, exclusive of passage room, for which ample provision has been made, and consequently the entire space offered may be filled with goods.

\* 212—A

My

My Lords suggest that each Colony should form a Committee, having sufficient experience, and invested with authority, to secure a due representation of the industry and resources of the Colony; and that it should place one special Executive Commissioner in direct communication with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington.

It is desirable that each Colony should inform the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, with as little delay as possible, if it will undertake to fill the space offered; and if not, to state what diminution in the space may be made.

The Imperial Commission having decided upon a particular mode of arrangement into classes and groups, which is set forth in the regulations, the same principle of arrangement will be adopted by Great Britain, and it will be necessary that the Colonies also conform to it. My Lords direct me to request, therefore, that the Executive Commissioner from each Colony should transmit, before the 1st August, 1866, to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, the space which the Colony proposes to occupy, divided into the respective ten groups (which several divisions will be taken as the bases for the final arrangement in the Exhibition building and park), together with a list of the names and addresses of the exhibitors in each class.

My Lords request that all letters from the Colonies may be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY COLE.

[*Sub-Enclosure.*]

GENERAL REGULATIONS, *discussed on 7th July, 1865, and approved by Imperial Decree of the 12th July, 1865.*

#### SECTION I.

##### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

ARTICLE 1.—The Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867 will be open for the reception of works of art, and of the products of agriculture and industry of all nations.

It will be held in a temporary building on the Champ de Mars. Around the Exhibition Building a park will be formed for the reception of cattle and other live animals, and plants, as well as for those constructions and objects which cannot be exhibited in the main buildings.

The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, 1867, and will close on the 31st October following.

ART. 2.—The Universal Exhibition of 1867 is placed under the direction of the Imperial Commission nominated by the decree of the 1st February, 1865.

The General Commissioner appointed by the same decree is charged with carrying out the decisions of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 3.—In every department of the French Empire the Imperial Commission will establish, before the 25th August, 1865, a local Committee, whose duty it will be,—

1. To make known, throughout the whole extent of the department, the measures relative to the organization of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of *demands for space* and other documents issued by the Imperial Commission;
2. To point out, before the 31st October, 1865, the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers, whose productions would seem specially calculated to contribute to the success of the Exhibition;
3. To promote, in the manner stated in Article 29, the exhibition of the agricultural products of the department;
4. To appoint a commission of learned men, agriculturists, manufacturers, overseers, and other persons with special knowledge, to make a careful study of the Exhibition, and to publish a report upon the means of applying in the department the lessons which the Exhibition may have taught;
5. To create, by collecting subscriptions, by association, or by any other means, a fund for the purpose of enabling the overseers, husbandmen, and mechanics of the department, to visit and study the Exhibition, and to pay the expenses of publishing the above-mentioned report.

ART. 4.—The Imperial Commission will make the necessary arrangements with the Ministers of War and of Marine, for obtaining a proper representation of the products of Algeria, and of the French Colonies, in the Universal Exhibition.

ART. 5.—The Commissions appointed, by the various foreign Governments, to direct the part which their respective countrymen will take in the Universal Exhibition, are in direct communication with the Imperial Commission relative to the exhibition of the works of art and other productions of their country; consequently, the Imperial Commission will not correspond with foreign exhibitors; products sent by a foreign exhibitor can only be admitted through the medium of the foreign Commission which represents him.

The

The foreign Commissioners will also provide as they may see fit for the carriage, the reception, the arrangement, and the return of the productions of their countrymen; they must, however, conform to the regulations laid down by the Imperial Commission.

ART. 6.—Foreign Commissioners are requested to place themselves as soon as possible in relation with the Imperial Commission, and to depute some person to represent them.

The duty of this representative will be to arrange the questions which refer to foreign exhibitors, and particularly those relative to the allotment of the whole space among the various countries, and to the manner in which each foreign section shall be arranged in the Exhibition building and in the park.

ART. 7.—In order to facilitate the division of the space allotted to each country between the various classes of objects enumerated in Article 11, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives, for their guidance, the plan of the arrangement of the French section of the Exhibition building, drawn on a scale of two millimètres to a mètre (1 in. to 4.16 ft. or  $\frac{1}{25}$ ). This plan shews the arrangement of the glass cases and counters suitable for each class of objects, as well as the shape, height, and other dimensions of the courts intended for each class. An analogous plan of arrangement, shewing the manner in which the portions of the Exhibition building allotted to each foreign country will be subdivided, is to be transmitted to the Imperial Commission, before the 31st October, 1865.

Plans in detail, on a scale of two centimètres to the mètre (1 in. to 4.16 ft., or  $\frac{1}{50}$ ), shewing the place allotted to each exhibitor, and to each separate stall, are also to be forwarded with the list of exhibitors, by each foreign Commission, before the 31st January, 1866, in order that, in arranging the interior of the Exhibition building, the Imperial Commission may be able to take into consideration the wants of each country.

ART. 8.—Each foreign country may claim, for the formation of a special park, the portion of the Champ de Mars adjoining the space allotted to it in the Exhibition building. The representative of each foreign Commission will settle with the General Commissioner the plan of the paths for the circulation of the public, and of the earth-works, which will be executed at the cost and under the direction of the Imperial Commission.

Each representative will also arrange with the General Commissioner so as to leave at the disposal of the Imperial Commission the portions of the ground which may be in excess of the wants of his countrymen, or to obtain an additional piece of ground from the portions to which other representatives may have given up their claim.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the arrangements of the foreign exhibitors in the portions of the park allotted to them, the Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives, for their guidance, the plans adopted by the French exhibitors for arranging the animals, plants, model cottages, &c. (Appendix A.)

ART. 9.—An official catalogue of the products of all the foreign countries will be drawn up, shewing the place which they occupy either in the Exhibition building or in the park. This catalogue will contain two alphabetical lists,—one of the exhibitors, the other of the products exhibited. Foreign Commissioners are requested to send the information necessary for the preparation of the catalogue, before the 31st January, 1866.

ART. 10.—Those States which can only be represented in Paris, in 1867, by a small number of exhibitors, and which are besides in a similar geographical position, are requested to concert together so as to insure a methodical grouping of the products of an analogous nature.

The Imperial Commission will place at the disposal of the representatives of the Commissions of those States the plans which have been prepared, with a view to harmonize the advantages of such a grouping with the fundamental rule of national representation. In the event of these plans being approved, the Imperial Commission requests the Commissioners of those same States to appoint in Paris for each group an agent, whose duty it will be to carry them out. The architects and officers of the Imperial Commission will afford assistance gratuitously to these agents.

ART. 11.—In each section assigned to the exhibitors of the same country, the objects will be divided into ten groups and ninety-five classes, viz. :—

- 1st Group.—Works of art (Classes 1 to 5).
- 2nd Group.—Apparatus and applications of the liberal arts (Classes 6 to 13).
- 3rd Group.—Furniture and other articles intended for dwelling-houses (Classes 14 to 26).
- 4th Group.—Clothing (including fabrics), and other articles worn on the person (Classes 27 to 39).
- 5th Group.—Products (raw and manufactured) of mining (Classes 40 to 46).
- 6th Group.—Instruments and processes of the common arts (Classes 47 to 66).
- 7th Group.—Food (fresh and preserved) in various states of preparation (Classes 67 to 73).
- 8th Group.—Live products and examples of agricultural establishments (Classes 74 to 82).
- 9th Group.—Live products and examples of horticultural establishments (Classes 83 to 88).
- 10th Group.—Objects exhibited with the special purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the people (Classes 89 to 95).

The



The objects which are included in these Groups are given in detail in the System of Classification (Appendix A) annexed to these Regulations.

In order to avail itself of any suggestions that may be made by the French exhibitors and the foreign Commissioners, the Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to resolve, in the successive editions of this document, all doubtful questions to which this first publication may give rise.

ART. 12.—No work of art, or object exhibited in the Exhibition building or in the park, may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever, without the authority of the exhibitor who is the author of it. The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to authorize the taking of general views of the Exhibition.

ART. 13.—No work of art or object exhibited may be removed before the close of the Exhibition, without the special authority of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 14.—Neither French nor foreign exhibitors will have to pay any rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition; but all costs incurred for fittings and decoration in the Exhibition building and in the park must be borne by them.

ART. 15.—Frenchmen and foreigners, by the act of becoming exhibitors, thereby bind themselves to adhere to these Regulations.

ART. 16.—The Imperial Commission will correspond with the *Préfets* and other authorities of the French Empire, through the President or the General Commissioner.

ART. 17.—All communications relative to the Exhibition are to be addressed to *M. le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire Général de l'Exposition Universelle de 1867, à Paris.*

Letters need not be prepaid within the jurisdiction of the French Post Office.

## SECTION II.

### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO WORKS OF ART.

ART. 18.—Works by French and foreign artists, executed since the 1st January, 1855, will be received for exhibition.

ART. 19.—The following will not be received:—

1. Copies, including those which reproduce a work in a manner different to that of the original;
2. Oil paintings, miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, designs and cartoons for stained glass and frescoes, without frames;
3. Sculpture in unbaked clay.

ART. 20.—The Imperial Commission will decide, with the assistance of a special Jury, respecting the admission of works by French artists.

The composition and nomination of this Jury, and the formalities with which Frenchmen will have to comply in requesting permission to send a work of art to the Exhibition, will be explained by regulations to be published hereafter; these regulations will make known how works of art are to be transmitted and received.

ART. 21.—The Imperial Commission will make known to the persons concerned, before the 1st January, 1867, its decisions respecting the admission of works of art.

ART. 22.—The number and nature of the rewards that may be given in respect of works of art, as well as the constitution of the International Jury who will be called upon to act as judges, will be decided hereafter.

## SECTION III.

### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING THE PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### *Admission and Classification of Products.*

ART. 23.—All the products of agriculture and industry will be admitted into the Exhibition, with the exceptions and limitations mentioned in the following article.

ART. 24.—Detonating, explosive, and other substances of a dangerous nature, will not be admitted.

Spirits and alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally substances which may affect injuriously other products exhibited, or incommode the public, will only be received in strong vessels, specially adapted for the purpose, and of small dimensions.

Percussion caps, fireworks, lucifer matches, and other similar articles, can only be received when made in imitation and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

ART. 25.—Exhibitors of products of an unwholesome and disagreeable nature will be bound to conform at all times to such measures of safety as may be prescribed to them.

The Imperial Commission reserves to itself the right to cause the removal of any products, whether French or foreign, which by their nature or their bulk might appear injurious, unsuitable, or incompatible with the objects of the Exhibition.

ART. 26.—Before the 15th August, 1865, the Imperial Commission will notify to the foreign Commissions, the amount of space allotted to each of them for the display of the productions of their respective exhibitors.

Before

Before the 25th August, 1865, the Imperial Commission will publish, in a tabulated form, the amounts of space allotted, in the French portion of the Exhibition building, to each of the first 73 classes enumerated in Article 11.

ART. 27.—After the publication of this document, French exhibitors carrying on the trades comprised in the same class are requested to come to an understanding among themselves, relative to a common plan of arrangement of the space which will have been allotted to their class. If they should agree upon the selection of the exhibitors which this allotment can accommodate, and upon the amount of space which shall be assigned to each, they will nominate one or more representatives, who will place themselves in communication with the Imperial Commission, submit their plan and list of exhibitors for its approval, and generally act as the representatives of the common interests of these exhibitors.

ART. 28.—In default of such spontaneous action provided for in the preceding article, the municipal authorities of centres of manufactures, the chambers of commerce, the consultative chambers of arts and manufacture, artistic and industrial societies, agricultural societies and meetings, are requested to urge the producers in their districts to act in concert.

ART. 29.—The departmental committees (Art. 3) will receive from the Imperial Commission, and will communicate to the consultative chambers of agriculture, and to the agricultural societies and meetings of the department, the plans adopted for the representation of the agriculture of the various districts of France, in order that they may co-operate in carrying out these plans. They will especially request these societies and meetings to prepare collective exhibitions of types of animals and plants, and models of farm buildings and agricultural works.

The local committees of a large agricultural district will, as far as possible, act in concert, so as to display, without useless repetitions, the characteristic features of the agriculture of the district.

ART. 30.—The applications for space having reference to the arrangements described in Articles 27, 28, 29, will be made by the representatives of the exhibitors who have been acting in concert, or by those of the societies and bodies who have taken the initiative in the matter. For this purpose, the representatives will cause each exhibitor to fill up and sign in duplicate, an application for space. These applications are to be addressed to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17).

ART. 31.—Every plan of arrangement, prepared either by the exhibitors of the same class acting spontaneously together, or at the instigation of local committees, municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, consultative chambers, agricultural societies or bodies, artistic or industrial societies, will be approved by the Imperial Commission, provided that no objections are raised, and that the general rules and requirements of the Exhibition have been observed.

ART. 32.—The displays thus originating from a common agreement, will consist of separate and distinct exhibitions, unless it suit all those joining in the plan to make a collective display, in which, without naming the exhibitors, all the products of a locality or district will be exhibited together.

ART. 33.—In the event of exhibitions carried out in accordance with Articles 27, 28, and 29, producers having any reclamations to make, are to address them direct to the General Commissioner, who will submit them to the Imperial Commission.

ART. 34.—In those cases in which the combinations suggested in Articles 27, 28, and 29 have not been carried out, each of the exhibitors will fill up and sign two forms of application for space (Art. 30). Both these applications are to be forwarded to the General Commissioner at Paris (Art. 17).

ART. 35.—Applications for space, objections, and all documents relating thereto, are to be transmitted to Paris before the 31st October, 1865.

After that date, no application or objection can be entertained except by a special resolution of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 36.—Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas, or steam, are to state, when sending in their application for space, what amount of water, gas, or steam will be necessary. Those who wish to exhibit machines in motion are to state at what speed each of these machines is to be driven, and the motive power which it will require.

ART. 37.—Committees will be appointed by the Imperial Commission for the nine groups of agriculture and industry (Art. 11), to advise respecting each application for space, and the objections mentioned in Article 33.

The Imperial Commission alone can decide the admission of exhibitors.

ART. 38.—Each French exhibitor will receive, before the 31st December, 1865, an *exhibitor's bulletin* (or ticket) shewing his rotation number, the dimensions of the space granted to him, and the address which is to be affixed to the packages he may send.

## CHAPTER II.

### *Despatch, reception, and placing of Goods in the Exhibition Building and in the Park.*

ART. 39.—The cost of packing and carriage of the goods sent to the Exhibition, and of the goods which have been exhibited there, is to be borne by the exhibitors, both to and fro.

ART. 40.—French packages containing goods intended for the Exhibition are to be marked with the letters E. U. surrounded by a circle; they are to bear, in addition, the rotation number of the exhibitor, and the direction specified in the exhibitor's bulletin (Art. 38).

The way-bill which accompanies the package is also to contain the name of the exhibitor, the rotation number, and the direction.

The

The sender will affix on two sides of the package the labels which the Imperial Commission will take care to transmit to him for this purpose in duplicate.

ART. 41.—The Imperial Commission will not interfere in any way between the contractors for the carriage of packages and the exhibitors, in respect of the despatch and the reception of the goods.

The exhibitors must therefore, either personally or by their agents, see to the transmission and reception of the packages, and verify their contents.

If neither the exhibitor nor his agent be present to receive the packages on their arrival at the Exhibition, the carrier is bound to remove them immediately.

ART. 42.—Packages from foreign countries must be marked in such a way as to shew distinctly from whence they come. The Imperial Commission will make arrangements with the foreign Commissioners, in order that these packages may be transmitted in accordance with the regulations specified in Article 40 for French packages; on this point, however, the foreign Commissioners will adopt the course which they may consider most advisable.

ART. 43.—French and foreign goods will be received into the Exhibition from the 15th January, 1867, up to the 10th March following inclusive.

These dates may, by special arrangement, be anticipated, for objects difficult to place, or deferred for objects of great value.

ART. 44.—The Exhibition is constituted a bonded warehouse.

Foreign goods intended for the Exhibition will be admitted into France, under bond, up to the 5th March, 1867, by the following ports and frontier towns:—

Dunkirk, Lille, Valenciennes, Feignies, Jeumont, Vireux, Givet, Longwy, Thionville, Forbach, Wissembourg, Strasbourg, Saint Louis, Pontarlier, Bellegarde, Saint Michel, Nice, Marseilles, Cette, Le Perthus, Hendaye,\* Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, Saint Nazaire, Granville, Havre, Dieppe, Rouen, Boulogne, Calais.

ART. 45.—The Imperial Commission will issue special instructions relative to the period when the materials for the buildings, as objects for exhibition, the separate parts of machines and apparatus, heavy and cumbersome articles, and those which require masonry or special foundations, are to be brought into the precincts of the Exhibition.

Such works are to be performed by the exhibitors, and at their own cost, in accordance with the plans submitted by them for the approval of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 46.—The Imperial Commission will supply gratuitously the water, gas, steam, and motive power for the machines admitted under the regulation contained in Article 36. This motive power will, except in special cases, be transmitted by a horizontal main shaft, the diameter and the number of revolutions per minute of which will be made known by the Imperial Commission before the 31st December, 1865.

The exhibitors will have to furnish driving pulleys on the main shaft, connecting pulleys, and intermediate shafting for the purpose of regulating the proper speed of the apparatus, as well as the belts necessary for each of these motions.

Steam engines which require to be supplied with steam from their own boilers cannot be shewn in the Exhibition building, and special directions will therefore be issued respecting them.

ART. 47.—All other expenses, such as the employment of workmen in the building, the reception and opening of packages, the removal and charge of packing cases, the construction of counters, stages, glass and other cases, &c., the placing of goods in the Exhibition building and in the park, the decoration of the stalls, and the return of the goods, are to be borne by the exhibitors, French as well as foreign.

ART. 48.—The arrangement and decoration of the stalls in the French section of the Exhibition building and of the park can only be executed in conformity with the general plan, and under the superintendence of the officers of the Imperial Commission.

The Imperial Commission will point out to exhibitors who may apply, contractors for the execution of their work, and for the removal and custody of their cases; but they are at liberty to employ any contractors or workmen they may think fit.

ART. 49.—The various stalls and fittings may be erected in the Exhibition as fast as the buildings are completed; they must be commenced at latest on the 1st December, 1866, and must be ready for the reception of goods before the 15th January, 1867.

ART. 50.—The passages reserved outside the exhibiting space being strictly calculated for the purpose of circulation, packages and empty cases are not allowed to remain therein.

Cases must, therefore, be unpacked as fast as they are received. The Imperial Commission will direct its own officers to unpack for the exhibitors, and at their risk and peril, the cases left in the passages intended for circulation.

From the 11th to the 28th March, 1867, the goods already unpacked and placed in the stalls, are to be arranged and displayed for exhibition. The 29th and 30th March are reserved for the purpose of a general cleaning. A review of the whole Exhibition will take place on the 31st March.

The Imperial Commission will take all measures necessary to have the Exhibition complete in all its parts by the 28th March. It will, therefore, dispose of all those portions of space which, on the 14th January, 1867, are not occupied by stalls ready for the reception of goods, and of all those stalls which, on the 10th March, do not contain goods enough to fill them.

ART. 51.—Immediately after they have been unpacked, the cases that have been used for the carriage of the goods either in France or from abroad, are to be removed by the

\* A custom house, to be established on the railway now being made between Barcelona and Perpignan, will be hereafter specified.

the exhibitors or their agents. If they should fail to do this without delay, the Imperial Commission will remove the cases and packing, and will not be in any way responsible for their preservation.

ART. 52.—Special instructions will be published hereafter for the organization and arrangement of the products and objects for exhibition which are to be placed in the park.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *General Administration and Police Arrangements.*

ART. 53.—The name of the producer will be affixed to the goods exhibited. The name of the retailer who usually acts as his agent may be added with the producer's consent.

The Imperial Commission will, when required, make arrangements for the exhibition of goods under the name of the retailer, when they are not sent for exhibition by the producer.

ART. 54.—Exhibitors are requested to insert after their own names, or the names of their firms, the names of those persons who have contributed in a special manner to the merit of the products exhibited, either as inventors or designers, or by some process of manufacture, or by some remarkable skill in the workmanship.

ART. 55.—The cash price of the objects exhibited, and the place where they may be purchased, may be stated. This information must be given upon all objects included in Class 91. In all the classes, the prices, if stated, must be adhered to by the exhibitor as respects the buyer, under penalty of exclusion from competition.

Objects sold may not be removed before the close of the Exhibition, without the special permission of the Imperial Commission.

ART. 56.—The Imperial Commission will take every means to preserve from damage the articles exhibited, but it will not hold itself in any way responsible for any loss by fire, or for any accident, damage, or injury, great or small, which may happen to them, from whatever cause it may arise. Exhibitors must take upon themselves the expense of insurance if they should see fit to avail themselves of that precaution.

The goods exhibited will be watched by the necessary staff, but the Commission will not be responsible for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

ART. 57.—A special notice posted in the Exhibition building and in the park will make known the staff appointed to organize the interior of the building. It will also contain the names of the officers whose duty it will be to give assistance to the exhibitors, and to watch over the security of the Exhibition.

ART. 58.—A ticket will be delivered to each exhibitor, which will give him free admission to the Exhibition. This ticket will not be transferable. If it should be proved that the exhibitor has lent or given his ticket to some other person, it will be forfeited without prejudice to further proceedings at law.

To secure the carrying out of this regulation, the ticket of admission must be signed by the holder, who will have to enter the Exhibition by certain prescribed doors only, and he may be required to establish his identity by signing his name in a book to be kept for that purpose.

ART. 59.—Exhibitors will be allowed to have their goods taken care of by the agents they may select, but they must be approved by the Imperial Commission.

Personal tickets of free admission will be given to these agents, under the conditions laid down in the foregoing Article.

An exhibitor's agent can only receive one ticket of admission, whatever number of exhibitors he may represent.

ART. 60.—Exhibitors or their agents must not solicit visitors to make purchases; they will confine themselves to answering inquiries, to handing the address cards, prospectuses, and lists of prices which they may be asked for.

ART. 61.—The Imperial Commission will fix hereafter the prices of admission to be paid by visitors in order to be admitted into the Exhibition.

ART. 62.—An International Jury for making the awards will be formed, divided into nine groups, corresponding with the nine groups of the products of agriculture and industry enumerated in the system of classification. (Art. 11, and Appendix A.)

The number, the nature, and the various grades of the awards, as well as the constitution and functions of the Jury whose duty it will be to apportion them, will be published hereafter.

ART. 63.—The objects will be studied and experiments conducted under the direction of the members of the Jury, and of a scientific, agricultural, and industrial Commission appointed by the Imperial Commission. A report of the facts of general interest brought under notice by their labours will be published.

ART. 64.—Conferences may be held and demonstrations given in the various parts of the Exhibition. Courses of lectures and readings may, in addition, be delivered in a room built for that purpose. These various means of imparting information can only be used by those who have personally obtained the authority of the Imperial Commission.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Closing of the Exhibition, and removal of the Goods.*

ART. 65.—Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, the exhibitors must begin to pack and remove their goods and fittings.

This operation must be completed before the 30th November, 1867.

After that date, the goods, cases, and fittings which may not have been taken away by the exhibitors, or their agents, will be removed and deposited in a public warehouse, at the cost and risk of the exhibitors. The objects which, by the 30th June, 1868, may not have been removed from that warehouse, will be publicly sold, and the net proceeds of the sale will be applied to some work of charity.

Done and discussed by the Imperial Commission, the 7th July, 1865.

(Signed) ROUHER,  
*Minister of State, Vice President.*

Considered and annexed to the decree of the 12th July, 1865.

(Signed) ROUHER,  
*Minister of State, charged ad interim with the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.*

(Signed) DE CHANCOURTOIS,  
*Secretary of the Imperial Commission.*

A true copy :

(Signed) F. LE PLAY,  
*Councillor of State, General Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX A.

## SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

## 1ST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

*Class 1.—Paintings in Oil.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Paintings on canvas, panels, and on other grounds.

*Class 2.—Other Paintings and Drawings.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Miniatures, water-colour paintings; patels and drawings of all kinds; paintings on enamel, earthenware and china; cartoons for stained glass and frescoes.

*Class 3.—Sculpture and Die-sinking.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Sculpture in high-relief. Bas-reliefs. Repoussé work and chasing. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

*Class 4.—Architectural Designs and Models.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

*Class 5.—Engraving and Lithography.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery I.)

Mezzo-tints. Coloured engravings.

Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush. Chromolithographs.

## 2ND GROUP.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

*Class 6.—Printing and Books.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Specimens of typography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs in mezzo-tint or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books, and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums of a technical or instructive kind.

*Class 7.*

*Class 7.—Paper Stationery; Binding; Painting and Drawing Materials.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Paper; card and paste board; ink; chalks, pencils, pastels; writing materials; articles for the writing-table; inkstands, letter-weights, &c. Copying-presses.

Articles made of paper; lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers, &c.

Registers, copy-books, albums and note-books. Bindings, loose covers for books, cases.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, designers, engravers, and modellers.

*Class 8.—Applications of Drawing and Modelling to the Common Arts.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Designs for industrial purposes, designs made, reproduced, or reduced by some mechanical process. Decorative painting, lithographs or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden figures, mouldings of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals and various engraved articles. Objects modelled for industrial purposes, produced by mechanical means; reductions, photoseulpture, &c. Mouldings.

*Class 9.—Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings. Proofs of photographs on stone. Photographic stereotypes. Stereoscopic proofs and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals used in photography. Materials used in photographic studios.

*Class 10.—Musical Instruments.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Non-metallic wind instruments; with common mouthpiece, with reeds, with or without air reservoirs. Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with pistons, with keys, with reeds. Wind instruments with keyboards, organs, accordions, &c. Stringed instruments played with the fingers or the bow, without keyboards. Stringed instruments with keyboards, pianos, &c. Instruments played by percussion or friction. Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs, &c. Separate parts of musical instruments, and articles used in orchestras.

*Class 11.—Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments and apparatus for dressing wounds and simple surgery. Instruments for medical research. Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Collections and cases of instruments and drugs specially intended for army and navy surgeons, for veterinary surgeons, for dentists, for oculists, &c. Apparatus for the treatment of suspended animation, drowning persons, &c. Electro-therapeutic apparatus. Local and general anæsthetic apparatus. Apparatus for prosthesis (plastic and mechanical). Orthopædic apparatus, trusses, &c. Various apparatus for sick, infirm, and insane persons. Accessory objects for medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical purposes in hospitals and infirmaries.

Apparatus for the study of anatomy. Apparatus for the study of forensic medicine.

Special apparatus for veterinary purposes.

Baths, hydrotherapeutic apparatus, &c.

Apparatus and instruments for the physical training of children: gymnastics for medical and hygienic purposes.

Apparatus for the succour of the wounded on the field of battle. Civil and military ambulances, for the use of the army and navy.

*Class 12.—Mathematical Instruments, and Apparatus for Teaching Science.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Instruments for practical geometry; compasses, verniers, micrometers, planimeters, calculating machines, &c. Apparatus and instruments for surveying, topography, geodesy, and astronomy. Apparatus used in different observatories.

Mathematical apparatus and instruments. Measures and weights of the various countries. Coins and medals.

Scales for scientific purposes. Physical and meteorological apparatus and instruments. Common optical instruments.

Apparatus used in teaching physics, elementary and descriptive geometry, stereotomy, and mechanics.

Models and instruments for technological instruction in general.

Collections for illustrating the teaching of the natural sciences. Figures and models for teaching the medical sciences; anatomical preparations, &c.

*Class 13.—Maps, and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical, and astronomical maps and atlases. Charts. Physical maps of all kinds. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Apparatus for the study of cosmography.

Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and mariners.

**3RD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.\****Class 14.—Fancy Furniture.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Side-boards, book-cases, tables, toilet-tables, bedsteads, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

*Class 15.—Upholstery and Decorative work.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Bed furniture. Stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Objects of decorative furniture in precious stones and materials. Moulded objects, and ornaments in plaster, statuary, pasteboard, &c. Frames, decorative painting.

Furniture, ornaments and decorations for the services of the Church.

*Class 16*

\* Ordinary objects for the use of dwellings, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (10th Group).

*Class 16.—Crystal, Fancy Glass and Stained Glass.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut glass, plated, mounted, &c.  
Window glass, plate glass, and mirrors. Engraved, enamelled, cracked, frosted, &c.  
Glass and pebbles for optical purposes, ornaments, &c.  
Stained glass windows.

*Class 17.—Porcelain, Earthenware, and other Fancy Pottery.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Biscuit. Hard and soft porcelain.  
Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Biscuit of earthenware. Terra cotta. Enamelled  
lava. Ceramic stone ware.

*Class 18.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Carpets, moquettes, tapestry, velvet pile, &c. Carpets of felt, cloth, cloth-shearings, silk or flax  
silk. Staw matting and mats. India-rubber matting.  
Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool or silk, plain or figured. Horsehair tissues.  
Leather cloth, moleskins, &c. Leather hangings, and for covering furniture. Oil-cloth.

*Class 19.—Paper-hangings.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Paper-hangings, block printed and machine printed. Flock paper, and paper marbled, veined,  
&c. Paper for making mill-board, for binding, &c.  
Paper with artistic designs.  
Blinds painted or printed.

*Class 20.—Cutlery.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

*Class 21.—Gold and Silver Plate.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Church plate, ornamental plate, and plate for the dining-table, gold and silver toilet articles and  
writing materials, &c.

*Class 22.—Bronzes and other Art Castings, and Repoussé Work.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast iron, zinc, &c. Bronzes for ornamental and decorative  
purposes.  
Imitation bronzes, in cast iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with metal by the galvanic process.  
Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

*Class 23.—Clocks and Watches.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Separate parts of clocks. Clocks, time-pieces, watches, chronometers, regulators, seconds-indicators,  
stop-watches, &c. Apparatus for measuring time. Hour-glasses, water-clocks. Electric clocks.

*Class 24.—Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Fenders, fire-places, grates, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen  
stoves. Apparatus for heating by gas.  
Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water or hot air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying  
apparatus; drying stoves.  
Enamellers' lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.  
Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with animal, vegetable, or mineral oils. Accessory objects  
for lighting. Matches.  
Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.  
Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the magnesium light, &c.

*Class 25.—Perfumery.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils; essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar;  
almond paste, perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

*Class 26.—Leather-work, Fancy Articles and Basket-work.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery III.)

Small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur cases, glove-boxes, caskets, &c. Lacquered articles.  
Boxes, jewel-boxes, dressing-cases, purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.  
Turned, engine-turned, carved, engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes,  
pipes.  
Combs and brushes generally.  
Fancy basket-work, wicker-work for bottles, and articles in fine straw.

4TH GROUP.—CLOTHING (INCLUDING FABRICS)\* AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON.

*Class 27.—Cotton, Thread, and Fabrics.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Cotton dressed and spun.  
Pure cotton fabrics, plain or figured. Mixed cotton fabrics.  
Cotton velvet.  
Cotton ribands and tapes.

*Class 28.—Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.*  
(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres spun.  
Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.  
Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

*Class 29.*

\*Articles of clothing as ordinarily worn, the merit of which lies in their useful qualities combined with cheapness, are methodically exhibited in Class 91 (Group X).

*Class 29.—Combed Wool, and Worsted Fabrics.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Combed wool ; worsted yarn.  
Muslin de laine, Scotch cashmere, merinos, serge, &c.  
Worsted ribands and laeces, mixed with cotton or thread, silk or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

*Class 30.—Carded Wool, and Woollen Fabrics.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Carded wool ; woollen yarn.  
Cloth and other milled woollen fabrics.  
Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats, shoes.  
Woollen fabrics unmilled, or slightly milled ; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

*Class 31.—Silk, and Silk Manufactures.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk, silk yarns.  
Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread. Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.  
Velvet and plush.  
Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

*Class 32.—Shawls.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed. Cashmere shawls.  
Silk shawls, &c.

*Class 33.—Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Small Ware Manufactures.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom. Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair. Gold and silver lace.  
Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.  
Embroidery, crochet work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Tapestry work, and other work done by the hand.  
Lace work of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton ; laces. Lace work, real or imitation. Lace work for military uniforms.

*Class 34.—Hosiery, and Under-clothing and Articles appertaining thereto.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed.  
Under-clothing for men, women, and children. Baby linen.  
Flannel and other woollen garments.  
Stays. Scarves. Gloves. Gaiters.  
Fans, screens. Umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

*Class 35.—Clothing for both Sexes.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Men's clothes ; women's clothes.  
Men's hats and caps ; women's bonnets and head-dresses.  
Wigs and works in hair.  
Boots and shoes.  
Children's clothes.  
Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

*Class 36.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminum), chased, filigreed, set with precious stones, &c. Plated and imitation jewellery. Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-of-pearl, steel, &c.  
Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitation pearls.

*Class 37.—Portable Weapons.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Defensive armour : Shields, cuirasses, helmets.  
Offensive weapons : Maces, life-preservers.  
Side arms : Foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes. Hunting knives (couteaux de chasseur).  
Missile weapons : Bows, cross-bows, slings.  
Fire-arms : Guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers.  
Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms : Powder flasks, bullet moulds. Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Copper caps, priming cartridges.

*Class 38.—Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Trunks, valises, saddle bags, &c. Dressing cases and fittings. Travelling bags ; travelling rugs ; cushions ; caps, travelling costumes, and boots ; sticks shod with iron, and with hooks ; parasols, &c.  
Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions : Photographic apparatus, instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations ; equipment and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, pioneer colonists, &c.  
Tents and camp equipage. Furniture of military tents ; beds, hammocks, folding chairs.  
Canteens : hand mills, military cooking stoves, &c.

*Class 39.—Toys.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Dolls and playthings. Dolls and images in wax. Games for the amusement of children and adults.  
Instructive games.



## 5TH GROUP.—PRODUCTS (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &amp;c.

*Class 40.—Mining and Metallurgy.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, and ores. Ornamental stones; marble, serpentine, onyx. Hard rocks. Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Sulphur. Rock-salt. Salt from salt springs. Bitumen and petroleum. Specimens of fuel in its natural state and carbonized. Compressed coal. Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast steel, copper, lead, silver, zinc, &c. Alloys. Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c. Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper or steel by galvanic process. Products of the working of metals: rough castings; bells; wrought iron; iron for special purposes; sheet iron and tin plates; iron plates for casing ships and constructions; copper, lead, and zinc sheets. Manufactured metals: blacksmith's work; wheels and tires; unwelded pipes; chains, &c. Wire drawing: needles, pins; wire work and wire gauze. Perforated sheet-iron. Hardware, ironmongery, edge-tools, copper and tinware, &c. Other metal manufactures.

*Class 41.—Products of the cultivation of Forests, and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of different kinds of trees. Wood for cabinet-work, for building purposes. Fire-wood. Timber for shipbuilding; staves; cleft timber shingles. Cork; bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, resinous substances. Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

*Class 42.—Products of shooting, fishing, and of the gathering of fruits obtained without cultivation.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fish, of cetacea, of mollusca, and of crustacea. Products of shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, feathers, down; horn, teeth, ivory, bone; tortoiseshell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products. Products of fishing: train oil, spermaceti, &c.; whalebone; ambergris; shells of mollusca, pearls, mother of pearl, sepia, purple; coral, sponge. Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

*Class 43.—Agricultural products (not used as food) easily preserved.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Textile materials; raw cotton, flax and hemp scutched and unscutched, textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool in its grease; cocoons of the silk-worm. Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oils, wax, resin. Tobacco. German tinder. Tanning substances. Dyeing substances. Preserved fodder.

*Class 44.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Acids, alkalis. Salts of all kinds. Sea salt, and products extracted from mother water. Various products of chemistry; wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived therefrom; essences and varnishes; various coating substances, blacking. India-rubber and gutta-percha and their products; dyes and colours. Mineral and sparkling waters, natural or artificial. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Simple and compound drugs.

*Class 45.—Specimens of the chemical processes for bleaching, dyeing, printing, and dressing.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Specimens of dyed thread and fabrics. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing. Printed or dyed linen. Printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed woollen and worsted fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed. Printed felt or cloth carpets. Oil-cloth. N.B.—In this class will be exhibited only such specimens as are essential for the proper appreciation of the value of the processes.

*Class 46.—Leather and skins.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather. Raw hides, salted hides. Leather, tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed. Varnished leather. Morocco and sheepskin. Skins grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs dressed and dyed. Parchment. Gutwork; strings for musical instruments, gold-beaters' skin, sinews, &c.

## 6TH GROUP.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.

*Class 47.—Apparatus and processes of the art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery V.)

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal, and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity. Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Mining ladders moved by machinery. Extracting apparatus. Machines for draining; pumps. Ventilating apparatus; ventilators. Safety lamps, lamps for electric light. Apparatus for saving life, parachutes, signals. Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel. Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes. Apparatus for the carbonization of fuel. Smelting furnaces; smoke-consuming apparatus. Apparatus used in metal works. Special apparatus used in forges and foundries. Electro-metallurgical apparatus. Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.

*Class 48.*

*Class 48.—Agricultural Apparatus and Processes used in the cultivation of Fields and Forests.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Plans of culture, distribution of crops and management. Apparatus for agricultural works; drainage, irrigation. Plans and models of farm buildings.

Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops. Carts and other rural means of transport. Locomotives and horse-gins.

Manures, organic or mineral.

Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.

Plans of different systems of re-planting, managing, and cultivating forests.

Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.

*Class 49.—Apparatus used in Shooting, Fishing Tackle, and implements used in gathering fruits obtained without culture.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Guns, traps, and shooting apparatus and equipment.

Fishing lines and hooks. Harpoons. Nets. Fishing tackle and bait.

Apparatus and implements used in gathering products obtained without cultivation.

*Class 50.—Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in works for the preparation of Food.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures, of drain pipes; dairies; apparatus used in making flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silk-worm nurseries, &c.

Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, bread-making machinery and mechanical ovens for bakers, instruments used in making pastry and confectionery. Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making ship-biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee. Apparatus for making ices and cool drinks; ice-making.

*Class 51.—Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and in Tan-yards.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Laboratory utensils and apparatus. Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.

Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles in india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Processes and apparatus used in gas works.

Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.

Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products.

Processes used in tan-yards and leather-dressing.

Processes and apparatus used in glass works and in ceramic manufactures.

*Class 52.—Prime movers, Boilers, and Engines specially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Boilers and steam generators, with their safety valves. Steam pipes and apparatus connected with them.

Shafts. Pulleys and belts. Appliances for starting and stopping engines, and for throwing in and out of gear.

Engines used for supplying the water and steam necessary in the different sections of the Exhibition building and park.

Cranes and apparatus of all kinds intended to be used for moving the packages.

Rails and turntables intended to be used for moving the packages, fodder, and manure, and for other purposes that may be required in the Exhibition building and park.

*Class 53.—Machines and Apparatus in general.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of machinery; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentric wheels, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel-joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring, and catch work, &c. Regulators and governors. Greasing apparatus.

Machines for measuring and registering. Dynamometers, steam-gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c.; norias (chain-pumps), scoop-wheels, hydraulic rams, &c. Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, &c.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators and apparatus appertaining thereto. Apparatus for condensing steam. Machines set in motion by the evaporation of ether, chloroform, ammonia; of a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, compressed air, electro-magnetic machines. Wind-mills and panemones. Air-balloons.

*Class 54.—Machine Tools.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Lathes, boring machines, and planing machines. Slotting machines, drilling machines, shaping machines, &c. Screw-cutting engine, and rivetting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c.

Special tools and engines used in various trades.

*Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Hand spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus. Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing. Dressing machines. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture. Round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine; wire rope, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

*Class 56.*

*Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving; warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card making for the Jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs; damask looms, electric looms. Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lacework.

High warp looms, and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving.

Accessory apparatus; machines for fulling, callendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

*Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing, and for making up Clothing.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Knives for cutting out cloth, and leather for making garments and shoes. Machines for making boots and shoes, for nailing and screwing soles.

*Class 58.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and objects for Dwellings.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, saw frames, &c. Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentering and cabinet-making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard substances, marbles, &c.

*Class 59.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Apparatus for printing paper hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders for printing.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for embossing, ruling, glazing, and watering paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping, &c.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c. Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, lithography, autography, chalcography, paniconography, chromolithography, &c. Printing of postage stamps. Machines for setting up and sorting types.

*Class 60.—Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various works.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pins, pens, envelopes, packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules, for affixing lead seals to merchandise, for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of making clockwork, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

*Class 61.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts of wheels and carriages; wheels, tires, axles, axle-boxes, ironwork, &c., springs, and various methods of hanging carriages. Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwrights' work: wagons, tumbrils, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages: public, state, and private carriages; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c., velocipedes.

*Class 62.—Harness and Saddlery.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses: pack saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses; spurs, whips.

*Class 63.—Railway Apparatus.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Separate parts: springs, buffers, brakes, &c.

Permanent way: rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fish-plates, turn-tables, buffers, feeding cranes and tanks, optical and acoustic signals.

Rolling stock: wagons for carrying earth, goods, cattle, passenger carriages, locomotives, tenders.

Special machines and tools for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Apparatus for inclined planes and self-acting planes; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

*Class 64.—Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph: posts, wires, stretchers, &c.; batteries, apparatus for sending and receiving messages; bells and electric signals. Objects appertaining to telegraphy: lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages. Special apparatus for submarine telegraphy.

*Class 65.—Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI.)

Building materials: stone, wood, metals; ornamental stone; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone and concrete; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles; slates, pasteboard, and felt for roofing. Materials used in the preservation of wood, and specimens of preserved wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthworks; excavators. Apparatus used in timber yards. Tools and processes used by stone-dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmiths' work; locks, padlocks; railings, balconies, banisters, &c.

Apparatus

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations: pile drivers and pile work, screw piles; pumps, pneumatic apparatus; dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic works connected with harbours, canals, rivers.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans, and drawings of public works: bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges. Light-houses; public buildings for special purposes; buildings for civil purposes; mansions and houses for letting; lodging-houses for the working classes, &c.

*Class 66.—Navigation and Life Boats.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of ships of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of ship-building adopted in the navy. Apparatus used in navigation.

Boats and barges.

Rigging. Flags and signals.

Buoys, beacons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, exhibited in action; life belts, life buoys, floats, swimming belts, &c. Diving bells; cork corsets, nautilus life belts, &c. Submarine boats. Apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, life boats, &c.

**7TH GROUP.—FOOD (FRESH OR PRESERVED) IN VARIOUS STATES OF PREPARATION.**

*Class 67.—Cereals and other eatable farinaceous products; and the products derived from them.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk, and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c. Gluten. Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula. Compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

*Class 68.—Bread and Pastry.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast. Fancy bread, and bread in shapes. Compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. Navy biscuits.

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

*Class 69.—Fatty substances used as Food; Milk and Eggs.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk. Fresh and salt butter. Cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

*Class 70.—Meat and Fish.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Fresh and salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Fresh fish. Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c. Fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters; potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

*Class 71.—Vegetables and Fruit.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Tubers; potatoes, &c. Dry farinaceous vegetables; beans, lentils, &c. Green vegetables, for cooking: cabbages, &c. Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c. Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c. Salads: Cucumbers. Gourds: pumpkins, melons, &c. Vegetables preserved in salt, vinegar, or by acetic fermentation: sour-kraut, &c. Vegetables preserved by various methods.

Fresh fruit. Dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c. Fruits preserved without sugar.

*Class 72.—Condiments and Stimulants: Sugar and Confectionery.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Spices: pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. Table salt. Vinegar. Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages. Chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk, &c.

Confectionery: sugar-plums, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c. Jellies and preserves. Dried and preserved fruits, cedrats, citrons, oranges, pine-apples. Fruits preserved in brandy. Syrups and liqueurs.

*Class 73.—Fermented Drinks.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VII.)

Vin ordinaire, white and red. Sweet wines and still wines. Sparkling wines. Cider, perry, and other beverages made from fruits.

Beer and other beverages made from cereals. Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.

Brandies and alcohols. Spirits: gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

**8TH GROUP.—LIVE STOCK, AND SPECIMENS OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.**

*Class 74.—Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works. (Park.)*

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries. Utensils used in the stable, cattle-shed, kennel, &c. Apparatus for preparing the food of domestic animals.

Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and mowing machines, haymaking machines, threshing machines, &c.

Distilleries,

Distilleries, sugar mills, sugar refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c.  
Presses for wine, cider, oil, &c.

*Class 75.—Horses, Asses, and Mules. (Park.)*

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.  
Specimens of stabling.

*Class 76.—Bulls, Buffaloes, &c. (Park.)*

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.  
Specimens of cattle-sheds.

*Class 77.—Sheep, Goats. (Park.)*

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.  
Examples of sheep-folds, sheep-walks, &c.

*Class 78.—Pigs, Rabbits. (Park.)*

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.  
Examples of pig-stys, and of premises suitable to the rearing of animals of this class.

*Class 79.—Poultry. (Park.)*

Animals exhibited as characteristic specimens of the breeds of each country.  
Examples of poultry-houses, pigeon-houses, pheasantries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.

*Class 80.—Sporting Dogs and Watch Dogs. (Park.)*

Shepherds' dogs, watch dogs.  
Sporting dogs.  
Examples of kennels, and apparatus used in training.

*Class 81.—Useful Insects. (Park.)*

Bees; silkworms and other kinds of bombyx. Cochineal, insects producing shell lac, &c.  
Apparatus used in the culture of bees and silkworms.

*Class 82.—Fish, crustacea and mollusca. (Park.)*

Aquatic animals of a useful kind, exhibited alive.  
Aquariums. Apparatus used in pisciculture, in the culture of shell-fish, and in the rearing of leeches.

9TH GROUP.—LIVE PRODUCE, AND SPECIMENS OF HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

*Class 83.—Hot-houses and Horticultural Apparatus. (Park.)*

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools. Apparatus for watering, for keeping turf in order, &c.  
Large conservatories, and apparatus appertaining thereto. Window conservatories. Aquariums for aquatic plants.  
Fountains and other means employed for ornamenting gardens.

*Class 84.—Flowers and Ornamental Plants. (Park.)*

Species of plants, and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

*Class 85.—Vegetables. (Park.)*

Species of vegetables, and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

*Class 86.—Fruit Trees. (Park.)*

Species of trees, and examples of culture exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

*Class 87.—Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees. (Park.)*

Species of trees, and examples of culture illustrating the processes followed in each country for replanting forests.

*Class 88.—Hot-house Plants. (Park.)*

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or utility.

10TH GROUP.—ARTICLES EXHIBITED WITH THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF IMPROVING THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Class 89.—Apparatus and Methods used in the Instruction of Children.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II; Park.)

Plans and models of school buildings. School fittings and furniture.  
Apparatus, instruments, models, wall-maps, with the object of facilitating the instruction of children. Elementary collections for imparting ordinary scientific information. Drawing examples. Framed examples and apparatus for teaching singing and music.  
Apparatus and pictures for teaching the blind, the deaf and dumb.  
School books, atlases, maps, and school pictures.  
Periodical publications and journals of education.  
Works by students of both sexes.

*Class 90.—Libraries and Apparatus used in the Instruction of Adults, at Home, in the Workshop, or in Schools and Colleges.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery II.)

Books suitable to form a library for the daily use of heads of families, foremen, labourers, national schoolmasters, sailors, naturalists when travelling, &c.  
Almanacs, aids to memory, and other useful publications sold by hawkers.  
School libraries, village libraries, &c.  
Apparatus for illustrating technical lectures necessary for the exercise of certain handicrafts.

*Class 91.*

*Class 91.—Furniture, Clothing, and Food, from all sources, remarkable for useful qualities combined with cheapness.*

(Exhibition Building, Galleries III, IV, VII.)

Methodical collection of objects (enumerated in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Groups) produced for sale by manufacturers on a large scale, or by skilled workmen, and specially recommended as good and economical purchases for domestic use.

N.B.—The price of each object and the place where it can be purchased are to be specified.

*Class 92.—Specimens of the Clothing worn by the People of different Countries.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery IV.)

Methodical collection of the garments of both sexes, suitable to all ages, and to the most characteristic occupations of each country.

N.B.—The clothing to be selected is that which best meets the requirements of the climate or of the calling; which best exhibits the taste peculiar to each people, and which under these heads, is most in harmony with the natural usages of each country. These clothes are as far as possible to be exhibited upon lay figures.

*Class 93.—Examples of Dwellings characterized by cheapness, combined with the conditions necessary for health and comfort.*

(Park.)

Examples of dwellings for families, suitable to the different classes of workmen in each country. Examples of dwellings suggested for factory hands in cities or in the country.

*Class 94.—Articles of all kinds manufactured by skilled workmen.*

(Exhibition Building and Park.)

Methodical collection of articles (enumerated in the preceding Groups) manufactured for sale or for home use, by workmen working on their own account, either alone, or with the aid of the members of their families, or of an apprentice.

N.B.—Those articles only are to be exhibited in this class which deserve praise for their peculiar quality, for the novelty or perfection of the process of manufacture, or for the useful influence which the manufacture exercises upon the physical and moral condition of the people.

*Class 95.—Instruments and modes of work peculiar to skilled workmen.*

(Exhibition Building, Gallery VI; Park.)

Instruments and processes (enumerated in the 6th Group) usually employed by the labouring classes working on their own account, or specially adapted to the requirements of the work executed at their own homes, with the aid of the members of their families.

Works executed by hand labour, which exhibit, in addition to peculiar excellence of workmanship, the skill, intelligence, or taste of the workmen.

Works executed by hand labour, which, for various reasons, have best held their ground, up to the present time, against the competition of machinery.

CIRCULAR (3).

Downing-street,  
21 December, 1865.

SIR,

With reference to my circular despatch of the 10th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the representation of the British Colonies in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, I have the honor to transmit to you a further letter from the Secretary to that Committee, on the same subject, together with plans, &c., which shew how it is proposed to arrange the products of Persia in the forthcoming Exhibition, and a list of the animals which the Imperial Commissioners consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the products of the Australian Colonies. You will perceive that the transmission of these plans, &c., has been proposed by the Lords of the Committee, with the idea that they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Exhibition; and as regards the Colony under your government, I doubt not that you will do all that is in your power to promote the wishes of the Imperial Commission, in furnishing specimens of Australian animals.

21st December,  
1865.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

Mr. Cole to Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Paris Universal Exhibition,) South Kensington,  
9 December, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to each of Her Majesty's Colonies, copies of the accompanying plans, &c., which shew how it is proposed, by the Imperial Commission, to arrange the products of Persia, in the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

It

It will be seen that it is intended to exhibit not only the manufactured products and specimens of the machinery of Persia, but the people at work in their respective occupations, as well as animals useful in manufactures, both alive and stuffed.

The Imperial Commission have also suggested the accompanying list of animals, which they consider it would be of great interest to include in the Exhibition of the products of the Australian Colonies.

With the desire of promoting the wishes of the Imperial Commission, their Lordships transmit these plans, &c., thinking they may be suggestive to the Committees formed in the different Colonies, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY COLE.

LIST of Animals suggested by the Imperial Commission, as desirable to be included in the Exhibition of the Products of the Australian Colonies.

Kangaroo.  
Ornithorhynchus (*Platypus*).  
Wombat (*Phascalomys Ursinus*).  
Opossum (*Marsupiala*).  
Hepona Roo (*Petaurus Australis*).  
Lyre Bird (*Menura Superba*).  
Black Swan.  
Apteryx (*Kiwi Kiwi*).  
Cassowary.

#### PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

[From the *Journal of the Society of Arts*.]

THE Imperial Commission has lately been much occupied with the consideration of the means of securing the best possible illustrations of those industries which depend entirely, or principally, on manual labour, skill, and taste. Every effort is being made to give to that department which in 1862 was called the Process Court, great extension and importance, not only as respects French exhibitors, but those of all parts of the world. Artisans may be divided under three heads—First, those who work with and direct machinery; second, those who perform work which is also done mechanically; and third, those who, by their dexterity, intelligence, taste, or other qualities, have to the present time resisted most effectually the concurrence of machinery. The Commission says, and truly, that the first of these classes is almost the only one which has been represented in former Exhibitions; and its object is to bring forward the other two, in order to inculcate useful lessons to all, and to bring to light all the various abilities of the artisan. In order to do this, the Commission desires to see working in the Exhibition, men of all countries and callings, a working collection of the manual industries of the world, in order that working men may have a full share of the honor due to them, and that the public may benefit in an educational point of view. Such an Exhibition is calculated also, says the Commission, to throw light upon some of the most important questions of the present day, namely, the changes which are being made in the organization of labour in great factories, the struggle which is going on between great and small industries, and the destruction or preservation of family or home labour. This last question is one to which the Commission attaches great importance, and two classes are especially devoted to the tools, implements, processes and products of artisans working in their own homes. There is reason to hope, says the Commission, that the contact of the most able and intelligent working men of all countries will aid in establishing harmony between the various nations, that all will find that they cannot claim absolute superiority over others, and that many opinions which have had deep root for centuries are nothing more than prejudices.

There is no doubt that the object in view is one of the most important and most interesting that can be included in an International Exhibition, but there is no concealing the fact that it is surrounded with immense difficulties as regards the execution. The Commission is also fully aware of this, but does not appear to shrink from the labour, outlay, and responsibilities which it must entail upon it. The means of carrying the idea into practice have been drafted out, and the following are the most salient points in the plan, which, however, must at present be regarded as merely suggestive. The Imperial Commission will take upon itself the charge of the French artisans, and will leave to the foreign Commissions the superintendence of their own countrymen; while special arrangements are made for the superintendence of such other artisans as do not fall under either of these heads, who belong to countries only partially civilized, and not officially represented in the Exhibition. First, as regards French workmen, it is proposed that they shall be admitted, in some cases, on their own application, and in others, under the superintendence of a master, foreman, or delegate appointed by themselves. The Commission leaves to employers, local societies, and others, the charge of indemnifying the workmen under their care, and providing the means for their journey to and from the Exhibition, and for their maintenance during their stay in Paris; but it will afford facilities for the sale of the products of these industries, and thus partially, if not entirely, provide for the expenses incurred. The goods produced within the Exhibition,  
and,

and, within certain limits, others from the same source, will be allowed to be sold, either on the spot where they are produced, or in the bazaars which each country will be permitted to erect within the portion of the park allotted to it. In cases, however, in which the products are not saleable, the Imperial Commission is prepared to co-operate with the foreign Commissions or other representatives, and to contribute towards the support of the work provided, if it considers the object of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice. Another inducement held out by the Commission is that, in addition to medals awarded by the Jury, for superiority of workmanship, certain recompenses will be bestowed upon those workmen who exhibit the most remarkable aptitudes.

As regards the industries to be admitted to the Exhibition, the only exceptions made are those of which the material or the processes employed are disagreeable, unwholesome, or dangerous, and those which require too much time for their development to allow them to be fully illustrated in a conveniently short space of time. It is understood, however, that a certain amount of originality, superiority, or special ingenuity will be demanded as the necessary qualification for admission; or, in other words, that the industry to be illustrated shall have a claim upon general attention.

In the classification of the workmen and industries, the Commission adopts the expressions *European* and *non-European*, the former including not only those actually placed in Europe, but those whose civilization raises them to the European standard, while the other title designates the opposite. In the list of European industries which it is desired to see represented in the Exhibition, we have, first, the class which works with the aid of machinery; we find, besides the great branches of manufacture, sewing and embroidery by machinery, the manufacture of boots and shoes, envelopes, medals, confectionery, ice, chocolate, metallic pens, thimbles, nails, pipes, fish-hooks, capsules, needles, pins, pencils, bricks, tiles, &c. In the second class, that of products in the manufacture of which manual labour competes with machinery, such as the making of thread, string, rope, tissues, needle-work, netting, and knitting, printing of all kinds, the making of shawls, carpets, tapestry, embroidery, and lace, corks, wooden shoes and clogs, rustic furniture, trellis-work, the wood-work of lucifer matches, hand-made paper, book-binding, basket-work, button-making, brush-making, the casting of shot, &c.

The third class—that in which the excellence, dexterity, intelligence, and taste of the workman are peculiarly conspicuous, and which have exhibited the greatest success in resisting the concurrence of machinery—is divided into three sections:—1st. That which will be comprised within the Exhibition building itself, as the manufacture of the tapestry and carpets of Aubusson and Beauvais, the making of designs and the preparation of the cards for the Jacquard loom, hand-lace making and embroidery, the making of artificial flowers and fruits; working in feathers, pearls, spun glass, &c.; fabrication of articles of clothing and small wares; working in the precious metals, and ornamental occupations, such as engraving, chasing, niello and damascene work, inlaying, incrustation; carving in wood, ivory, and metals; illumination and colouring on wood, stone, metal, paper, silk, and other materials; decorative painting on porcelain and panel; engraving on glass, gems, shell, copper, zinc, steel, stone, and wood; typographic and telegraphic composition; the polishing of lenses, and the construction of mathematical and philosophical instruments. 2nd. Works requiring the aid of fire, and which are to be grouped around sources of motive power in the park, such as the making of pottery, porcelain, glass, enamelling and filagree work, gold-beating, works in the precious metals, in which the aid of fire is required; casting and working in bronze and other metals. 3rd. Agricultural and horticultural industries; photography, &c., in the park, or in places set apart for experiments and competition. Rearing silkworms, distilling essences and perfumes, farming, and other employments occupying families or numbers of persons, will, as far as possible, have separate establishments for their accommodation, in order to exhibit them under their ordinary aspects.

The class of *non-European* occupations presents greater novelty, and, at the same time, greater difficulty. The Commission has, however, received important tenders of assistance with respect to this class, which encourages the hope that a portion, at least, of the manual operations little known to the European will be represented at the Exhibition. In order to induce workmen and families from remote parts of the world to come to Paris and pursue their occupations during the time of the Exhibition, and with the necessary submission to its rules, as well as to the habits of the European world, the Commission depends partly on the assistance of foreign Commissions, and partly on the aid of missionaries and merchants. As regards the missionaries, it is expected that they will be able to induce some of their converts to accompany them to Paris, and also to superintend and arrange for their maintenance while here, either in the houses of the missions or in special apartments adapted to the habits and necessities of each family or party; and the Commission in all such cases is prepared to undertake all the costs. It is hoped that this arrangement will create within the Exhibition a certain number of native groups, the study of whose habits, manners, and methods of working, will be not only useful in an industrial point of view, but offer also valuable means of ethnological information. The same means of disposing of the productions of those strangers will be accorded as have already been mentioned with reference to European workmen.

The Commission hopes to present to the view of Europe, Laplanders making fishing tackle; Ural Tartars employed in the preparation and ornamentation of skins and carpets; the Kabyles of Algeria making the glazed pottery of Bjerdjera, carvings in the wood of the fig-tree, ornaments in silver and coral, and carpets of Oran and other districts; natives of Morocco weaving silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, making fez caps, saddles, and arms, and preparing shagreen; negroes of Soudan producing cotton cloth, morocco work, and



and pottery; the half-castes, or *Petits Blancs*, of the Isle of Bourbon making sacks for sugar and coffee; Anatolians weaving Smyrna carpets, silks, and cloth of gold; Syrians fabricating tissues and arms of Damascus, Aleppo, and Lebanon, mother-of-pearl work of Bethlehem, and gold work of Beyrout. Persians at work on Kurdistan carpets, silk embroidery, Kirman shawls, and silks and cottons of Yerd, enamelled tiles, and damascened arms; Indians weaving muslins, embroidering cashmeres, engraving ivory and wood, and twisting threads of gold into bracelets and other ornaments; Cambogians fabricating boxes and toys from sandal wood; Siamese carving rhinoceros horn; and, perhaps, Chinamen carving a nest of ivory balls; Japanese painting their incomparable lacquer wares; Mexicans turning their perfumed pottery; and red skins composing head-dresses of feathers and head-embroidered mocassins.

The above is a faithful sketch of subjects now under the consideration of the Imperial Commission, which calls upon all the civilized world to aid it in its labours. It is not to be supposed that the directors of the Exhibition will accomplish all or half of that which it has sketched out; but its efforts will certainly not be fruitless, and there is little doubt that the Exhibition of 1867 will present an amount of variety and novelty which has never before been united on one spot. The following are the amounts of space allotted to the various States taking part in the Exhibition:—

France .....	64,056	Spain .....	1,994
Great Britain and Ireland .....	23,002	Turkey .....	1,296
Prussia, Austria, and German States (each) .....	7,528	Portugal .....	1,134
Belgium .....	7,249	Brazils .....	972
Italy .....	3,858	China and Japan, South America, } .....	810
United States of America .....	3,346	Africa, and Occana (each)..... } .....	
Russia .....	2,916	Denmark .....	650
Switzerland .....	2,416	Greece, Roumania, and Roman States } .....	648
Sweden and Norway .....	2,091	(each) .....	
Holland.....	1,998		

Nearly the whole of one side of the building and of the park are devoted to France. Great Britain occupies that portion of the other side which is nearest the chief entrance, namely, that which faces the river; the amount of park space allotted to her is very large, and it is hoped that her model farms and cottages, agricultural machinery and produce, will form a very attractive portion of the Exhibition.

[Price, 1s. 1d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1866.

1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CIVIL EMPLOYÉES, AND THEIR SALARIES.  
(RETURN RELATIVE TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 February, 1866.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 December, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of the names of all persons in the service of the  
“ Government, or in the Legislative Department, who hold  
“ offices paid by salary, wages, emoluments, or fees, amount-  
“ ing to £200 per annum and upwards, distinguishing in  
“ parallel columns,—

“ (1.) The name.

“ (2.) Official designation.

“ (3.) Amount of salary, &c.

“ (4.) Aggregate amount of such salaries or emolu-  
ments.”

*(Mr. Piddington.)*

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## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

RETURN of the names of all persons in the service of the Government, or in the Legislative Department, who hold offices paid by salary, wages, emoluments, or fees, amounting to £200 per annum and upwards, shewing,—(1.) The name. (2.) Official designation. (3.) Amount of salary, &c. (4.) Aggregate amount of such salaries, wages, or emoluments.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>		£	£	£
<b>HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.</b>				
Francis Turville .....	Private Secretary .....	400	.....	400
John J. M. Cashman .....	Clerk to Private Secretary .....	315	.....	315
		715	.....	715
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.</b>				
Alexander C. Budge .....	Clerk of the Council .....	500	.....	500
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>				
Terence Aubrey Murray.....	President.....	1,200	.....	1,200
George Allen .....	Chairman of Committees .....	500	.....	500
Richard O'Connor .....	Clerk of the Parliaments .....	700	.....	700
John Jackson Calvert .....	Clerk Assistant .....	500	.....	500
Henry J. T. Shadforth.....	Usher of the Black Rod .....	400	.....	400
John Agar Scarr .....	Shorthand Writer .....	500	.....	500
Adolphus Philip Clapin .....	First Clerk .....	400	.....	400
Stewart M. Mowle .....	Second Clerk .....	300	.....	300
Leonard S. Cooper .....	Third Clerk.....	250	.....	250
		4,750	.....	4,750
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>				
W. M. Arnold .....	Speaker .....	1,200	.....	1,200
Thomas Garrett .....	Chairman of Committees .....	500	.....	500
Charles Tompson .....	Clerk of Assembly.....	800	.....	800
Finney Eldershaw .....	Clerk Assistant .....	600	.....	600
Oliver Francis Kelly .....	Second Clerk Assistant.....	400	.....	400
Charles Wray Finch .....	Sergeant-at-Arms .....	400	.....	400
James Hugh Palmer .....	Shorthand Writer .....	550	.....	550
Stephen Wilson Jones.....	Clerk of Records .....	400	.....	400
John Connery .....	Clerk of Select Committees .....	350	.....	350
Frederick William Webb .....	Clerk of Printing Branch.....	300	.....	300
John Vivian .....	Copying Clerk .....	250	.....	250
L. J. Harnett .....	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers..	250	.....	250
		6,000	.....	6,000
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.</b>				
Louis Dettman .....	Steward and Housekeeper .....	225	<sup>1</sup> .....	225
<b>PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.</b>				
Walter McEvilly .....	Librarian.....	400	<sup>1</sup> .....	400
Conrad Martins .....	Assistant Librarian .....	300	.....	300
Robert Rogers .....	Second Assistant Librarian .....	200	.....	200
		900	.....	900

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

3

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. III.—Chief Secretary.				
CHIEF SECRETARY.		£	£	£
Charles Cowper (Vacant at the date the Return was called for)	Chief Secretary .....	2,000	.....	2,000
William Vallack	Under Secretary .....	800	.....	800
William Goodman	Chief Clerk .....	650	.....	650
Samuel Elyard	Clerk .....	450	.....	450
Thomas Gratton	Do. ....	400	.....	400
Maxwell Rennie Allen	Do. ....	400	.....	400
George William Newcombe	Do. ....	275	.....	275
Matthew Lennon	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Critchett Walker	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Henry John Chisholm	Do. ....	225	.....	225
E. W. McKenny	Do. ....	200	.....	200
VOLUNTEERS.		6,300	.....	6,300
John S. Richardson	Commandant of all Volunteers ...	500	<sup>1</sup> 46	546
Thomas Baynes	Brigade Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quarter Master .....	274	<sup>1</sup> 46	320
POLICE.		774	92	866
John M'Lerie	Inspector General .....	800	<sup>2</sup> .....	800
Edmund Fosbery	Secretary and Superintendent .....	500	<sup>3</sup> 95	595
John L. Horsey	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
Finlay M'Martin	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Thomas Ayres	Do. ....	200	.....	200
Henry Zouch	Superintendent .....	500	<sup>4</sup> .....	500
Edric V. Morisset	Do. ....	450	<sup>4</sup> .....	450
Charles J. P. Lydiard	Do. ....	450	<sup>4</sup> .....	450
James Garland	Do. ....	400	<sup>4</sup> .....	400
John W. Orridge	Do. ....	400	<sup>4</sup> .....	400
Edward M. Battye	Inspector .....	300	<sup>4</sup> .....	300
James Singleton	Do. ....	300	<sup>4</sup> 50 <sup>7</sup>	350
George Read	Do. ....	300	<sup>4</sup> .....	300
J. D. Brown	Do. ....	300	<sup>4</sup> 50 <sup>7</sup>	350
James Davidson	Do. ....	300	<sup>4</sup> 50 <sup>7</sup>	350
John G. Hussey	Sub-Inspector .....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
John D. Meares	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
William O'Neill	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Thomas Hogg	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Charles E. Harrison	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
William Malbon	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Henry Garvin	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Reginald Hare	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
John O. Norton	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Charles Sanderson	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
James Ryeland	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> 50 <sup>8</sup>	250
John Morrow	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Thomas Roberts	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> 50 <sup>8</sup>	250
James Stephenson	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Patrick Brennan	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
John R. Medley	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
James Keegan	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Henry L. Zouch	Do. ....	200	<sup>4</sup> .....	200
Myles Egan	Surgeon .....	200	<sup>5</sup> 100	300
Thomas Mitchelson	Inspector of Weights and Measures	200	.....	200
David Charles Frederick Scott	Police Magistrate, Central Police Office .....	600	.....	600
Peter Lawrence Cloete	Do. Water Police Office ...	600	.....	600
Charles Thomas Weaver	Do. Armidale .....	500	.....	500
William Hall Palmer	Do. Bathurst .....	500	<sup>6</sup> 50	550
John Garrett	Do. Bourke .....	500	.....	500
Helenus Scott	Do. Newcastle .....	500	.....	500
Carried forward .....		£ 13,000	495	13,495

<sup>1</sup> Allowance for forage.<sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.<sup>3</sup> Allowance in lieu of quarters.<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.<sup>5</sup> Salary as Superintendent of Vaccine Establishment.<sup>6</sup> Allowance for visiting other Benches.<sup>7</sup> Extra travelling allowance as Officers in charge of Districts.<sup>8</sup> Extra travelling allowance in Districts from which Superintendents have been withdrawn.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£
POLICE—continued.				
	Brought forward.....	13,000	495	13,495
J. Allman .....	Police Magistrate, Goulburn .....	500	<sup>1</sup> 75	575
Edward D. Day .....	Do. Maitland .....	500	.....	500
James Snape.....	Do. Warialda .....	500	.....	500
James Giles .....	Do. Deniliquin .....	500	.....	500
William Farrand .....	Do. Forbes .....	500	.....	500
William S. Caswell .....	Do. Moruya .....	470	<sup>19</sup> 40	510
H. O. C. Master .....	Do. Wollongong .....	450	.....	450
James Smith.....	Do. Scone .....	450	<sup>18</sup> 175	625
Rowland Broadhurst Hill .....	Do. Grafton .....	450	.....	450
Charles Hugh Fawcett .....	Do. Casino .....	450	.....	450
Charles E. Newcombe.....	Do. Queanbeyan .....	450	.....	450
D. Williamson Irving .....	Do. Tamworth .....	450	.....	450
Henry Baylis .....	Do. Wagga Wagga .....	450	.....	450
James Milbourne Marsh.....	Do. Wellington .....	450	.....	450
Thomas Cowper .....	Do. Tenterfield.....	450	.....	450
Marcus F. Brownrigg .....	Do. Albury .....	450	.....	450
Robert Dawson .....	Do. Cooma .....	450	<sup>20</sup> 115	565
Henry Shiell.....	Do. Hay .....	450	.....	450
Laurence Vance Dulhunty.....	Do. Carcoar .....	420	.....	420
Frederick B. Russell .....	Do. Wentworth .....	420	.....	420
Alfred C. S. Rose.....	Do. Gundagai .....	420	.....	420
James E. Pearce .....	Do. Young .....	420	<sup>1</sup> 50	470
Thomas Lake Crommelin .....	Do. Araluen .....	375	.....	375
F. W. Vynner .....	Do. Tumut .....	375	.....	375
Charles E. Smith .....	Do. Wee Waa .....	370	<sup>3</sup> 50	420
Charles A. Sinclair .....	Do. Port Macquarie.....	350	<sup>1</sup> 75	425
George Warburton .....	Do. Mudgee .....	325	<sup>4</sup> 135	460
Thomas Brown .....	Do. Hartley .....	325	<sup>6</sup> 80	405
George H. Rowley .....	Do. Berrima .....	175	<sup>17</sup> 175	350
William D. McAra .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney .....	430	.....	430
William Crane .....	Do. Sydney .....	300	.....	300
John Benson Martin .....	Do. Camden and Picton .....	225	<sup>3</sup> 50	275
Henry Baker .....	Do. Newcastle .....	225	<sup>2</sup> 90	315
George Langley .....	Do. Parramatta .....	225	<sup>7</sup> 270	495
F. B. Hales .....	Do. Bathurst.....	225	.....	225
Frederick Becke .....	Do. Port Macquarie .....	225	<sup>2</sup> 90	315
J. F. Wilshire .....	Do. Penrith .....	225	<sup>8</sup> 120	345
C. S. Alexander .....	Do. Goulburn .....	200	<sup>16</sup> 125	325
C. J. Smithers .....	Do. Maitland .....	200	<sup>10</sup> 50	250
G. A. Buckland .....	Do. Walcha and Bendemeer .....	200	<sup>11</sup> 70	270
G. A. Gordon .....	Do. Windsor.....	200	<sup>12</sup> 130	330
J. J. Davies .....	Do. Molong .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 80	255
T. C. Battley .....	Do. Gosford .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 50	225
G. G. Brodie .....	Do. Murrurundi .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 80	255
John O'Meara .....	Do. Muswellbrook .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 80	255
Charles Moore .....	Do. Casino .....	175	<sup>13</sup> 100	275
John Morris .....	Do. Cassilis .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 50	225
George Maunsell .....	Do. Moama .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 50	225
W. T. Evans.....	Do. Orange .....	175	<sup>14</sup> 105	280
Thomas Laman .....	Do. Stroud .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 50	225
William Lovegrove .....	Do. Shoalhaven.....	175	<sup>15</sup> 140	315
John M'Donald .....	Do. Tamworth .....	175	<sup>10</sup> 125	300
A. A. Turner .....	Do. Wollongong .....	175	<sup>8</sup> 120	295
John Stiles .....	Do. Yass .....	175	<sup>4</sup> 135	310
Edward Brown .....	Do. Albury .....	175	<sup>8</sup> 100	275
E. H. Tompson .....	Do. Wagga Wagga .....	175	<sup>8</sup> 100	275
Obadiah Willans .....	Do. Queanbeyan .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 100	275
Carried forward.....		£ 31,025	3,925	34,950

<sup>1</sup> Allowance for visiting other Benches.<sup>2</sup> £50 as Land Agent, £40 as Registrar, District Court.<sup>3</sup> Land Agent.<sup>4</sup> £60 Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>5</sup> £30 Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent.<sup>6</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court; £100 Visiting Justice, Parramatta Gaol; £50 Land Agent.<sup>7</sup> £120 Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent.<sup>8</sup> £50 Deputy Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent.<sup>9</sup> Registrar, District Court.<sup>10</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 in lieu of forage.<sup>11</sup> £50 Land Agent; £20 in lieu of forage.<sup>12</sup> £30 Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent.<sup>13</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 in lieu of forage.<sup>14</sup> £50 Land Agent; £30 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>15</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 in lieu of forage; £40 Registrar, District Court.<sup>16</sup> £75 Visiting Justice, Berrima Gaol; £50 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>17</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>18</sup> Registrar of District Court.<sup>19</sup> £100 salary, and £50 forage allowance as Officer in charge of Upper Hunter Gold Field; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>20</sup> £50 Land Agent; £40 Registrar of District Court; £25 Gold Receiver.<sup>21</sup> Registrar of District Court.

CIVIL EMPLOYES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.</b>				
<b>POLICE—continued.</b>				
Brought forward .....		£ <sup>•</sup> 31,025	£ 3,925	£ 34,950
John Connelly .....	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Raymond Terrace .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
J. B. Casey .....	Do. West Kempsey .....	175	<sup>2</sup> 105	280
Robert Studdert .....	Do. Paterson .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 80	255
William Dudding .....	Do. Singleton .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 80	255
A. O. Wyatt .....	Do. Glen Innes .....	175	<sup>4</sup> 100	275
Luke M'Guinn .....	Do. Dubbo .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 80	255
E. J. Raper .....	Do. Tenterfield .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
J. F. Blake .....	Do. Tumut .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 75	250
C. D. Hays .....	Do. Eden .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 110	285
Jasper Creagh .....	Do. Wingham .....	175	<sup>7</sup> 100	275
W. W. Armstrong .....	Do. Rylstone .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
J. R. Edwards .....	Do. Young .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 100	275
F. W. Edwards .....	Do. Coonabarabran .....	175	<sup>9</sup> 70	245
W. H. Thomas .....	Do. Bombala .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
J. A. Broughton .....	Do. Deniliquin .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 100	275
Leopold Yates .....	Do. Warialda .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
Henry Gordon .....	Do. Dungog .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 110	285
David Smith .....	Do. Gundagai .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 75	250
Thomas Forster .....	Do. Gunnedah .....	175	<sup>1</sup> 50	225
A. B. Burne .....	Do. Balranald .....	175	<sup>10</sup> 100	275
Adolphus Nordblad .....	Do. Neringundah .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 75	250
J. Forsyth .....	Do. Hay .....	175	<sup>11</sup> 130	305
Henry Connell .....	Do. Kiama .....	175	<sup>12</sup> 172	347
George White .....	Do. Campbelltown and Liverpool .....	175	<sup>13</sup> 150	325
W. H. H. Becke .....	Do. Grafton .....	175	<sup>14</sup> 95	270
Frederick Marsh .....	Do. Wellington .....	175	<sup>3</sup> 80	255
W. J. Wotton .....	Do. Burrowa .....	175	<sup>9</sup> 70	245
Ralph Clemenger .....	Do. Braidwood .....	175	<sup>15</sup> 125	300
Sydney Blythe .....	Do. Armidale .....	175	<sup>16</sup> 200	375
J. N. Brooks .....	Do. Wollombi .....	175	<sup>6</sup> 110	285
W. F. Parker .....	Do. Forbes .....	175	<sup>19</sup> 105	280
E. J. C. North .....	Do. Carcoar .....	150	<sup>9</sup> 70	220
James Mair .....	Do. Walgett .....	150	<sup>1</sup> 50	200
James P. Ormiston .....	Clerk, Sydney .....	350	.....	350
William Armstrong .....	Do. do. ....	250	.....	250
Joseph W. Lees .....	Do. do. ....	225	.....	225
Cornelius Delohery .....	Do. do. ....	220	.....	220
<b>GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>		<b>37,795</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>44,737</b>
<b>GAOL, SYDNEY.</b>				
John Cecil Read .....	Principal Gaoler .....	300	<sup>17</sup> .....	300
George West .....	Visiting Surgeon .....	270	<sup>20</sup> 130	400
George Wickham .....	Clerk .....	230	.....	230
W. G. Burgis .....	Schoolmaster .....	200	.....	200
Alexander Forbes .....	Chief Warder .....	200	<sup>17</sup> .....	200
		<b>1,200</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,330</b>
<b>GAOL, PARRAMATTA.</b>				
James A. Black .....	Gaoler .....	200	<sup>17</sup> .....	200
J. W. Johnston .....	Schoolmaster .....	200	.....	200
		<b>400</b>	.....	<b>400</b>
<b>GAOLS GENERALLY.</b>				
James Hetherington .....	Trade Overseer (Sydney Gaol) .....	200	.....	200
<b>PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b>				
John Taylor .....	Clerk, and Clerk of Petty Sessions .....	200	<sup>18</sup> .....	200
<b>VISITING JUSTICE AT SYDNEY GAOL, AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.</b>				
William Chatfield .....	Visiting Justice .....	200	.....	200
<sup>1</sup> Land Agent. <sup>2</sup> £50 Land Agent; £30 Registrar, District Court; £25 Customs Officer. <sup>3</sup> £50 Land Agent; £30 Registrar, District Court. <sup>4</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 in lieu of forage. <sup>5</sup> £50 Land Agent; £25 Gold Receiver. <sup>6</sup> £50 Land Agent; £40 Registrar, District Court; £20 in lieu of forage. <sup>7</sup> £50 Land Agent; £30 Registrar, District Court; £20 in lieu of forage. <sup>8</sup> £30 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court. <sup>9</sup> £50 Land Agent; £20 in lieu of forage. <sup>10</sup> £50 attending Court at Moulamein; £50 Land Agent. <sup>11</sup> £50 Land Agent; £40 Registrar, District Court; £40 in lieu of forage. <sup>12</sup> £70 Registrar, District Court; £52 Customs Officer; £50 Land Agent. <sup>13</sup> £80 Registrar, District Court; £50 Land Agent; £20 in lieu of forage. <sup>14</sup> £30 Land Agent; £25 Gold Receiver; £20 in lieu of forage. <sup>15</sup> £50 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver. <sup>16</sup> £75 attending Court at Uralla; £50 Land Agent; £50 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver. <sup>17</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>18</sup> Allowed provisions, quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>19</sup> £50 Land Agent; £30 Registrar, District Court; £25 Gold Receiver. <sup>20</sup> Salary as Visiting Surgeon, Cockatoo Island.				

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.				
LUNATIC ASYLUMS.				
TARBAN.				
Francis Campbell.....	Superintendent .....	650	<sup>1</sup> 45	695
Edward Wardley .....	Assistant Medical Officer .....	250	.....	250
		900	45	945
PARRAMATTA.				
Richard Greenup .....	Superintendent .....	600	<sup>2</sup> .....	600
Edwin Henry Statham .....	Storekeeper and Manager .....	220	<sup>3</sup> .....	220
		820	.....	820
AUDITOR GENERAL.				
Christopher Rolleston.....	Auditor General .....	900	.....	900
Edward A. Rennie .....	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Accounts .....	550	.....	550
Alexander Livingstone .....	Inspector of Customs' and Revenue Accounts .....	450	.....	450
John Sylvester Ryan .....	Corresponding Clerk .....	385	.....	385
Richard Thomas Hall .....	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts .....	370	.....	370
Edward A. Macpherson .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
Harry Mackenzie .....	Do. ....	275	.....	275
James Pearson .....	Do. ....	255	.....	255
Richard Birkett .....	Do. ....	225	.....	225
Drummond Gilchrist .....	Do. ....	225	.....	225
John S. Whitney .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
J. A. Compton .....	Extra Clerk .....	200	.....	200
		4,335	.....	4,335
REGISTRAR GENERAL.				
Theodore J. Jaques .....	Registrar General .....	700	.....	700
George Kenyon Holden .....	Examiner of Titles .....	1,000	.....	1,000
Alexander Dick .....	Do. ....	1,000	.....	1,000
Edward Grant Ward .....	Deputy Registrar General .....	600	.....	600
Charles Arthur .....	Principal Draftsman .....	600	.....	600
Robert M. Pearson .....	Assistant Draftsman .....	350	.....	350
Jonas Lander .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
C. J. Muddle .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Henry Charles E. Newcombe .....	Compiler of General Statistics .....	275	.....	275
S. G. Grimstone .....	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics .....	250	.....	250
W. L. Dawes .....	Clerk .....	250	.....	250
J. B. Duff .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
John R. York .....	Do. ....	225	.....	225
F. C. W. Elyard .....	Do. ....	225	.....	225
W. A. Abbott .....	Do. ....	225	.....	225
		6,500	.....	6,500
OBSERVATORY.				
George Roberts Smalley .....	Astronomer.....	600	<sup>4</sup> .....	600
Henry C. Russell.....	Assistant.....	300	.....	300
		900	.....	900
MUSEUM.				
Gerard Krefft .....	Curator .....	500	.....	500
COLONIAL AGENT.				
William Colburn Mayne.....	Agent to represent the Colony, resident in London .....	1,000	.....	1,000
ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.				
Frederic King .....	Secretary .....	400	.....	400

<sup>1</sup> In lieu of provisions, fuel, and light—allowed quarters.<sup>2</sup> Allowed provisions, quarters, fuel, and light.<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and forage.<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

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NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. IV.—Administration of Justice.</b>		£	£	£
<b>* THEIR HONORS THE JUDGES.</b>				
Alfred Stephen .....	Chief Justice .....	2,600	.....	2,600
J. F. Hargrave .....	Puisne Judge .....	2,000	.....	2,000
Peter Faucett .....	Do. ....	2,000	.....	2,000
Alfred Cheeke .....	Do. ....	2,000	.....	2,000
		8,600	.....	8,600
<b>LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.</b>				
John Hubert Plunkett .....	Attorney General .....	1,500	.....	1,500
(Vacant at the date the Return was called for) .....	Solicitor General .....	1,000	.....	1,000
W. E. Plunkett .....	Secretary to the Crown Law Officers	500	.....	500
Alexander Greville .....	First Clerk .....	200	.....	200
Alexander Oliver .....	Parliamentary Draftsman .....	250	.....	250
W. H. Wilkinson .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
John Williams .....	Crown Solicitor .....	1,000	.....	1,000
J. B. Jackson .....	First Clerk to Crown Solicitor.....	500	.....	500
Archibald C. Fraser .....	Second Clerk do. ....	350	.....	350
John James Lee .....	Third Clerk do. ....	300	.....	300
		5,850	.....	5,850
<b>SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.</b>				
James Anderson .....	First Clerk .....	350	.....	350
Peter C. Curtis .....	Second Clerk .....	215	.....	215
W. H. Hargrave .....	Third Clerk .....	200	.....	200
David B. Hutchinson .....	Prothonotary and Curator of In- testate Estates .....	700	.....	700
Francis H. Stephen .....	Chief Clerk .....	400	.....	400
A. P. Mackenzie .....	Second Clerk .....	350	.....	350
James A. Read .....	Third Clerk.....	250	.....	250
George John Crouch .....	Fourth Clerk .....	200	.....	200
C. B. Stephen .....	Clerk to the Chief Justice .....	275	.....	275
George Ashwin Cheeke .....	Do. Mr. Justice Cheeke .....	260	.....	260
Edward Hargrave .....	Do. Mr. Justice Hargrave .....	245	.....	245
Charles G. R. Murray .....	Do. Mr. Justice Faucett .....	245	.....	245
		3,690	.....	3,690
<b>SHERIFF.</b>				
Harold Maclean .....	Sheriff .....	650	150	800
John Phelan .....	Under Sheriff .....	400	.....	400
William C. Uhr .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
Robert Ennis .....	Do. ....	215	.....	215
Thomas Brown .....	Head Bailiff, Sydney .....	200	.....	200
John Brown .....	Bailiff at Parramatta, Windsor, and Campbelltown .....	200	.....	200
William Green.....	Bailiff at Maitland .....	200	.....	200
		2,165	150	2,315
<b>INSOLVENT COURT.</b>				
George Hibbert Deffell .....	Chief Commissioner .....	1,000	.....	1,000
Archibald Campbell.....	Registrar and Accountant .....	600	.....	600
Francis G. Austen .....	Chief Clerk .....	250	.....	250
Henry J. Greville .....	Second Clerk .....	200	.....	200
		2,050	.....	2,050

\* The sum of £1,000 is allowed annually for the travelling expenses of the Judges while on Circuit.

<sup>1</sup> Allowance as Acting Inspector of Prisons.



## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. H.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>				
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>				
<b>METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICT.</b>				
James S. Dowling .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Alfred M'Farland .....	Do. ....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Alexander C. Maxwell .....	Registrar, Sydney .....	500	.....	500
George S. Yarnton .....	Do. do. ....	400	.....	400
Thomas S. Brennan .....	Clerk .....	325	.....	325
James L. Lawrence .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
J. S. Redman .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
John A. Lucas .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		3,875	.....	3,875
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>				
Frederick W. Meymott .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Temple F. S. Nathan .....	Registrar, Goulburn .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>				
Henry Ralph Francis .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Henry S. Elliott .....	Registrar, Albury .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>				
Henry Cary .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Thomas C. Gore .....	Registrar, Bathurst .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>				
(Vacant at the date the Return was called for) .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Robert Issell Perrott .....	Registrar, Armidale .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.</b>				
W. A. Purefoy .....	Judge .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
Augustus Carter .....	Registrar, Maitland .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS.</b>				
Edward Butler .....	Crown Prosecutor .....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
David Forbes .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
W. R. Templeton .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
Joseph Chambers .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
W. John Foster .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
John O'Neill Brennan .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
Edward Rogers .....	Clerk of the Peace for Cumberland .....	600	<sup>1</sup> .....	600
Charles A. W. Lett .....	Clerk, Sydney .....	260	.....	260
		3,860	.....	3,860
<b>CORONER'S INQUESTS.</b>				
John Skottowe Parker .....	Coroner, Sydney .....	350	.....	350
<b>No. D.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>				
<b>TREASURY.</b>				
Saul Samuel .....	Secretary for Finance and Trade .....	1,500	.....	1,500
John Wells .....	Under Secretary .....	800	.....	800
James Thomson .....	Accountant .....	600	.....	600
George Layton .....	Book-keeper .....	300	.....	300
Frank Kirkpatrick .....	Clerk .....	225	.....	225
J. D. Cronin .....	Chief Clerk, Pay Branch .....	450	.....	450
J. J. Eaton .....	First Clerk, Pay Branch .....	350	.....	350
William Newcombe .....	Chief Clerk, Revenue Branch .....	<sup>2</sup> 500	.....	500
William H. Platt .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
J. H. O. G. P. French .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Thomas Bain .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
Charles H. T. Pinhey .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
William Muir .....	Examiner of Accounts .....	400	.....	400
T. M. Worthington .....	Corresponding Clerk .....	375	.....	375
H. J. S. Bowdler .....	Clerk .....	200	.....	200
Arthur W. Monday .....	Record Clerk .....	325	.....	325
		6,975	.....	6,975

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when on duty.<sup>2</sup> Including £100 salary as Agent for Church and School Estates.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

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NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£
STAMP DUTIES.				
Henry Lane .....	Commissioner .....	500	.....	500
William Hemming .....	First Clerk .....	400	.....	400
William Kirchner .....	Accountant .....	250	.....	250
Francis Spence .....	Entry Clerk .....	200	.....	200
Henry Martyn .....	Foreman of Stampers .....	200	.....	200
		1,550	.....	1,550
CUSTOMS.				
W. A. Duncan .....	Collector, Sydney .....	900	.....	900
W. N. Llewellyn .....	Chief Clerk .....	530	.....	530
J. H. Maddocks .....	Cashier .....	530	.....	530
H. J. Rucker .....	Clerk (Registrar) .....	375	.....	375
John Lane .....	Clerk (Clearing Clerk) .....	325	.....	325
Richard Kelly .....	Clerk (Clearing Steamers) .....	275	.....	275
J. W. Jenkins .....	Clerk .....	250	.....	250
William Bowden .....	Do. .....	225	.....	225
M. M'Taggart .....	Do. .....	205	.....	205
Robert Small .....	Do. .....	200	.....	200
Charles E. Pope .....	Do. .....	200	.....	200
W. C. Still .....	First Landing Surveyor .....	600	.....	600
Augustus Berney .....	Second do. .....	325	.....	325
Edmund Jones .....	First Landing Waiter .....	325	73	398
Thomas Godfrey .....	Second do. .....	325	.....	325
A. J. Ormsby .....	Third do. .....	325	.....	325
W. R. T. Passmore .....	Fourth do. .....	275	.....	275
J. E. Turner .....	Fifth do. .....	275	.....	275
J. D. Lankester .....	Sixth do. .....	275	.....	275
William King .....	Seventh do. .....	225	.....	225
William A. Hunt .....	Eighth do. .....	225	.....	225
J. M. Chapman .....	Ninth do. .....	225	.....	225
Samuel Levy .....	Tenth do. .....	225	.....	225
Thomas Thompson .....	Eleventh do. .....	225	.....	225
Clunes G. Reid .....	Twelfth do. .....	225	.....	225
George Lewis .....	Thirteenth do. .....	215	.....	215
J. Cunningham .....	Fourteenth do. .....	205	.....	205
Alexander Fraser .....	Fifteenth do. .....	205	.....	205
Thomas Fancourt .....	Warehouse-keeper .....	350	.....	350
William Mundy .....	First Locker .....	225	.....	225
William Cummins <sup>3</sup> .....	Second do. .....	225	.....	225
William Beck .....	Third do. .....	225	.....	225
John N. Stubbins .....	Fourth do. .....	225	.....	225
C. T. Williams .....	Fifth do. .....	225	.....	225
T. B. Eldershaw .....	Sixth do. .....	200	.....	200
John Green .....	Seventh do. .....	200	.....	200
William Wall .....	Eighth do. .....	200	.....	200
T. C. Jamieson .....	Ninth do. .....	200	.....	200
Robert Brock .....	Tenth do. .....	200	.....	200
Thomas M'Koy .....	Eleventh do. .....	200	.....	200
Charles Kelly .....	Twelfth do. .....	200	.....	200
F. Huntley .....	Thirteenth do. .....	200	.....	200
W. Robertson .....	Fourteenth do. .....	200	.....	200
John Swyncey .....	Fifteenth do. .....	200	.....	200
Robert M. Russell .....	First Tide Surveyor .....	325	.....	325
M. M'Dermott .....	Second do. .....	325	.....	325
Robert L. Eames .....	Coast Waiter, Botany Bay .....	225	.....	225
A. T. Ross .....	Do. Broken Bay .....	250	.....	250
Robert B. Corbett .....	Sub-Collector, Newcastle .....	375	.....	375
A. Campbell .....	Landing Waiter, Morpeth .....	300	50	350
Carried forward.....		£ 13,990	123	14,113

<sup>1</sup> The Warehouse-keeper receives a remuneration for extra attendance at the rate of 3s. 6d. an hour, Landing Waiters receive at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour, Lockers at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour, and Tide Waiters at the rate of 1s. an hour. The Clearing Clerk receives a fee of 10s. 6d. for each vessel cleared after the usual hours. The Clerk who clears the steamers at night receives 2s. 6d. for each vessel.

<sup>2</sup> Pay as Lieutenant, Naval Brigade.

<sup>3</sup> Since deceased.

<sup>4</sup> Provided with quarters.

<sup>5</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for office rent.

<sup>6</sup> Allowed £120 per annum for office rent.

<sup>7</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.

<sup>8</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. H.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade— <i>continued.</i>				
CUSTOMS— <i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward .....		13,990	123	14,113
E. Macpherson .....	Tide Surveyor, Newcastle .....	250		250
Pierce Nihill .....	Clerk, Newcastle .....	200		200
C. T. Grant .....	Sub-Collector, Grafton .....	275		275
C. W. Dobbin .....	Landing Waiter, Lawrence .....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
G. P. Keon .....	Sub-Collector, Eden .....	300	<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> 150	450
Thomas Trimble .....	Do. Richmond River .....	200	<sup>2</sup> .....	200
Charles E. Gordon .....	Do. Moama .....	400	<sup>3</sup> 50	450
R. A. Canter .....	Customs Officer, Moama .....	250		250
John Bruton .....	Searcher and Night Watchman, Moama .....	175	<sup>4</sup> 25	200
D. M'Kenny .....	Do. ....	175	<sup>4</sup> 25	200
J. F. McDonall .....	Customs Officer, Albury .....	250	<sup>3</sup> 50	300
W. L. Richardson .....	Do. Wentworth .....	<sup>6</sup> 250	<sup>3</sup> 50	300
John Wyse .....	Do. Swan Hill .....	<sup>6</sup> 250	<sup>3</sup> 50	300
John O'Donnell .....	Do. Euston .....	<sup>6</sup> 250	<sup>3</sup> 50	300
William S. Browne .....	Do. Corowa .....	<sup>6</sup> 250	<sup>3</sup> 50	300
		17,665	623	18,288
COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES.				
H. Lumsdaine .....	Chief Inspector .....	650		650
Robert Blake .....	Inspector of Distilleries .....	400		400
George W. Barney .....	Do. ....	400		400
C. H. Horsley .....	Do. ....	400		400
H. R. Smith .....	Inspector of Refineries .....	300		300
J. W. Weekes .....	Do. ....	275		275
		2,425		2,425
SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.				
E. W. Ward .....	Deputy Master and Chief Officer .....	1,100	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,100
Charles Elouis .....	Superintendent of Bullion Office .....	800	<sup>1</sup> 150 <sup>c</sup>	950
Joseph Trickett .....	Do. Coining Department .....	730		730
Robert Hunt .....	Chief Clerk, Bullion Office .....	630		630
William F. Gibson .....	Registrar and Accountant .....	530		530
F. B. Millar .....	Assayer .....	630		630
A. Leibius .....	Do. ....	630		630
Hugh Gilchrist .....	Assistant Assayer .....	275		275
L. W. Carpenter .....	Clerk .....	275		275
E. O. Heywood .....	Do. ....	275		275
John F. Adams .....	Do. ....	240		240
John S. Drury .....	Do. ....	240		240
T. O. W. Croft .....	Do. ....	200		200
Joseph Newton .....	Engineer of Machinery .....	295		295
H. Bradstock .....	Superior Mechanic .....	230		230
		7,080	150	7,230
POST OFFICE.				
J. A. Cunneen .....	Postmaster General .....	950		950
Thomas K. Abbott .....	Secretary .....	530		530
S. H. Lambton .....	Clerk (Acting Secretary) .....	300	<sup>7</sup> 132	432
William Buchanan .....	Do. ....	350		350
T. L. R. Pierce .....	Do. ....	225		225
W. A. Ring .....	Do. ....	225		225
E. T. Parker .....	Do. ....	225	<sup>8</sup> 31	256
John Kebble .....	Accountant .....	530		530
C. Nightingale .....	Cashier .....	300		300
W. C. Johnson .....	Clerk .....	225		225
Asher A. Day .....	Do. ....	200		200
B. C. Bradshaw .....	Do. ....	300		300
Terence M'Mahon .....	Shipping Officer .....	200		200
C. W. Atkinson .....	Clerk .....	275		275
Joseph Biscoe .....	Do. ....	250		250
G. Robinson .....	Do. ....	200		200
J. T. M'Mahon .....	Do. ....	175	<sup>8</sup> 31	206
Carried forward .....		£ 5,460	194	5,654

<sup>1</sup> Provided with quarters.<sup>2</sup> Salary as Police Magistrate.<sup>3</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage.<sup>4</sup> Allowance for house rent.<sup>5</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for office rent.<sup>6</sup> Allowance during the absence, on leave, of the Deputy Master.<sup>7</sup> Allowance during the absence, on sick leave, of the Secretary.<sup>8</sup> Allowance for receiving and delivering Hunter River and Grafton Mails after Post Office hours.

NOTE.—Most of the official Postmasters are allowed quarters.

## CIVIL EMPLOYES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

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NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. 9.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>				
<b>POST OFFICE—continued.</b>				
Brought forward.....		£ 5,460	£ 194	£ 5,654
E. T. Sayers .....	Clerk .....	200		200
G. B. Cuttriss .....	Do. ....	200		200
C. W. Black .....	Do. ....	200		200
T. W. Stone .....	Official Postmaster, Albury .....	230		230
J. W. Embien .....	Do. Armidale .....	200		200
W. Thompson .....	Do. Bathurst .....	300		300
John Boag .....	Do. Campbelltown .....	200		200
George M. White .....	Do. Deniliquin .....	200		200
H. Atkins .....	Do. Forbes .....	300		300
J. Scowcroft .....	Do. Goulburn .....	300		300
Robert Brown .....	Do. East Maitland .....	230		230
E. W. Daly .....	Official Postmistress, West Maitland .....	300		300
Andrew Carton .....	Official Postmaster, Mudgee .....	250		250
W. Thompson .....	Do. Newcastle.....	280		280
J. Wickham .....	Official Postmistress, Parramatta .....	280		280
T. W. Kellett .....	Do. Penrith .....	200		200
Samuel Baker .....	Official Postmaster, Singleton .....	200		200
George Denshire .....	Do. Tamworth.....	200		200
James A. Dick.....	Do. Windsor .....	200		200
T. W. Elliott .....	Do. Wollongong .....	200		200
Pierce Goold .....	Do. Yass .....	200		200
A. H. M'Arthur .....	Do. Young .....	300	1	300
<b>MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.</b>		10,630	194	10,824
Francis W. Hill .....	Superintendent .....	500		500
Henry Reeve .....	Chief Clerk .....	300		300
George L. Coleman.....	Clerk .....	200		200
<b>STORE BRANCH OF THE TREASURY.</b>		1,000		1,000
L. J. Brennard.....	Clerk of Stores .....	350		350
<b>PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND POSTAGE STAMPS.</b>				
Thomas Richards .....	Govt. Printer & Inspector of Stamps .....	600		600
Charles Potter .....	Superintendent .....	400		400
Thomas Adams.....	Overseer .....	300		300
William Clark .....	Accountant.....	300		300
Abraham Chapman .....	Foreman of Stamp Branch .....	300	2	300
Augustus F. Furber .....	Foreman of Binders .....	300		300
George S. Chapman.....	Foreman of Press-room.....	250		250
Walter D'Arrietta .....	Sub-Overseer .....	230		230
George A. Thrum .....	Do. ....	230		230
Peter Buchanan .....	Do. ....	230		230
J. Stephen Lynch .....	Publisher.....	230		230
George Kellick.....	Clerk .....	200		200
Edward J. Hawksley .....	Sale Clerk .....	200		200
Frederick Hosier .....	Reader.....	200		200
Frederick Ironside .....	Do. ....	200		200
William M'Kern .....	Compositor.....	200		200
James Steward.....	Do. ....	200		200
William Newman.....	Do. ....	200		200
Thomas Heney.....	Do. ....	200		200
James Dutton .....	Do. ....	200		200
Charles W. Bloomfield .....	Do. ....	200		200
Joseph W. R. Twigg .....	Do. ....	200		200
Thomas M'Cracken .....	Do. ....	200		200
John Mercer.....	Do. ....	200		200
Daniel Duffy .....	Machinist .....	200		200
William Townsley .....	Do. ....	200		200
James Ball .....	Railway Ticket Printer .....	200		200
John Sharkey .....	Lithographic Printer (Duty Stamps) .....	219		219
Joseph Earl.....	Do. do. ....	209		209
		6,998		6,998

<sup>1</sup> District Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.—Fees.

<sup>2</sup> Foremen and Sub-Overseers receive remuneration for overtime at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour; Readers at the rate of 2s. an hour; and Compositors and Machinists at the rate of 1s. 6d. an hour.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
<i>No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</i>				
GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE, SPECTACLE ISLAND.				
Alexander Paton .....	Foreman in Charge .....	200	.....	200
HEALTH OFFICERS AND EMIGRATION OFFICER.				
Haynes Gibbes Alleyne .....	Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson .....	530	.....	530
SHIPPING MASTERS.				
W. E. Shorter .....	Deputy Shipping Master .....	250	.....	250
J. Flanagan .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
C. H. Hannell .....	Shipping Master, Newcastle.....	100	<sup>1</sup> 150	250
		650	150	800
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.				
Frederick Oatley .....	Inspector.....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
HARBOURS, LIGHT-HOUSES, AND PILOT DEPARTMENT.				
F. Hixson.....	Superintendent .....	650	<sup>6</sup> 50	700
F. Napier (Acting) .....	Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector	350	.....	350
J. R. Myhill .....	Harbour Master, Sydney .....	350	.....	350
D. T. Allen .....	Do. Newcastle .....	350	<sup>3</sup> 73	423
B. Russell.....	Do. Twofold Bay.....	250	.....	250
Alfred Hinton .....	Clerk and Accountant (to act as Secretary to the Steam Naviga- tion and Pilot Boards) .....	250	<sup>4</sup> 50	300
J. Hannell .....	Principal Light-keeper, Newcastle, (acting also as Signal Master)...	250	<sup>5</sup> .....	250
Charles Harold.....	Harbour Pilot .....	250	.....	250
A. Bell .....	Do. .....	250	.....	250
James Taylor .....	Pilot, Newcastle.....	250	<sup>6</sup> .....	250
A. Collins .....	Do. .....	250	<sup>6</sup> .....	250
James Lott .....	Do. .....	250	<sup>6</sup> .....	250
George S. Moffitt.....	Signal Master, Fort Phillip .....	200	<sup>8</sup> .....	200
	Sea Pilots* .....			
		3,900	173	4,073

<sup>1</sup> Salary as Clerk to Harbour Master.<sup>2</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage.<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.<sup>4</sup> Salary as Clerk and Accountant, Naval Brigade.<sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters.<sup>6</sup> Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.<sup>7</sup> Pay as Lieutenant, Naval Brigade.

\* The six Sea Pilots were paid altogether, last year, £4,200—say £700 each—out of which they have to provide themselves with a boat and boat's crew.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

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NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
No. DE.—Secretary for Lands.				
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
(Vacant at the date the Return was called for) .....	Secretary for Lands .....	1,500	.....	1,500
M. Fitzpatrick .....	Under Secretary .....	800	.....	800
S. B. Warburton .....	Chief Clerk.....	500	.....	500
H. L. O. Rich .....	Clerk .....	350	.....	350
W. W. Stephen .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
W. Blackman .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Henry Freeman .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
G. E. Herring .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
F. L. Oliver .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		4,400	.....	4,400
SURVEY OF LANDS.				
W. R. Davidson .....	Surveyor General .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> 50	1,050
P. F. Adams .....	Deputy Surveyor General .....	700	<sup>2</sup> 100	800
P. H. Henderson .....	District Surveyor .....	<sup>3</sup> 730	.....	730
Lewis Gordon .....	Do. ....	<sup>3</sup> 730	.....	730
Edward Fisher .....	Do. ....	<sup>3</sup> 730	<sup>6</sup> 40	770
E. Twynam .....	Do. ....	<sup>3</sup> 730	.....	730
W. A. B. Greaves .....	Do. ....	<sup>3</sup> 730	<sup>6</sup> 40	770
B. C. Elide .....	First Class Surveyor.....	<sup>4</sup> 630	.....	630
Isaiah Rowland .....	Do. ....	<sup>4</sup> 630	<sup>6</sup> 38	668
J. Debenham .....	Do. ....	<sup>4</sup> 630	.....	630
John H. Wood.....	Do. ....	<sup>4</sup> 630	<sup>6</sup> 25	655
A. Dewhurst.....	Do. ....	<sup>4</sup> 630	.....	630
F. S. Peppercorne .....	Do. ....	<sup>4</sup> 630	.....	630
Thomas Evans .....	Second Class Surveyor .....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
J. W. Deering .....	Do. ....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
C. F. Bolton .....	Do. ....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
R. J. Campbell.....	Do. ....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
G. W. Armheim .....	Do. ....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
P. R. Donaldson .....	Do. ....	<sup>5</sup> 530	.....	530
J. S. Adam .....	Chief Draftsman .....	500	.....	500
R. D. Fitzgerald .....	First Class Draftsman .....	450	.....	450
T. H. Lewis .....	Do. ....	400	.....	400
J. W. Ellis .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
J. A. C. Willis .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
Albert Maclean .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
George Bishop.....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Robert Crummer .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
J. Sangster .....	Third Class Draftsman .....	300	.....	300
A. Johnson .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
J. G. Mullen .....	Do. ....	240	.....	240
John Stack .....	Do. ....	240	.....	240
C. E. Finch .....	Do. ....	240	.....	240
C. E. Baly .....	Do. ....	240	.....	240
C. Haylock .....	Do. ....	220	.....	220
H. Hall .....	Do. ....	220	.....	220
R. Reeves .....	Do. ....	220	.....	220
W. Trengrouse.....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
F. W. Rutter .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
W. Campbell .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
J. Goggin .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
G. Du Faur .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
P. J. Hogan .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
George Lewis .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
W. D. Armstrong .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
	Carried forward .....	£ 19,080	293	19,373

<sup>1</sup> Fixed allowance for forage.  
\* Salary, £400—Equipment, £230.

<sup>2</sup> Fixed equipment allowance.  
<sup>5</sup> Salary, £300—Equipment, £230.

<sup>3</sup> Salary, £500—Equipment, £230.  
<sup>6</sup> Casual allowance for forage.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. VII.—Secretary for Lands— <i>continued.</i>				
SURVEY OF LANDS— <i>continued.</i>				
Brought forward .....		19,080	293	19,373
George Long .....	Third Class Draftsman .....	200	.....	200
Horace Charlton .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
W. Freeman .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
A. J. Stopps .....	Lithographic Draftsman .....	300	.....	300
J. Taylor .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Thomas Stevens .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
John Eccles .....	Lithographic Printer .....	265	.....	265
J. J. Slade .....	Do. ....	210	.....	210
Henry Halloran .....	Secretary and Cashier .....	650	.....	650
G. J. Armytage .....	First Clerk .....	450	.....	450
Allan Williams .....	Accountant .....	400	.....	400
E. O. Smith .....	Clerk .....	400	.....	400
F. Underwood .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
W. Thomas .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
J. K. Chambers .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
J. F. Landers .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
C. A. Thurlow .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
R. W. Newman .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
J. Davidson .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
Thomas Godbee .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
L. G. Thompson .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
C. E. Neate .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
C. E. Phillips .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
J. Armstrong, junior .....	Licensed Surveyor .....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 921	921
J. T. Berry .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,959	1,959
Arthur Betts .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 372	372
Robert Birch .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 415	415
John Barling .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 234	234
W. H. Christie .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 512	512
William J. Conder .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 492	492
W. G. Commins .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,782	1,782
A. W. Campbell .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 250	250
J. B. Combes .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 423	423
F. W. Darby .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 288	288
G. L. Dove .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 630	630
E. R. Deane .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 740	740
H. V. Evans .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 559	559
W. Edwards .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 518	518
E. Herborn .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 893	893
John Heady .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 622	622
J. Hall .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 382	382
J. Haughton .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 780	780
C. A. Harpur .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 512	512
R. P. Jones .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 344	344
E. J. H. Knapp, junior .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 741	741
W. E. Larmer .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 339	339
H. O. Macormack .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 642	642
J. F. Mann .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 406	406
E. P. Mann .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 891	891
E. L. Maitland .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 613	613
R. B. Machattie .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 445	445
J. M'Culloch .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 781	781
J. Neill .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,030	1,030
G. M. Pitt .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 417	417
A. J. Pechey .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,043	1,043
J. A. H. Pricc .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,446	1,446
S. Parkinson .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 212	212
J. Vernon .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 557	557
E. Sanderson .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 842	842
J. M. Simpson .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,100	1,100
W. B. Simpson .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 774	774
J. B. Thompson .....	Do. ....	.....	<sup>1</sup> 660	660
		25,755	26,860	52,615

<sup>1</sup> Amount of fees paid in 1865.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

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NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. DE.—Secretary for Lands— <i>continued.</i>		£	£	£
OCCUPATION OF LANDS.				
A. O. Moriarty .....	Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands	800	.....	800
A. O. Pretious .....	Chief Clerk .....	300	.....	300
G. Mansfield .....	Clerk .....	250	.....	250
T. J. Oliver .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
J. B. Graham .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
James Deane .....	Bailiff .....	200	.....	200
Edgar Beckham .....	Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	500	<sup>1</sup> .....	500
C. G. N. Lockhart .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>2</sup> 50	550
S. B. Daniel .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>1</sup> .....	450
Stephen Cole .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>1</sup> .....	450
Edward Sharpe .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>1</sup> .....	450
T. W. Harriott .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>2</sup> 50	500
J. G. Grenfell .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>2</sup> 50	450
A. J. Kingsmill .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>1</sup> .....	400
J. L. Biddulph .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>2</sup> 50	450
A. Black .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>1</sup> .....	400
J. C. Woore .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>3</sup> 125	525
D. A. Byrne .....	Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	400	<sup>4</sup> 75	475
		7,150	400	7,550
IMMIGRATION.				
George F. Wise .....	Agent .....	400	.....	400
William R. Logan .....	Chief Clerk .....	350	.....	350
Thomas J. Moppitt .....	Clerk (Accountant) .....	255	.....	255
J. L. Appplewhaite .....	Extra Clerk .....	100	<sup>9</sup> 100	200
Lucy N. Appplewhaite .....	Matron .....	100	<sup>10</sup> 100	200
		1,205	200	1,405
GOLD FIELDS.				
George Douglas <sup>11</sup> .....	Commissioner .....	500	<sup>6</sup> 150	650
J. H. Griffin .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>6</sup> 160	660
Robert Lynch .....	Assistant Commissioner .....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
W. Johnson .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
William Browne .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
H. M. Keightley .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
A. G. Shadforth .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
G. W. F. Addison .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 100	550
G. O'Malley Clarke .....	Do. ....	450	<sup>7</sup> 50	500
David Dickson .....	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class .....	350	<sup>8</sup> 90	440
Charles Harpur .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>8</sup> 90	440
Hugh Bridson .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>8</sup> 90	440
Joseph Cox .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>7</sup> 50	400
R. H. Fitzsimons .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>8</sup> 90	440
G. G. Emmott .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>12</sup> 115	465
F. Dalton .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>7</sup> 50	400
J. G. King .....	Sub-Commissioner .....	275	<sup>8</sup> 90	365
J. H. L. Scott .....	Do. ....	275	<sup>7</sup> 50	325
F. D. Mant .....	Do. ....	275	<sup>12</sup> 115	390
		7,425	1,540	8,965

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>2</sup> Allowance for quarters. <sup>3</sup> Allowance for quarters, £50—Equipment allowance, £75. <sup>4</sup> Equipment allowance.  
<sup>5</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage, £100—Allowance in lieu of quarters, £50. <sup>6</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage, £100—Allowance in lieu of quarters, £50.  
<sup>7</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage.—Allowed quarters. <sup>8</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage, £50—Allowance in lieu of quarters, £40.  
<sup>9</sup> Salary as Master of Asylum for Infirm and Destitute. <sup>10</sup> Salary as Matron of Asylum for Infirm and Destitute.  
<sup>11</sup> Since deceased. <sup>12</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage, £50—Allowance in lieu of quarters, £40—£25 Gold Receiver.



NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
<b>No. DE.—Secretary for Lands—continued.</b>		£	£	£
<b>PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.</b>				
A. Bruce .....	Chief Inspector .....	500	<sup>1</sup> 50	550
P. R. Gordon .....	Inspector .....	250	<sup>2</sup> 75	325
A. M'Clymont .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
John M'Leod .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
N. P. Lockhart .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
R. Tupholme .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
J. Fairbairn .....	Do. ....	350	.....	350
J. T. Tresilian .....	Do. ....	100	<sup>3</sup> 100	200
George Rowlands .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
James Wright .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
A. R. Fraser .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
W. S. Piper .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
J. H. Husband .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
F. Charteris .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
W. R. Blackman .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Thomas Turner .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
C. C. Wildash .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
A. Centauri .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
F. W. Ridley .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
James Horsfall .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
James Nichol .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Gerald Spring .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
P. P. M'Arthur King .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
John Bell .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
J. S. Brown .....	Do. ....	375	.....	375
J. W. Jones .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
C. J. Brentnall .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Edward Alford .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
G. S. Yeo .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
Thomas Burness .....	Do. ....	100	<sup>4</sup> 150	250
		8,075	375	8,450
<b>COAL FIELDS.</b>				
William Keene .....	Examiner, and Keeper of Mining Records .....	600	.....	600
Vacant at the time the Return was called for.	Examiner .....	400	.....	400
Thomas Lewis .....	Inspector .....	300	.....	300
		1,300	.....	1,300
<b>BOTANIC GARDENS.</b>				
Charles Moore .....	Director .....	400	<sup>5</sup> .....	400
James Kidd .....	Overseer .....	200	<sup>6</sup> .....	200
		600	.....	600
<b>No. DEE.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Thomas Ware Smart .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	1,500	.....	1,500
John Rae .....	Under Secretary and Commissioner for Railways .....	800	.....	800
Gerald Halligan .....	Chief Clerk .....	450	.....	450
C. A. Goodchap .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
A. Wickham .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
G. E. Eames .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		3,500	.....	3,500
<sup>1</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage. <sup>2</sup> Allowance in lieu of forage, £50.—Salary as Cattle Inspector, Sydney, £25. <sup>3</sup> Salary as Cattle Inspector, Eden. <sup>4</sup> Salary as Cattle Inspector, Newcastle. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.				

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

17

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
<i>As. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</i>				
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
R. C. Walker .....	Accountant.....	500	.....	500
R. Moody .....	Chief Clerk.....	400	.....	400
C. W. Eastwood .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
A. H. Hall .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
William Forde .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
E. O. Bulford .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
D. Vernon .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
T. Cowlshaw .....	Valuator of Land .....	600	.....	600
John Whitton .....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	1,500	.....	1,500
William Mason .....	Assistant Engineer .....	700	.....	700
Edwin Barton .....	Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys .....	<sup>1</sup> 800	.....	800
J. W. Drewett .....	Chief Draftsman .....	500	.....	500
R. T. Harnet .....	Draftsman .....	200	.....	200
William Mackay .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
E. N. Fernside .....	Do. ....	312	.....	312
W. H. Quodling .....	Clerk .....	350	.....	350
Edward Owen .....	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines.....	500	.....	500
John L. Beeston .....	Traffic Manager, Northern Line .....	500	.....	500
William Scott .....	Locomotive Foreman.....	400	.....	400
Thomas Boag .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Durant Trotter.....	Superintendent of Way and Works .....	400	.....	400
George Bewick.....	Do. ....	400	.....	400
Joseph Lewton.....	Inspector of Way and Works .....	275	.....	275
James Duffy.....	Do. ....	275	.....	275
Thomas Carlisle .....	Clerk in Charge, Sydney .....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
John Higgs .....	Station Master .....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
J. B. Gould .....	Do. ....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
W. V. Read .....	Do. ....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
John Golder.....	Do. ....	250	<sup>2</sup> 50	300
F. W. Cox .....	Do. ....	250	<sup>3</sup> .....	250
V. N. Falconer.....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
Joseph Cross .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
J. W. Middleton .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
Thomas West .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
G. Brackenregg .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
W. Rae .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
W. Wilkinson .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>2</sup> 50	250
E. Woodgate .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>2</sup> 50	250
G. Bonamy .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
Daniel Shore .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>3</sup> .....	200
Edward Fielding .....	Storekeeper (South) .....	300	.....	300
B. R. Ewen .....	Clerk .....	200	.....	200
Henry Fligg .....	Storekeeper, &c. (North) .....	200	.....	200
John T. Bryant .....	Goods Clerk .....	200	.....	200
Henry De Boos .....	Wharfinger, Newcastle .....	200	.....	200
		14,962	350	15,312
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.—ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>				
E. O. Moriarty.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	1,100	.....	1,100
Edward Forde .....	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman.....	400	.....	400
Francis T. Rose .....	Draftsman .....	300	.....	300
O. Rossback .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Edward Berthon .....	Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	300	.....	300
		2,400	.....	2,400
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."</b>				
John T. Fraser.....	Chief Engineer .....	300	.....	300

<sup>1</sup> Including £200 for equipment and travelling allowance.<sup>2</sup> Allowance for house rent.<sup>3</sup> Provided with quarters.

## CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
<b>No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>				
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."</b>				
Thomas Cronin.....	Master.....	250	.....	250
<b>STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."</b>				
D. S. Kirkwood .....	Chief Engineer .....	250	.....	250
<b>STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN," NEWCASTLE.</b>				
A. B. Portus.....	Chief Engineer .....	250	.....	250
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>				
James Barnet .....	Colonial Architect .....	1,000	<sup>1</sup> .....	1,000
William Coles .....	First Clerk of Works .....	600	<sup>1</sup> .....	600
M. W. Lewis .....	Clerk of Works .....	450	<sup>2</sup> .....	450
John M'Cracken .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>3</sup> .....	400
Edward Martin .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>3</sup> .....	400
John Sharkey .....	First Foreman of Works .....	250	<sup>3</sup> .....	250
Robert Orford .....	Do. ....	250	<sup>3</sup> .....	250
Alfred Cook .....	Draftsman .....	300	<sup>3</sup> .....	300
Ralph Yarwood .....	Do. ....	300	.....	300
Henry Chapman .....	Chief Clerk.....	450	.....	450
James M'Shane .....	Clerk .....	300	.....	300
John T. Neale.....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		4,900	.....	4,900
<b>FORTIFICATIONS.</b>				
Emanuel Flew .....	Foreman of Works .....	250	<sup>3</sup> .....	250
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
W. C. Bennett .....	Commissioner and Engineer.....	700	.....	700
V. St. Remy.....	Assistant Engineer .....	500	.....	500
A. J. Chisholm.....	Chief Clerk and Cashier .....	300	.....	300
F. J. Wickham.....	Accountant.....	250	.....	250
H. P. G. Williams .....	Clerk .....	225	.....	225
J. H. Thomas .....	Superintendent .....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
R. B. Dawson .....	Do. ....	400	<sup>4</sup> 200	600
W. S. Chauncey .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
Frederick Wells .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
E. A. Nardin .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
A. S. Trembicki .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
A. C. Bayley .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
R. A. Hyndman .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
Henry Quodling .....	Do. ....	350	<sup>4</sup> 150	500
A. Weber .....	Do. ....	300	<sup>4</sup> 100	400
A. D. Faunce .....	Overseer .....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
E. J. Statham .....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
George Philben .....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
James Hoskins.....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
Patrick Dooner .....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
J. Gordon.....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
J. B. Meldrum.....	Do. ....	225	<sup>4</sup> 75	300
		7,050	2,025	9,075

<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage; also, travelling expenses when absent on duty.<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also, travelling expenses when absent on duty.<sup>3</sup> Allowed travelling expenses when absent on duty.<sup>4</sup> Travelling expenses.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES, AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. 111.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.		£	£	£
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
E. C. Cracknell .....	Superintendent .....	700	.....	700
P. B. Walker .....	Inspector and Station Master .....	350	*175	525
P. Macauliffe .....	Clerk .....	250	.....	250
J. Muston .....	Accountant .....	300	.....	300
A. L. Catlett .....	Clerk .....	200	.....	200
G. Kopsch .....	Instrument Fitter .....	300	.....	300
C. Kraegen .....	Station Master .....	300	<sup>1</sup> .....	300
M. H. Kelly .....	Do. ....	300	<sup>1</sup> .....	300
W. Camper .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
A. Tucker .....	Do. ....	250	.....	250
W. H. MaGuire .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
J. J. Shirbin .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
C. Smith .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
M. E. Bourke .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
John Quodling .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
R. H. Hipsley .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
G. T. Aldwell .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
W. T. Lee .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
S. J. Watson .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
A. G. Robins .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
John M'Innes .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
R. C. Wills .....	Do. ....	200	<sup>1</sup> .....	200
A. Hunter .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		5,800	175	5,975
<b>FITZ ROY DOCK.</b>				
G. K. Mann .....	Superintendent and Engineer-in-Chief .....	700	<sup>2</sup> .....	700
H. Broderick .....	Assistant Superintendent and Clerk of Works .....	350	<sup>3</sup> .....	350
W. A. Cahill .....	Foreman of Works .....	200	.....	200
R. Johnson .....	Shipwright Carpenter .....	220	.....	220
J. Kendall .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
		1,670	.....	1,670
TOTAL .....		£ 270,149	40,624	310,773

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.  
<sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters. Superintendent of Penal Establishment, Cockatoo, without salary, but allowed fuel, light, and a ration of provisions.  
<sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters; also, fuel, light, and a ration of provisions.      \* Allowance during the absence, on leave, of the Superintendent.

RETURN of OFFICERS whose Salaries or Wages are paid from the Votes for the Works on which they are employed.

NAME.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	Amount of Salary.	Other Emoluments.	TOTAL.
No. III.—Secretary for Public Works.				
RAILWAYS.				
W. B. Wade.....	District Engineer .....	500	<sup>1</sup> 146	646
George Cowdery .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> 146	646
T. R. Firth .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>1</sup> 146	646
K. Mackenzie .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>2</sup> 73	573
G. F. Mann .....	Do. ....	500	<sup>2</sup> 73	573
John Ashplant.....	Surveyor .....	312	<sup>3</sup> 234	546
George Melrose .....	Do. ....	312	<sup>3</sup> 234	546
G. Jamieson .....	Do. ....	312	<sup>3</sup> 234	546
T. Kennedy .....	Do. ....	312	<sup>3</sup> 234	546
Alfred Vine .....	Do. ....	312	.....	312
		4,060	1,520	5,580
HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.				
W. Anderson .....	Clerk of Works.....	350	.....	350
Gustave Morrell .....	Draftsman .....	300	.....	300
John Skinner .....	Do. ....	200	.....	200
G. V. James.....	Temporary Surveyor .....	312	<sup>4</sup> .....	312
M. H. Moriarty .....	Do. ....	312	<sup>4</sup> .....	312
William Orr .....	Do. ....	234	<sup>4</sup> .....	234
Charles Berthon .....	Do. ....	234	<sup>4</sup> .....	234
		1,942	.....	1,942
COLONIAL ARCHITECT.				
A. L. Patison .....	Foreman of Works .....	250	<sup>5</sup> .....	250
John Peattie.....	Do. ....	250	<sup>5</sup> .....	250
A. Fitzpatrick .....	Do. ....	250	<sup>6</sup> .....	250
		750	.....	750
ROADS AND BRIDGES.				
Patrick H. B. Flynn .....	Temporary Clerk .....	200	.....	200
D. Houston .....	Bridge Superintendent .....	312	.....	312
P. Doyle .....	Ganger .....	255	.....	255
A. P. Wood .....	Do. ....	234	.....	234
P. Murray.....	Do. ....	234	.....	234
T. Dixon .....	Do. ....	234	.....	234
E. W. Bolton .....	Do. ....	234	.....	234
J. Duffy .....	Do. ....	234	.....	234
		1,937	.....	1,937
TOTAL.....		£ 8,689	1,520	10,209
GRAND TOTAL.....		£ 278,838	42,144	320,982
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowance of 8s. per diem in lieu of forage for two horses.      <sup>2</sup> Allowance of 4s. per diem in lieu of forage for one horse.  <sup>3</sup> Allowance of 15s. per diem in lieu of equipment.      <sup>4</sup> Allowed rations and travelling expenses.      <sup>5</sup> Allowed travelling expenses.</p>				

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
17th February, 1866.

JAMES THOMSON,  
Accountant.

1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

(MR. COWPER'S MINUTE ON APPLICATIONS FOR CERTAIN OFFICES IN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 March, 1866.*

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[*See Question No. 1, in Votes and Proceedings No. 55, of present Session.*]

WITH reference to these applications, I think it only necessary to say that, while I have a most favourable opinion of Mr. Goodman, and consider him an efficient clerk and highly respectable public servant, I am not satisfied regarding the Establishment. If reduction of clerical staff is to be enforced, I think the Colonial Secretary's Department should be dealt with upon this principle as well as other Departments.

The work can, I think, be done with fewer hands; and I have, on this ground, abstained from filling up the office of Under Secretary, and also of making any promotions consequent upon Mr. Vallack's retirement. It is possible that some old officer who can be dispensed with from another branch of the Public Service may be provided for as Under Secretary. The subject did not press upon me, and as the Assembly has recently taken such a strong view regarding retrenchment, I have determined to leave it open for the consideration of my successor.

C. C.  
20 January, /66.



1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## POLLING PLACES CANCELLED.

(ELECTORATE OF "YASS PLAINS.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1865.*

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RETURNING OFFICER, YASS PLAINS, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Cavan, near Yass,*

*9 October, 1865.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to inform you that in consequence of the inn being closed at Morumbateman, there is no place now to take the poll. It is only about nine miles from Yass, so of no great consequence.

Also, I suggest that Grabben Gullen poll should be discontinued, leaving the voters to go into Gunning or Limestone Creek poll, as I had *five months'* correspondence of a tedious and unpleasant nature the last election. If it is not desirable to omit this place, I fear it will be desirable for me to go there and make proper arrangements, or send a *good* Presiding Officer from Yass. If the writ is issued for this electorate, please reply by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

J. S. CALVERT,

Returning Officer.

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1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## PROGRESS REPORT

FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN ELECTORAL ACT OF 1858;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

4 April, 1866.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1866.

[Price, 9d.]

300—A

1865-6.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 52. FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1866.

10. Proposed Amendments in Electoral Act of 1858 :—The Order of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned Debate, on the motion of Mr. Forster,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of “increasing” the number of Members of this “House,” in accordance with the 3rd section of the Act 22 Vic., No. 20, commonly known as the Electoral Act of 1858, with a view to fill up the vacancy caused by the separation of Queensland, to alter the Electoral Representation, and to correct certain anomalies and inconveniences of the existing system, by the addition of eight new Members, by distribution of the same among such portions of the population as are least fairly represented at present, and by the construction of new, or division of existing Electoral Districts, as may be required.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, namely :—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Egan, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Tunks, and the Mover,—
- Upon which Mr. Martin had moved, That the Question be amended in section (1) by substituting for the word “increasing” the word “altering,” and by omitting all the words of the section after the word “House,”—having been read,—
- Proposed Amendment by leave withdrawn.
- And Question, *as amended with the concurrence of the House*,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of altering the number of Members of this House, and correcting certain anomalies and inconveniences of the existing system of representation, by the construction of new, or division of existing Electoral Districts, if required.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of the following Members, viz. :—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Egan, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Tunks, and the Mover,—put and passed.

VOTES, No. 65. WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1866.

5. Proposed Amendments in Electoral Act of 1858 :—Mr. Forster, as Chairman, brought up a Progress Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and of Evidence taken before, the Select Committee to whom this subject was referred on 9th March, 1866, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.

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Witness .. .. .	5
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1865-6.

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 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN ELECTORAL ACT OF 1858.
 

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 PROGRESS REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 9th March, 1866, “to consider and report upon the expediency of altering the number of Members of this House, and correcting certain anomalies and inconveniences of the existing system of representation, by the construction of new, or division of existing Electoral Districts, if required”—“with power to send for persons and papers”—have agreed to the following Progress Report:—

Your Committee having been appointed at a very late period of the Session, have been able to do no more than initiate the inquiry intrusted to their care. Its importance, however, appears so obvious that your Committee earnestly recommend its early resumption next Session.

WILLIAM FORSTER,  
Chairman.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 4th April, 1866.*

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 13 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Forster, | Mr. Macleay,  
Mr. Egan.

Mr. Forster called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated on their course of proceedings.

*Ordered*,—That the Registrar General, and Surveyor General (or other officer whom he may appoint), be summoned to attend at the next meeting.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 15 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Forster in the Chair.

Mr. Tighe, | Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Egan.

Mr. John Wolston Ellis called in and examined.

Map of that portion of New South Wales which is bounded by Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, 1861, *handed in*.

Witness requested to supply, at the next meeting, a Return shewing, in an approximate form—

The Electoral Districts.

The Area of each Electoral District.

The Police District within each Electoral District.

The Area of Police Districts.

The distance from Sydney, by the main road, to the nearest point in each District.

The population of each Electoral District and Police District.

The distance from Sydney of any town of importance in each Electoral District.

The distance by water to each port, if there be any sea-coast,—and

The number of Voters in each Electoral and Police District.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated, and

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Twelve* o'clock.]

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TUESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Forster in the Chair.

Mr. Farnell, | Mr. Tighe,  
Mr. Egan.

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

Mr. John Wolston Ellis called in and further examined.

Witness handed in—

(1.) Map of New South Wales, shewing the Electoral Districts, and amended Police Districts.

(2.) A Return shewing, in an approximate form, certain Statistics of the Electoral and Police Districts. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Witness withdrew, and  
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 27 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 29 MARCH, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Forster in the Chair.

Mr. Macpherson, | Mr. Farnell,  
Mr. Tunks.

Committee met, pursuant to summons.

Chairman submitted a Draft Progress Report.

The same read.

Motion made (*Mr. Farnell*), and Question,—That this Report be now adopted,—  
*agreed to.*

Chairman to report.

WITNESS.

Ellis, Mr. John Wolston .. .. . PAGE.  
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APPENDIX.

(*To Evidence given by Mr. J. W. Ellis, 21 March, 1866.*)

Return shewing the Electoral Districts, their area in square miles, Police Districts within each  
Electoral District, &c. .. .. . PAGE.  
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1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN ELECTORAL ACT OF 1858.

FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1866.

Present:—

MR. EGAN,  
MR. FORSTER,

MR. FARNELL,  
MR. TIGHE.

WILLIAM FORSTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Wolston Ellis called in and examined:—

- 1. *By the Chairman:* What position do you occupy in the service of the Government? Mr. J. W. Ellis.
- 2. This Committee is appointed to inquire whether any change is necessary in the electoral distribution of the Members of the Assembly. Can you lay a map upon the Table, shewing the boundaries of the different electoral districts throughout the Colony? There is a published map of the Colony shewing the electoral districts and police districts. 16 Mar., 1866.
- 3. Do the electoral districts comprise in fact the police districts? Not in all cases.
- 4. But very nearly so? Yes.
- 5. Can you lay a map on the Table that will indicate to us the electoral districts in particular? The map I now produce shews the electoral districts. (*Map handed in.*)
- 6. You lay this on the Table as an authorized map of the Survey Department? Yes, it is a map published by the Government. There is a note upon it shewing what the electoral boundaries are, and the distinguishing boundaries between electoral and police districts.
- 7. Can you supply the Committee with a return shewing, in an approximate form, the electoral districts, the area of each electoral district, the police districts within each electoral district, the area of police districts, the distance from Sydney by the main road to the nearest point in each district, the population of each electoral district and police district, the distance from Sydney of any town of importance in each electoral district, the distance by water to each port, if there be any sea coast, and the number of voters in each electoral and police district? I will endeavour to do so.

WEDNESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1866.

Present:—

MR. EGAN,

MR. TIGHE.

MR. FARNELL,

WILLIAM FORSTER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Wolston Ellis again called in and further examined:—

- 8. *By the Chairman:* At the last meeting of the Committee you were requested to produce a certain return shewing the electoral districts, their area in square miles, police districts within each electoral district, &c.? Yes. Mr. J. W. Ellis.
  - 9. Have you brought that return? Yes. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*) 21 Mar., 1866.
- I think that contains the information the Committee asked for.



Mr. J. W.  
Ellis.  
21 Mar., 1866.

10. I think you said, when you were last before the Committee, that you could furnish only a proximate return? Yes. It is as accurate as I can make it. I think the areas are as correct as possible. The map I handed in the other day to the Committee shewed the police districts as they were amended in 1858. At the time of the passing of the Electoral Act they were amended to accord with the electoral districts as far as possible. I produce the map which will shew the police districts as now amended, published under notice dated from Colonial Secretary's Office 10 October, 1865. (*The witness produced the same.*) Between the 29th and 30th parallels of latitude, westerly of the Warego River, is not included in any of the electoral districts at present.
11. *By Mr. Tighe*: Are there any inhabitants there? I believe it is taken up in squattages, on the Parvo River and western side of the Warego River, and applied for between those rivers. There are runs all along the Warego, on the western side.
12. Of course that is not included in the return you have laid on the Table? I have mentioned it.
13. *By the Chairman*: Can it be conveniently annexed to the next district? It could be conveniently joined to it.
14. I suppose there is no great number of inhabitants or voters in it at present? I should fancy not. It is a new country.
15. Are the alterations which are indicated by a comparison of these two maps, of any great importance—have they been very large in the police districts? They are very great. I would just point out that the Balranald Police District and Electoral District in 1861 were identical, but the Electoral District of Balranald now comprises a large portion of Oxley, the south-western portion of Bourke, the greater portion of Mitchell, and the whole of Wentworth and Balranald.
16. Are these names you have given, the names of additional police districts? The amended police districts of last year. They are merely alterations of the police districts—subdivisions.
17. Have there been similar alterations in other districts? In Wee Waa and Warialda police districts, and Deniliquin now embraces Moama, Moulamein, and Deniliquin, of 1858. These three have been amalgamated, and called the police district of Deniliquin. The police district of Wagga Wagga has also been amended—the western portion of it given to Oxley, and the eastern portion of it retained for Wagga Wagga.
18. I think you said, in your previous examination, that there had been no alterations of the boundaries of the electoral districts? No.
19. *By Mr. Farnell*: Have not the districts of Parramatta and Liverpool been altered? There has been a subdivision into the police districts of Parramatta and Liverpool. Lachlan electorate was identical with the police district, but now the Lachlan electorate embraces the Binalong and Young police districts, and a portion of the Forbes. I find it is called the Lachlan electorate. There is an alteration also for the police district of Walgett—a new district.
20. Have there been any alterations in St. Leonard's? None.
21. Or in the Manning? No.
22. Have there been any in Northumberland or in the police districts comprised in it? We have abolished the police district of Macdonald River, which was partly in that county.\*
23. And incorporated another with it? And given the northern portion of it to Wollombi, and the southern portion to Windsor.
24. The police districts are the bases of all the descriptions in the Electoral Act? Of course there were the old police districts in existence; but when the Schedule of the Electoral Act was published, then certain police districts were amended, to conform with the boundaries of the electorates as much as possible.
25. Have these alterations been made so as to divide the police districts between the different electoral districts? That has been done, but as I stated before, the boundaries do not in all cases accord.
26. You have deviated a great deal from the boundaries of the Electoral Act in that respect? We have been obliged to do so.
27. Why obliged? In the large Balranald district, for instance, a subdivision was found necessary for police purposes.
28. These are all included in Balranald? Not altogether. There is part, for instance, of the Oxley district only in Balranald.
29. Would it not be a convenience for all parties if the police districts were all included integrally in the electoral districts? I do not think that would be of any use to us. We are bound by the police district boundaries and no other, under the Lands Alienation Act, and not by the electoral boundaries at all.
30. But was not the Electoral Act formed upon an arrangement which included the police districts in the electoral districts? It was, to a great extent.
31. You say there has been an alteration of these boundaries since? There have been subdivisions for the convenience of the police department; that I understand is the only object of it.
32. There is nothing to hinder the old principle being still adopted of retaining the police districts within the electoral districts—it could be done? That would depend upon the population of the districts and the convenience to the public.
33. There is nothing in the features of the country to prevent it, but any alteration of the boundaries of the electoral districts would require an alteration of the law? It would require an alteration of the electoral law, but an amended notice might issue in respect to the police districts.

\* NOTE (on revision):—No alteration has been made in the police district of Newcastle, which includes the electorates of Northumberland and Newcastle.

## APPENDIX.

9

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN ELECTORAL ACT OF 1858.

## APPENDIX.

(To Evidence given by Mr. J. W. Ellis, 21 March, 1866.)

RETURN asked for by Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly, on Proposed Amendments in Electoral Act; showing Electoral Districts, area in square miles, Police Districts within each Electoral District, distance from Sydney of such Districts and Towns within Electoral Districts, and number of Voters within Electoral Districts by Return for 1865-66.

Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Police District or Districts within each Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Distance from Sydney, by main road, to nearest point of Electoral District.	Population of each Electoral District, 1861.	Population of each Police District, 1861.	Distance from Sydney of any Town of Importance, by land or sea.	Number of Voters in each Electoral District by Return for 1865-66.	Number of Voters in each Police District by Return for 1865-66.
Argyle ..	2,538 ..	Goulburn (exclusively of the Town of Goulburn).	2,500 ..	103 miles	6,583 ..	9,824 ..	Electoral Town of Goulburn, 132 miles.	2,113 ..	2,850
Balranald ..	93,855 ..	Balranald .. Wentworth .. Mitchell, greater portion* .. Western and northern portion of Oxley .. South-western portion of Bourke* .. Part of the Police District of Bathurst .. Coonamble .. Dubbo .. The greater portion of Molong .. Northern portion of Forbes .. Eastern portion of Bourke .. And a small portion of Walgett ..	7,560 .. 11,000 .. 37,675 .. 16,725 .. 20,835 .. 2,733 acres. 4,260 .. 15,625 .. 1,925 .. 6,700 .. 10,800 .. 375 ..	450 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,003 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,003 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Hay, 470 miles .. Wentworth, 630 miles. Menindee, 550 miles.	In this case cannot be supplied for 65-66. Registered Electors, 1864-5, St. Reg. 1,914.	..
Bathurst, Town of The Bogan ..	2,733 acres. 39,685 ..	Part of the Police District of Bathurst .. Coonamble .. Dubbo .. The greater portion of Molong .. Northern portion of Forbes .. Eastern portion of Bourke .. And a small portion of Walgett ..	2,733 acres. 4,260 .. 15,625 .. 1,925 .. 6,700 .. 10,800 .. 375 ..	122 .. 172 .. .. .. .. .. ..	4,042 .. 4,487 .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Bathurst, 122 miles Dubbo, 226 miles .. Forbes, 204 miles.	1,177 2,376	..
Braidwood Camden ..	1,250 .. 1,975 ..	Braidwood .. Berrima .. Greater portion of Camden, Narellian, and Picton.	1,250 .. 975 .. 1,000 ..	141 .. 40 .. ..	8,199 .. 10,305 .. ..	8,199 .. 8,237 .. 7,068 ..	Braidwood, 180 miles Berrima, 83 miles .. Camden, 40 miles. Picton, 62 miles.	3,106 2,917	..
Canterbury .. Carcoar .. The Clarence ..	86 .. 2,250 .. 8,425 ..	Part of the Metropolitan Carcoar .. Tyced River .. Richmond River .. Grafton .. Liverpool .. That portion of Parramatta not included in Ryde Registration District.	.. 2,250 .. 625 .. 4,375 .. 8,425 .. 200 .. 270 ..	14 .. 140 .. 320 .. .. .. 7 1/2 miles ..	11,740 .. 4,995 .. 5,141 .. .. .. 8,076 .. ..	.. .. 2,835 .. 3,306 .. 3,673 .. 9,980 .. ..	Carcoar, 150 miles .. Grafton, 450 miles (by sea) Casino, 565 miles (by sea).	3,703 1,126 2,254	..
Central Cumberland ..	470 ..	Liverpool .. Parramatta, 14 miles.	200 .. 270 ..	7 1/2 miles ..	8,076 .. ..	3,306 3,673 9,980	Liverpool, 23 miles Parramatta, 14 miles.	2,349	..
Eden ..	3,700 ..	Eden .. Bega .. Broulee ..	1,150 .. 750 .. 1,800 ..	180 miles .. ..	4,907 .. .. ..	2,324 1,983	Moruya, 198 miles (by sea) Eden, 283 miles (by sea).	1,750	..
The Glebe and Balmain Goulburn, Town of ..	1,112 acres. 7,380 acres.	Part of Metropolitan .. Part of Goulburn ..	.. ..	Adjoining Sydney 128 miles	7,717 .. 3,241 ..	.. ..	Balmain and Glebe adjoining .. Goulburn, 128 miles	1,767 737	..

300—B

\* Note.—The portions of the Police Districts of Mitchell and Bourke lying between 29th and 30th parallels of south latitude, westerly of the Warrego River, are not included in any Electoral District.

RETURN, &c.—continued.

Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Police District or Districts within each Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Distance from Sydney, by main road, to nearest point of Electoral District.	Population of each Electoral District, 1861.	Population of each Police District, 1861.	Distance from Sydney of any Town of importance, by land or sea.	Number of Voters in each Electoral District by Return for 1865-66.	Number of Voters in each Police District by Return for 1865-66.
The Gwydir ..	29,992 ..	Wariakda .. Wee Waa .. Northern portion of Walcott .. North-eastern portion of Bourke ..	12,172 .. 71,000 .. 10,045 .. 675 ..	300 miles ..	3,010 ..	Each announced in 1865.	Wariakda, 363 miles .. Wee Waa, 340 miles. .. *	1,136	
Hartley ..	3,450 ..	Hartley .. Rylstone .. Manning River .. Port Macquarie ..	1,950 .. 1,300 .. 1,200 .. 1,350 ..	60 miles .. 146 miles (by sea) ..	4,232 .. 6,697 ..	2,761 .. 1,471 .. 3,384 .. 1,350 ..	Hartley, 80 miles .. Rylstone, 139 miles. .. Tinneon, 180 miles (by sea) .. Port Macquarie, 240 miles (by sea) ..	1,272	2,015
The Hastings ..	5,075 ..	Macleay .. Windsor .. Western portion of Wollombi .. Western portion of Maitland ..	2,325 .. 1,325 .. 800 .. 6,350 ..	24 miles .. 300 miles .. 142 " (by land) .. 100 " (by sea) ..	6,880 .. 3,771 .. 5,614 ..	1,963 .. Amended in 1865. 3,771 ..	Windsor (Electoral Town) ..	1,623	1,441
The Hunter ..	5,350 ..	Albury .. Western portion of Maitland ..	275 .. 275 ..	300 miles .. 142 " (by land) ..	3,771 .. 5,614 ..	3,771 ..	Albury, 351 miles .. Lochinvar, 99 miles ..	1,441	1,373
The Lower Hunter ..	275 ..	Raymond Terrace ..	275 ..	82 " ..	3,535 ..	3,535 ..	Raymond Terrace, 92 miles ..	789	
The Upper Hunter ..	4,860 ..	Cassilis .. Scone .. Musclebrook and Merton .. South-eastern portion of Murrumbidgee ..	4,860 .. 1,325 .. 1,075 .. 350 ..	140 " .. " .. " .. 46 miles ..	5,614 .. " .. " .. 6,049 ..	1,060 .. ? .. 1,595 .. ?	Cassilis, 231 miles .. Scone, 167 miles. .. Musclebrook, 150 miles. ..	1,901	789
Ilwarrara ..	225 ..	Wollongong ..	225 ..	80 miles ..	5,486 ..	5,486 ..	Wollongong, 64 miles (by sea) ..	1,328	1,317
Kiama ..	200 ..	Kiama ..	200 ..	80 " ..	5,486 ..	5,486 ..	Kiama, 59 miles (by sea) ..	1,317	1,317
The Lachlan ..	9,332 ..	Binalong .. Young .. Southern portion of Forbes .. Tamworth .. Part of Murrumbidgee ..	2,158 .. 2,750 .. 4,425 .. 6,925 .. 950 ..	184 " .. " .. " .. 294 miles .. 92 " ..	13,450 .. " .. " .. 5,509 .. 9,833 ..	13,450 .. " .. " .. 5,509 .. 9,833 } 16,086 7,233 }	Boorowa, 222 miles .. Young, 255 miles. .. " .. Tamworth, 251 miles .. Sofala, 149 miles ..	3,619	1,865
Liverpool Plains ..	7,875 ..	Young .. Southern portion of Forbes .. Tamworth .. Part of Murrumbidgee ..	2,750 .. 4,425 .. 6,925 .. 950 ..	184 " .. " .. 294 miles .. 92 " ..	13,450 .. " .. " .. 5,509 ..	13,450 .. " .. " .. 5,509 ..	Young, 255 miles. .. " .. Tamworth, 251 miles .. Sofala, 149 miles ..	1,807	1,117
East Macquarie ..	5,721 ..	Eastern portion of Bathurst ..	5,721 ..	122 " ..	3,191 ..	9,833 } 16,086 7,233 }	Sofala, 149 miles ..	1,865	1,117
West Macquarie ..	4,871 ..	Western portion of Bathurst, exclusively of the Electoral Town of Bathurst ..	4,871 ..	122 " ..	3,191 ..	9,833 } 16,086 7,233 }	Sofala, 149 miles ..	1,865	1,117
East Maitland ..	81 ..	South-eastern portion of Maitland Police District ..	81 ..	86 " (by sea) ..	3,205 ..	3,205 pt.	East Maitland, 93 miles ..	902	
West Maitland ..	1,700 acres.	That portion of the Maitland Police District included in Town of West Maitland ..	1,700 acres.	95 " ..	5,694 ..	5,694 pt.	West Maitland, 95 miles ..	1,352	
Monaro ..	5,150 ..	Cooma .. Bombala ..	3,000 .. 1,650 ..	146 " ..	5,888 ..	4,383 .. 4,502 ..	Cooma, 296 miles .. Bombala, 345 miles. ..	1,613	
Morpeth ..	31 ..	North-eastern portion of Maitland ..	31 ..	86 miles ..	3,864 ..	3,864 pt. (1,823, total Police District of Maitland.)	Morpeth, 95 miles ..	841	
Mudgee ..	1,375 ..	Mudgee ..	1,375 ..	135 " ..	6,578 ..	6,578 ..	Mudgee, 153 miles ..	2,845	
The Murray ..	7,275 ..	Deniliquin ..	7,275 ..	400 " ..	2,393 ..	2,393 ..	Deniliquin, 472 miles .. Moama, 516 miles. ..	1,973	
The Murrumbidgee ..	16,950 ..	Wagga Wagga .. Northern portion of Gundagai .. Eastern portion of Oxley ..	7,200 .. 1,100 .. 8,650 ..	215 " ..	3,826 ..	.....	Wagga Wagga, 310 miles ..	1,754	

APPENDIX.

RETURN, &c.—continued.

Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Police District or Districts within each Electoral District.	Area. Square miles.	Distances from Sydney, by main road, to nearest point of Electoral District.	Population of each Electoral District, 1891.	Population of each Police District, 1891.	Distance from Sydney of any Town of importance, by land or sea.	Number of Voters in each Electoral District by Return for 1895-00.	Number of Voters in each Police District by Return for 1895-00.
Narellan ..	231 ..	Campbelltown..	169 ..	30 miles ..	3,334 ..	2,609 ..	Campbelltown, 34 miles ..	717	
The Nepean ..	500 ..	North-east portion of Camden, Narellan, and Picton.	62	"	5,984 ..	— pt.		1,636	
Newcastle, City of ..	765 acres.	Part Police District Newcastle	765 acres.	24 " (by sea)	1,402 ..	5,984 ..	Penrith, 34 miles ..	1,207	
New England ..	6,925 ..	Armidale ..	6,925 ..	76 " (by sea)	6,630 ..	6,630 ..	Newcastle, 76 miles ..	2,161	
Newtown ..	2 ..	Part Metropolitan ..	2 ..	170 " <i>via</i> Newcastle.	6,090 ..	6,090 ..	Armidale, 313 miles ..	3,145	
Northumberland ..	875 ..	Newcastle (exclusively of the City of Newcastle).	875 ..	1 mile	6,460 ..	5,033 ..	Bendocmer, 273 miles.	2,058	
Orange ..	575 ..	Orange ..	575 ..	130 "	2,892 ..	2,892 ..	A Municipality ..	1,600	
Paddington ..	100 acres.	Part of Metropolitan..	1,000 acres.	Adjoining Sydney..	3,537 ..	3,537 ..	Orange, 154 miles ..	2,785	
Parramatta ..	1,992 acres.	Part of Parramatta ..	1,992 acres.	14 miles	5,577 ..	5,577 ..	A Municipality ..	1,315	
The Paterson ..	1,350 ..	Paterson ..	1,350 ..	105 "	2,440 ..	2,440 ..	Parramatta, 14 miles ..	570	
Patrick's Plains ..	1,100 ..	Patrick's Plains ..	1,100 ..	<i>via</i> Newcastle.	5,581 ..	5,581 ..	Paterson, 105 miles ..	1,635	
Queanbeyan ..	2,350 ..	Queanbeyan ..	2,350 ..	112 miles	3,612 ..	3,612 ..	Singleton, 123 miles ..	1,141	
St. Leonards ..	171 1/2 ..	Northern portion of Metropolitan .. And that portion of Parramatta, including Ryde Registration District.	156 .. 16 1/2	153 "	6,565 ..	?	Queanbeyan, 190 miles ..	2,111	
Shoalhaven ..	1,375 ..	Shoalhaven ..	675 ..	96 miles	4,296 ..	4,296 ..	St. Leonards ..	1,477	
East Sydney ..	1,077 acres.	Dowling ..	700	"	23,894 ..	23,894 ..	Nowra, 113 miles ..	9,296	
West Sydney ..	845 acres.	Part of Metropolitan..	1,077 acres.	"	27,500 ..	27,500 ..	"	7,818	
Tenterfield ..	7,050 ..	Do ..	845 acres.	"	3,046 ..	6,631 ..	"	1,192	
Tumut ..	2,350 ..	Tenterfield ..	2,700 ..	338 miles	4,607 ..	1,681 ..	Tenterfield, 431 miles ..	1,800	
Wellington ..	1,575 ..	Wellington ..	4,850 ..	"	5,124 ..	1,197 ..	Glen Innes, 373 miles.	1,533	
The Williams ..	2,350 ..	Tumut ..	1,800 ..	242 "	4,790 ..	4,790 ..	Tumut, 259 miles ..	1,143	
Windsor { Windsor and Richmond } ..	1,200 acres.	Southern portion of Gundagai ..	550 ..	160 "	4,323 ..	384 ..	Gundagai, 242 miles.	674	
Wollombi ..	700 acres.	Wellington ..	1,275 ..	"	4,234 ..	2,788 ..	Wellington, 198 miles ..	1,168	
Yass Plains ..	2,000 ..	Eastern portion of Molong ..	300 ..	100 " (by sea)	4,425 ..	1,535 ..	Molong, 172 miles.	1,218	
		Dungog ..	350 ..	"			Dungog, 124 miles ..		
		Port Stephens ..	2,000 ..	"			Stroud, 121 miles.		
		That portion of the Windsor included in the Towns of Windsor and Richmond.	1,900 acres.	34 "	2,843 ..	2,843 ..	Windsor, 34 miles ..		
		Brisbane Water ..	800 ..	25 " (by sea)	4,234 ..	4,234 ..	Richmond, 38 miles.		
		Eastern portion of Wollombi ..	496 ..	"			Wollombi, 122 miles		
		Yass ..	2,000 ..	167 "	4,425 ..	4,425 ..	Gosford, 45 miles.		
				"			Yass, 183 miles ..		

JOHN WOLSTON ELLIS.

RETURN shewing the Estimated Number of Electors entitled to vote in the several Gold Fields Electoral Districts for 1865-66.

No.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED NO. OF ELECTORS.
1	Gold Fields South .. .. .	2,000
2	Do. West .. .. .	8,500
3	Do. North .. .. .	840

J. W. ELLIS.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUPREME COURT.

(EQUITY RULES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 October, 1865.*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY JURISDICTIONS.

*Tuesday, the 27th of June, 1865.*

IN pursuance of the powers vested in us in this behalf, we direct and order that, while the offices of Master in Equity and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates in Sydney shall be vested in the same person, the Rules following be established:—

1. The Master in Equity will sit on Monday and Thursday only, and the Chief Commissioner of Insolvency on Tuesday and Friday in each week, in lieu of the days specified heretofore.

2. Provided that nothing in the preceding Rule shall prevent business in either of the two Jurisdictions, at the discretion of the officer discharging the aforesaid functions, from being taken at other times, to be fixed by him by regulation in either department, or by special order.

3. The First Clerk of the Equity Office may sign for the Master in Equity any process issuing out of the Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, which now requires the signature of the Master.

4. The said First Clerk (being a Commissioner for Affidavits) may swear answers, disclaimers, and pleas required to be on oath, before being filed of record.

5. The said First Clerk (when directed by the Master) may discharge the Court duties of Registrar, and the duties of Taxing Officer in any bill of costs referred to the Master for taxation; and he may (when so directed) take such accounts, and prosecute such inquiries as usually were taken and prosecuted by the Chief Clerks of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery.

6. Nothing in these Rules is to prevent the attendance of the Master before the Supreme Court, or the Primary Judge in Equity, whenever he may be desired so to attend.

7. These Rules are to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1865.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1865.*

THE following Rules are hereby established in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court, in continuation of the 1st chapter of the Consolidated Standing Rules of the 4th day of July, 1863,—the same to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1865:—

## STAMP DUTY ON PAYMENTS OUT OF COURT.

20. The party to whom money is ordered to be paid out of Court will be required, on lodging the usual request for preparation of the cheque, to provide the Stamp necessary for the same, under the Act 29 Victoria, No. 6, and also the proper Receipt Stamp, to be used on the delivery out of the cheque.

## THE LIKE ON PAYMENTS INTO COURT.

21. Every party ordered or entitled to pay money into Court, will be required to provide the Stamps necessary under the said Act, to be used on the Receipt or Receipts acknowledging such payment.

The Rules next following are hereby established in the same Jurisdiction, in continuation of the 18th chapter of the aforesaid Standing Rules,—to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1865:—

## LEGACY OR SUCCESSION DUTY ON FUNDS IN COURT.

30. Every Decree whereby the Master shall be directed to pay or transfer any fund, or part of any fund, in respect of which Legacy or Succession Duty shall be payable, under the Act 29 Victoria, No. 6, shall also (unless such Decree expressly provides for the payment of the duty) direct the Master to have regard to the circumstance that such duty is payable; and where any Decree directs the carrying over to a separate account of any fund, in respect of which any such duty is chargeable, words indicating that the fund is subject to such duty shall be added to the title of the account.

## MASTER TO SEE THAT DUTY IS PAID.

31. In order more effectually to provide against the payment or transfer of any fund so chargeable, before payment of the duty, the Master shall, on receiving notice from the proper officer that any such duty is payable, cause a memorandum to be made in his books in conformity with such notice; and shall, before executing any Decree directing the payment or transfer of any fund, or part of any fund, in respect of which such duty is payable, require the production of the receipt for such duty, or a certificate from the proper officer, of its payment.

32. For the purposes of the last two preceding Rules, the word Decree shall extend to and include equally every order.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# RULES OF COURT.

(FROM 7TH JULY, 1864, TO 27TH DECEMBER, 1865.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 March, 1866.*

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PROTHONOTARY OF SUPREME COURT to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Supreme Court Office,  
Sydney, 21 March, 1866.

SIR,

Herewith I do myself the honor to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, Rules of Court made and promulgated by Their Honors the Judges.

I have, &amp;c.,

D. B. HUTCHINSON,  
Prothonotary.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Thursday, the 7th day of July, A.D. 1864.

THE Court will sit in Banc, on Saturday next, the ninth day of July, at 10 o'clock, to hear and dispose of the following matters, and the term lately expired is hereby extended for that purpose.

*Ex parte* Peacock (part heard), Merchant Seamen's Act.

Sullivan v. Willson—Demurrer.

*Ex parte* Perry—Attachment against an Attorney.*In re* Garland and Bingham's Estate (part heard), Insolvency Appeal.ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAMUEL FREDK. MILFORD.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 15th day of July, 1864.

It having been found necessary to adjourn the Sittings of this Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction, for the trial of prisoners committed before the present Session of Gaol Delivery, to Monday the 1st August next, the cause *Dolby v. The Bank of New South Wales*, appointed for trial on that day in the Jury Court, is hereby ordered to stand for trial on Monday, the 8th August.ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.



In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, the 19th day of July, A.D. 1864.

1. It is ordered that no more Causes be set down for trial at the next Sittings in either Court.

2. It is further ordered, that all Chamber Cases, in which summonses were issued before this Vacation, shall be heard and disposed of on Friday next, or if the sitting Judge shall then so order, on Friday the 29th instant.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
EDWARD WISE.

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NOTICE.

In pursuance of the General Rule of 16th December, 1863, notice is hereby given that the Judges will sit as in Banco on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of delivering judgment in the following cases:—

Campbell.....	v.	Dent.
Kelly .....	v.	Bradridge.
Halter .....	v.	Moore and another.
Cunningham .....	v.	Fitzgerald.
The Mayor, &c. ...	v.	Toogood.
Richards .....	v.	Whitford.
Bennett .....	v.	Flood.
Queen .....	v.	Moranda.
Queen .....	v.	Phegan.
Levy .....	v.	Molison.
Wentworth.....	v.	Gurner.
Jones .....	v.	Walker.

Supreme Court Office,  
Sydney, 1 August, 1864.

D. B. HUTCHINSON,  
Prothonotary.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1864.

THE Court will sit as in Banco, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, at a quarter to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing an application for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, in the case of Jones *v.* Walker, and of settling the terms of appeal therein.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 12th day of August, A.D. 1864.

It is ordered that the Sheriff do return a Panel of seventy-two Jurors to serve on Monday, the 26th day of September next, in this Court, at the Court House in Darlinghurst (the same Court then and there sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery), for the trial of all such prisoners as shall then and there be for trial before the said Court.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1864.

It is hereby ordered that the present Sittings of this Court for the Trial of Causes be continued until Friday, the 26th instant, and such additional days (if any) as the Presiding Judge may direct, for the disposal of the cases of Pickering *v.* Noyse, and also Thorold *v.* Miller; if practicable, the same to be tried by last Monday's Jury Panel returned for the Jury Court.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

## RULES OF COURT.

3

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1864.

THE Court will sit as in Banco, on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of delivering Judgment in the following Causes and Matters:—

Harrison and others .....	v.	Isbester and others.
Cullen .....	v.	Pearce.
Garland's Estate .....		Sempill's Appeal.
Attorney General .....	v.	Eagar.
Zimmler .....	v.	Manning.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1864.

THE undermentioned Causes entered for Trial on Monday, the 7th, and Tuesday, the 8th of November, in the Banco Court List, are (in pursuance of Rule 20, of the 7th December, 1863) hereby ordered to be transferred to the Jury Court List for those days respectively:—

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
EDWARD WISE.

Monday, 7 November.

Plaintiff's Attorney.			Defendant's Attorney.	
Davis .....	Lenehan .....	v.	Caragate .....	Dawson.
Rowley .....	Carr .....	v.	Thomson .....	Milford.
Rowley .....	Fisher .....	v.	Bryce .....	Levy.
Norton .....	Thompson .....	v.	Gorman .....	Norton.

Tuesday, 8 November.

Fitzhardinge ...	Pugh .....	v.	Kensett .....	Readett.
Roberts .....	Peters .....	v.	Robinson .....	Stephen.
Iceeton .....	Turner .....	v.	Mant .....	Rowley.
Iceeton .....	Turner .....	v.	Harris .....	Rowley.
Rowley .....	Smith & another	v.	Giles and others ...	Spain.

In the Supreme Court.

Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1864.

ALL Causes being Remanets at present entered in the Jury Court List for trial on Wednesday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 17th November, respectively, in which the parties may consent to the transfer, will be taken in the same Court, on Monday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th November severally; and any six of those Causes may be set down for trial on either of the last-mentioned days, where due notice of trial in that behalf can be given.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 18th day of November, 1864.

THE following Causes entered for trial in the Jury Court List are (in pursuance of Rule 20, of the 7th December, 1863) hereby transferred to the Banco Court List for Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, and the day following:—

Morehead and another .....	v.	Whyte.
Egan .....	v.	Dunlop.
Jenkins .....	v.	Harris and another.
Dudley .....	v.	Neads.
Reynolds .....	v.	Davis.
Busley .....	v.	Tate.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court.  
Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1864.  
*New Trial Motions.*

It is ordered that the General Rules of the 19th August, 1861, for regulating the practice on moving for a New Trial, shall be amended by the addition of the following proviso, between the 4th and 5th of those Rules:—

4A. Provided that, where such eight or fourteen days shall expire on or after the Saturday preceding Term, no such memorandum shall be necessary, but the Rule Nisi must be moved for within the first four days of such Term, or on such day as the Court shall appoint.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Monday, the 12th day of December, 1864.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

*Arrangements for 1865.*

1. The Terms of this Court, and the Holidays and Vacations to be observed therein, together with its Sittings for Causes, for the Gaol Delivery at Darlinghurst, and for Equity and Insolvency Appeals, shall during the year 1865 be those mentioned or indicated in the Law Almanac for that year.

*Special days for Appeals.*

2. Provided that Appeals in Equity and Insolvency may be heard on such additional days as the Judges shall from time to time appoint.

*Equity Appeals.*

3. After the disposal of Equity Appeals, on any of the days appointed for that purpose, such other business will be taken as the Judges or any two of them may appoint.

*Rules Nisi for New Trial.*

4. On the first four days of Term (after such motions on the first day as are then usually taken) Rules Nisi for a New Trial will have precedence of all other business.

*New Trial Motions.*

5. On every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Term, the like Motions, and Motions to make any such Rule absolute, will have precedence.

*Tuesdays and Fridays.*

6. On every Tuesday and Friday in Term (except the first Tuesday) Criminal and Crown cases will have precedence;—secondly, Motions, other than as aforesaid; and lastly, Demurrers and Special Cases in Civil Matters.

*Sittings in Equity, &c.*

7. The Primary Equity Judge will sit in Equity, and for Ecclesiastical Matters, in and out of Term, on the days and at the hours at present set apart for those purposes. He will also, on Fridays, take all such other matters as by 22 Vict. No. 14 may be heard before one Judge only.

*Fines and Estreats.*

8. Schedules of Fines and Estreated Recognizances shall be returnable on some Friday in Term, at 11 o'clock; to be then heard before one Judge only.

*Chamber Business.*

9. Chamber Business will be taken on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock; in Term and out of Term alike. Provided that a Summons may be returnable on any other day, by order of a Judge.

*Business in Vacation.*

10. No business will be taken during the January and July Vacations, other than such as is specified by the Standing Rules. Summonses will be returnable in Chambers, in cases of emergency, on any Friday.

*Causes in Jury Court.*

11. The days for the setting down and trial of Causes in the *Jury Court*, whether by Common or Special Juries, or Juries of Four, shall be the same as those appointed for the present year.

*Transferring*

*Transferring Causes.*

12. Causes, on the list of either Court, may be transferred to the list of the other (for those Sittings only) by order of two Judges, for trial on any day not earlier than two clear days following—and not being before the day for which the Cause was first entered.

*Remanets generally.*

13. Remanets from any Sitting will have precedence over other Causes; and shall be set down by the Prothonotary, each according to its appropriate list, and the class of Jury to which it belongs, for the next Sittings.

*Saturdays.*

14. There will be no Sitting of the Court in Sydney (except for the trial of Prisoners, and except the last day of Term) on any Saturday. Provided that any Argument or Trial not concluded on Friday, may be continued on Saturday if the Court or Presiding Judge shall think fit.

*Causes on Circuit.*

15. Causes for trial at Maitland shall be entered for the first *Wednesday*, and at Bathurst and Goulburn for the first *Friday* of the Sittings, respectively.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

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EXTENSION OF TERM.

The Supreme Court.

Saturday, the 17th day of December, 1864.

THE Term is hereby extended to Thursday next, the 22nd instant, on which day the Judges will sit in Banc at 10 o'clock, for the hearing of pending New Trial Motions, and Habeas Corpus Cases.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

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In the Supreme Court.

Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1864.

THE 33rd Rule of the 1st March, 1856, shall not be construed to apply to Notices of Trial or Inquiry.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.  
EDWARD WISE.

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NOTICE.

Tuesday, 10th January, A.D. 1865.

THE Court will sit at 10 o'clock on Friday, the 13th instant, to deliver Judgment in "*Ex parte Cory*," Motion for *Mandamus*, and "*Ex parte Hamilton*" Real Property Transfer Act.

By order of the Judges,  
D. B. HUTCHINSON,  
Prothonotary.

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THE Judges have made the following arrangements for the dispatch of business on the first four days of the approaching Term:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th February; the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise will take Demurrers and Special Cases—Mr. Justice Milford sitting in Insolvency and Equity. The Court will sit on Tuesday, as usual, at 11 o'clock.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of March, Motions for Rules Nisi for New Trials, and afterwards New Trial Motions, will be heard by the three Judges.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

23rd February, 1865.

In

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, the 7th day of March, A.D. 1865.

THE persons hereunder mentioned are hereby appointed Examiners for conducting the Examination, during the present year, of Clerks seeking admission to practise as Attorneys, that is to say :—

The MASTER IN EQUITY ;

JULIAN EMANUEL SALAMONS, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law ; and

RICHARD JOHNSON and MONTAGU CONSETT STEPHEN, Attorneys and Solicitors.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Friday, the 19th day of May, A.D. 1865.

THE Court will sit as in Banco, on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of the matter of the Tomago Coal Mining Company, insolvent.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

EDWARD WISE.

Prothonotary's Office,  
22nd May, 1865.

NOTICE.

1. No application for any order or summons (other than for a *Ca. Re.*) will be entertained by the Judges before 10 o'clock, or during the mid-day recess.
2. No further causes can be set down for trial at these Sittings.
3. No Jury Cause will be taken in the Banco Court on Friday.
4. Insolvency Appeals must stand over until further orders.

By order of their Honors the Judges,

D. B. HUTCHINSON,  
Prothonotary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1865.

It is ordered that the Court do sit on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, for the hearing and determining of all such matters as are ordinarily taken on Tuesdays in Term.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.

EDWARD WISE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

EQUITY AND INSOLVENCY JURISDICTIONS.

Tuesday, the 27th of June, 1865.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in us in this behalf, we direct and order that, while the Offices of Master in Equity and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates in Sydney shall be vested in the same person, the Rules following be established :—

1. The Master in Equity will sit on Monday and Thursday only, and the Chief Commissioner of Insolvency on Tuesday and Friday in each week, in lieu of the days specified heretofore.
2. Provided that nothing in the preceding Rule shall prevent business in either of the two Jurisdictions, at the discretion of the officer discharging the aforesaid functions, from being taken at other times to be fixed by him by Regulation in either Department, or by Special Order.
3. The First Clerk of the Equity Office may sign for the Master in Equity any process issuing out of the Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, which now requires the Signature of the Master.
4. The said First Clerk (being a Commissioner for Affidavits) may swear Answers, Disclaimers, and Pleas required to be on oath, before being filed of Record.

5. The said First Clerk (when directed by the Master) may discharge the Court duties of Registrar, and the duties of Taxing Officer in any Bill of Costs referred to the Master for Taxation; and he may (when so directed) take such Accounts and prosecute such Inquiries as usually were taken and prosecuted by the Chief Clerks of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery.

6. Nothing in these Rules is to prevent the attendance of the Master before the Supreme Court, or the Primary Judge in Equity, whenever he may be desired so to attend.

7. These Rules are to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1865.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1865.

The following Rules are hereby established in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court, in continuation of the 1st chapter of the Consolidated Standing Rules of the 4th day of July, 1863,—the same to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1865.

*Stamp Duty on Payments out of Court.*

20. The party to whom money is ordered to be paid out of Court, will be required, on lodging the usual request for preparation of the cheque, to provide the stamp necessary for the same, under the Act 29 Victoria, No. 6, and also the proper Receipt Stamp, to be used on the delivery out of the cheque.

*The like on Payments into Court.*

21. Every party ordered or entitled to pay money into Court, will be required to provide the stamps necessary under the said Act, to be used on the Receipt or Receipts acknowledging such payment.

The Rules next following are hereby established in the same Jurisdiction, in continuation of the 18th chapter of the aforesaid Standing Rules,—to take effect on the 1st day of July, 1865.

*Legacy or Succession Duty on Funds in Court.*

30. Every Decree whereby the Master shall be directed to pay or transfer any fund, or part of any fund, in respect of which Legacy or Succession Duty shall be payable, under the Act 29 Victoria, No. 6, shall also (unless such Decree expressly provides for the payment of the duty) direct the Master to have regard to the circumstance that such duty is payable. And where any Decree directs the carrying over to a separate account of any fund, in respect of which any such duty is chargeable, words indicating that the fund is subject to such duty shall be added to the title of the account.

*Master to see that Duty is paid.*

31. In order more effectually to provide against the payment or transfer of any fund so chargeable, before payment of the duty, the Master shall, on receiving notice from the proper officer that any such duty is payable, cause a memorandum to be made in his books in conformity with such notice; and shall, before executing any Decree directing the payment or transfer of any fund, or part of any fund, in respect of which such duty is payable, require the production of the receipt for such duty, or a certificate from the proper officer, of its payment.

32. For the purposes of the last two preceding Rules, the word Decree shall extend to and include equally every order.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Monday, the 31st day of July, 1865.

It is ordered that, after the 5th day of August next, the ordinary Chamber Days shall be Monday and Thursday—in and out of term alike.

2. No application in Chambers will be taken on any day, in or out of Term (except in cases of absolute necessity), after 1 o'clock.

3. Ecclesiastical Motions and Matters, and applications to a Judge or the Court, in Insolvency (Appeals excepted), whether in or out of Term, will be taken by the Primary Judge only.

4. The fourth Sydney Gaol Delivery for this year, shall commence on Monday, the 11th day of December next, instead of Monday, the 18th December.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
EQUITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTIONS.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1865.

1. The Primary Judge will sit on every Tuesday and Friday in Term (the first Tuesday excepted), at 10 o'clock, for Ecclesiastical Matters and Motions in Insolvency; and at 11 o'clock, for Motions and other Matters in Equity.

2. The Primary Judge will sit on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (the January and July Vacations excepted), out of Term. On *Wednesday*, at 10 o'clock, for Equity only. On the other days at 10 o'clock, for Ecclesiastical and Insolvency Matters; and at 11 o'clock for Equity.

3. Petitions and Motions shall have precedence on Wednesdays; but will not be taken on any such Tuesday or Thursday, except by Special Order.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.,  
Primary Judge.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, 1st August, 1865.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

THE following Regulations are hereby established, to be observed in the conduct of business before the Primary Judge.

1. Upon every application for the appointment of a Guardian to an Infant, or for an allowance for his maintenance, the evidence to support the same must shew the following particulars:—

1. The age of the Infant.
2. The nature and amount of his property and income.
3. Where and under whose charge the Infant generally resides, and at whose expense he is maintained.
4. What relations he has.
5. The position in life of such Infant and of his Parents.
6. The residence, age, and position in life, of the proposed Guardian.
7. Any other circumstances shewing his fitness for that office.
8. The written consent of such proposed Guardian to act.

2. Unless special circumstances require a reference for such appointment and allowance, the costs of an application to the Court for a direct appointment only will be allowed.

3. Upon any application to obtain the sanction of the Court to an Infant's making a settlement on marriage, under the Act 20 Vict., No. 2, evidence must be produced in support of the same, shewing the following particulars:—

1. The age of the Infant.
2. Whether he has any Parent or Guardian.
3. With whom, and under whose care he is living; and if no Parent or Guardian, what near relations such Infant has.
4. The position in life of the Infant and his Parents.
5. What his property consists of.
6. The age and position in life of the person whom such Infant proposes to marry.
7. What property and income such person has.
8. The fitness of the proposed Trustees under the settlement.
9. Their written consent to act.

4. The heads also of the proposed settlement must be specified in the Petition, or in some Affidavit produced in support of such application.

5. These Regulations apply severally to all Infants—female as well as male.

6. Upon any application, by Petition, for the appointment of new Trustees under the Trustee Acts of 1852 and 1853, the evidence to support the same must shew the following particulars:—

1. The nature of the Trusts still subsisting.
2. The nature and value of the property subject to such Trusts.
3. The persons beneficially entitled.
4. The fitness of the proposed new Trustees.
5. Their written consent to act.

## RULES OF COURT.

9

7. Unless special circumstances require a reference for such appointment, the costs of an application to the Court for a direct appointment only will be allowed.

8. Where a party required to complete a purchase, objects to the title, and seeks to have it investigated, he must shew in his answer, or by affidavit (as the case may be), in the first instance, what his grounds of objection are, both as regards the several matters of fact, and of law, relied on by him.

9. If the circumstances require a reference as to title, and the party objecting shall then rely on additional grounds, he will, in general, be allowed no costs, even though successful on some ground specified in the answer, or affidavit, as well as on one or more of such additional grounds.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.,  
Primary Judge.

## NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise will sit at 4 o'clock in the Barco Court, this day, to deliver Judgment in the two following cases :—

Rapley v. Martin.  
Phillips v. Walmsley.

Sydney, 18th August, A.D. 1865.

(For the Prothonotary),  
F. H. STÉPHEN,  
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1865.

## SUMMONSES IN CHAMBERS.

*C. L. Prac.*, p. 23.

THE 12th of the General Rules, made on the 28th day of February, 1856, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted :—

Every Summons shall be served on the party whose attendance is required, before 1 o'clock of the preceding afternoon; or, in respect of Summonses returnable on Monday, before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the previous Friday, unless a Judge shall in any case allow of service at a later time.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
EDWARD WISE.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1865.

So much of the 12th Standing Rule of this Court as requires the Master in Equity to be one of the Examiners of persons applying for admission as Attorneys, is hereby repealed.

2. It is ordered that one Barrister-at-law and four Attorneys of this Court do, in future, form the Board of Examiners touching the fitness of such persons to be admitted on the roll of Attorneys, and that three members of the Board shall be a quorum.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1865.

IN pursuance of the General Rule, bearing even date herewith, touching the constitution of the Board of Examiners for the admission of Attorneys, the Barrister and Attorneys hereunder mentioned are hereby appointed Members of the said Board, for conducting the examination, during the residue of the present year, of persons seeking admission to practise as Attorneys, that is to say :—

Julian Emanuel Salamons, Esq., Barrister-at-law,  
Henry Burton Bradley,  
Richard Johnson,  
Montagu Consett Stephen, and  
George Penkivil Slade, Attorneys and Solicitors.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.



In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Wednesday, the sixth day of December, 1865.

*Venue. (Prac. p. 7 and 66.)*

1. In reference to Rule 32, of 23rd February, 1856, and Rules 11 and 12 of 12th April, 1856, it is hereby ordered that the last-mentioned Rule be repealed, and the following substituted.

*Sydney and Circuit Towns.*

2. The City of Sydney shall in all cases be a sufficient Venue for any place not comprised within any Circuit District; and every Circuit Town shall be a sufficient Venue for all places within the same Circuit District.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.  
P. FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1865.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

*Arrangements for 1866.*

1. The Terms of this Court, and the Holidays and Vacations to be observed therein, together with its Sittings for Causes, for the Gaol Delivery at Darlinghurst, and for Equity and Insolvency Appeals, shall, during the year 1866, be those mentioned in the Law Almanac for that year.

*Special Days for certain business.*

2. Provided that Appeals in Equity and Insolvency, and Special Cases in Criminal Matters, may be heard on such additional days as two of the Judges shall from time to time appoint.

*Equity Appeals.*

3. After the disposal of Equity Appeals, on any of the days appointed for that purpose, such other business will be taken as the Judges or any two of them may appoint.

*Rules Nisi for New Trial.*

4. On the first four days of Term (after such Motions on the first day as are then usually taken), Rules Nisi for a New Trial will have precedence of all other business.

*New Trial Motions.*

5. On every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Term, the like Motions, and Motions to make any such rule absolute, will have precedence.

*Tuesdays and Fridays.*

6. On every Tuesday and Friday in Term (except the first Tuesday) Criminal and Crown Cases will have precedence;—secondly, Motions other than as aforesaid; and lastly, Demurrers and Special Cases in Civil Matters.

*Sittings in Equity, &c.*

7. The Primary Equity Judge will sit, in and out of Term alike, on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday:—except on Equity Appeal days, and during the Judge's absence on Circuit.

On Wednesdays in Term, Ecclesiastical Matters, and Matters which may (by 22 Vic., No. 14) be heard before one Judge, will be taken *exclusively*. On Wednesdays out of Term, those Matters will have precedence only.

*Fines and Estreats.*

8. All Schedules of Fines, and Estreated Recognizances, shall be returnable on some Wednesday in Term, at 10 o'clock; to be then heard before the Primary Equity Judge.

*Chamber Business.*

9. Chamber Business will ordinarily be taken on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, in Term and out of Term alike. Provided that a Summons may be returnable on any other day, by order of a Judge.

*Half-yearly Vacations.*

10. Except for the purposes specified in the next Rule, no business will be taken during the January and July Vacations; nor shall any Pleading be then filed or delivered, or Proceeding be commenced, without leave of a Judge, nor shall Time run at Law or in Equity.

*Business*

*Business in Vacation.*

11. Provided that Summonses, in cases of emergency, may be returnable in Chambers on any *Friday*; and that Causes may be set down, and Notices of Trial and to admit or produce Documents be given; and that all necessary Proceedings may be taken for the purposes of an Appeal, and for obtaining or dissolving any Injunction; and that all Writs may be issued, executed, and returned, in Vacation.

*Causes in Jury Court.*

12. The days for setting down and trying Causes in the *Jury Court*, whether by Common or Special Juries, or Juries of Four, shall be the same as at present;—except that the latter may be set down there for any day after the second week.

*Transferring Causes.*

13. Causes, on the list of either Court, may be transferred to the list of the other (for those Sittings only), by order of two Judges, for trial on any day not earlier than two clear days following—and not being before the day for which the Cause was first entered.

*Remanets generally.*

14. Remanets from any Sitting will have precedence over other causes; and shall be set down by the Prothonotary, each according to its appropriate list, for the next Sittings.

*Saturdays.*

15. There will be no Sitting of the Court in Sydney (except for the trial of Prisoners, and except the last day of Term) on any Saturday. Provided that any Argument or Trial, not concluded on Friday, may be continued on Saturday, if the Court or Presiding Judge shall think fit.

*Causes on Circuit.*

16. Causes for trial at Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn, shall be entered for the first *Friday* of the Sittings;—And at Wagga Wagga, Deniliquin, and Armidale, for the first *Thursday*.

*Cases reserved on Circuit.*

17. Special Cases reserved on any Criminal Trial, on Circuit, shall be set down for hearing in Sydney (unless a Judge shall in any case otherwise order) on the first *Friday* of the next Sittings for Causes.

*Ecclesiastical Matters.*

18. Ecclesiastical Motions and Matters, and applications to a Judge or the Court in Insolvency (Appeals excepted), whether in or out of Term, will be taken by the Primary Judge only.

*Chamber Applications.*

19. No Chamber application will be entertained on any day, in or out of Term (except in cases of necessity), after 1 o'clock.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.  
P. FAUCETT.

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In the Supreme Court.

Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1865.

*Extension of Term.*

1. It is ordered, that the present Term be and the same is hereby extended to Monday next, the 18th instant, and the two following days, for the disposal of the cases undermentioned.

*Equity Appeals.*

2. The Court will sit for Equity Appeals on Thursday next, the 21st instant, and the two following days.

*Sittings in Equity.*

3. The Primary Equity Judge will sit on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, instead of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday next.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.  
PETER FAUCETT.

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*Term*

*Term Cases.*

Boon v. Leitch	...	...	...	Appeal, District Court.
Ashworth v. Fairfax and another	...	...	...	Demurrer.
Levi v. Vickery	...	...	...	Appeal, District Court.
Lane v. Taylor	...	...	...	Demurrer.
M'Bean v. Taylor	...	...	...	Appeal, District Court.
Fotheringham v. O'Brien	...	...	...	New Trial Motion.
M'Bean v. Dight	...	...	...	Demurrer.
Bucklen v. Kay	...	...	...	Demurrer.

NOTE.—But the insertion of a case in this List will not prevent its being heard *previously*, if called on its regular course.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Tuesday, the 19th day of December, 1865.

1. The Fourth Term is hereby further extended to Thursday next, but no cases will then be taken other than such as shall be entered by direction of the Judges in the Paper for that day.

2. The Equity Appeals will be taken on Friday and Saturday only, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

ALFRED STEPHEN.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.  
PETER FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Wednesday, the 27th day of December, A.D. 1865.

THE Court will sit as in Banco, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of admitting such gentlemen to be Barristers of the Supreme Court as shall then be desirous of and entitled to such admission.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
P. FAUCETT.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**RULES OF COURT.**  
(DATED 3 FEBRUARY, AND 13 MARCH, 1866.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 April, 1866.*

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Saturday, the 3rd day of February, A.D. 1866.

THE Court will sit as in Banco, on Monday, the 5th day of February instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of admitting such gentlemen as Attorneys, &c., as shall then be desirous of, and entitled to, such admission.

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
P. FAUCETT.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Thursday, the 13th day of March, A.D. 1866.

THE under-mentioned Attorneys and Solicitors of this Court are hereby appointed a Board, for conducting the examination, during the present year, of Clerks seeking admission to practise as Attorneys, and three members of such Board shall be a Quorum, viz. :—

William Teale,  
William Russell,  
John Russell Jones,  
William Frederick McCarthy,  
Edmund Augustus Mackechmie.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.  
ALFRED CHEEKE.  
PETER FAUCETT.

②

1865.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MR. N. L. KENTISH.

(PETITION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 27 October, 1865.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales;

This Memorial and Petition of Nathaniel Lipscomb Kentish, Gentleman,

RESPECTFULLY SHEW,—

That after having enjoyed the confidence of the heads of the Government, in England and in four several Colonies, as a faithful and well-approved Officer in the Civil Service of the Crown, thirty-two years; Your Memorialist was summarily dismissed from his Government Appointment in this Colony, on the 31st of October 1859, wholly and solely in consequence of having resented the outrageous insult, and rebuked the infamy, of a depraved junior Brother Officer in the same department as himself, who had dared to propose as a toast to be drunk to by your Memorialist and another Gentleman present, the awful imprecation "Eternal damnation to your Souls"; the alleged crime for which your Memorialist has been thus wrongfully punished and disgraced being that of "Calumny," in having injured the moral character of Mr. Richard Blunt Mitchell, by complaining of his "Blasphemy" and alluding to him as a "Brawler and a Sot," in a communication addressed to the Honorable Colonial Secretary, "unjustifiably, on insufficient grounds"; who had been prosecuted under the Vagrant Act, and convicted of the very same Blasphemy a twelvemonth before; and in return for a private sealed letter of remonstrance and rebuke, committed a furious assault upon your Memorialist in public: which, by direction of the Chairman of the Molong Bench, rendered Official complaint and Magisterial interference indispensable.

That your Memorialist having been thus wrongfully punished and injured, for doing that only which was strictly his duty, both as a Christian and a Gentleman, as well as more especially as an experienced and faithful Servant of the Government, naturally appealed to the Legislative Assembly of this his adopted Country, for redress of such palpable and notorious injustice and cruel wrongs, which have involved him in utter ruin, towards the close of a life of honorable usefulness as a Civil Servant of the Crown, dating from about this day thirty-eight years, on the professorial Staff of the Royal Military College of England; by his destruction in this Colony not only; but by the still greater injury of obstructing his re-admission into the Government Service of Victoria; his well-recognized conduct and reputation in which Colony would have secured his reinstatement in office in Melbourne; but for the stigma of his expulsion from the Public Service in New South Wales; the satisfaction which he afforded to the authorities in the sister Colony many years, being recorded by both the Government and the Parliament by so unequivocal a Testimonial as £1,000.

It is happily unnecessary for your Memorialist to detail the circumstances to which it is attributable, that four several Petitions now before your Honorable House, have so long been, and yet are, kept in abeyance; but he humbly and earnestly prays, that in common justice to one of the oldest of Her Majesty's Servants in Australia; those several Petitions whose statements are true and matter of notoriety, may now be taken into the just and impartial consideration of Honorable Members; and the anomalous case of your Memorialist, who seeks no favor, but implores strict justice only at your hands; may at length be disposed of, by such arrangement as may to your Honorable House appear, under the very peculiar circumstances, to be most in conformity with the righteous and eternal principles of Truth and Equity; whether that be by referring the entire case of complicated injustice, (based on an elaborate conspiracy, of which your Memorialist has openly impeached the parties, ten in number, by criminal-

Information upon oath, sworn and filed in the Supreme Court) to the careful consideration of a Select Committee of this present Parliament; or to the whole House in Committee;—all the Evidence taken before two Select Committees on this subject, in 1860 and 1861, and the correspondence and other documents connected with the original Petition, presented by the late Hon. Charles Kemp, in May, 1860, being already before your Honorable House, and in print.

Your Memorialist believes that his case of unjust and protracted suffering, will be traced by the candid inquirer, mainly to this circumstance,—viz.,—that the order of this House for the printing of his second Petition—presented by the Hon. Member for East Sydney, James Hart, Esquire, so long ago as September, 1861, was unfortunately rescinded; whereby the facts and circumstances of the case of your Memorialist, instead of having been expounded to, have been withheld from the knowledge of Honorable Members of the last two Parliaments, as well as of the present; to whom this appeal of a moral Martyr, is respectfully and earnestly addressed.

Your Memorialist and Petitioner, reiterating the prayer of the Petition above referred to, which though virtually ignored, has been before Your Honorable House upwards of four years; humbly prays, that as the privilege usually allowed to every Petitioner, of addressing his Committee upon the evidence, previously to their drawing up a Report, was positively denied to him; and his Official letters to the Select Committee relative to the evidence, suppressed and ignored,—you will be pleased to grant him permission to be heard from the Bar in support of his appeal, which having originated in 1859, can be but imperfectly understood by Honorable Members of the new Parliament of 1865; which favor he respectfully solicits under the very peculiar circumstances of his anomalous and calamitous case, as the only means of enabling him to remove any doubts which may arise in the minds of Honorable Members, by the opportunity afforded him of answering any questions which may be put to him with respect to any circumstance that may require explanation, as not sufficiently cleared up by the evidence of Witnesses printed in the proceedings of the two Select Committees of 1860 and 1861.

And your Petitioner and Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

N. L. KENTISH.

51 *Bourke-street North*  
*Sydney* October 24, 1865.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

(RETURN RESPECTING PRISONERS LIBERATED AND NOT LIBERATED PREVIOUS TO EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 2 November, 1865.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 June, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return shewing,—

“ (1.) The number of Prisoners, with their names and offences, liberated previous to the expiry of their sentences within the last twelve months.

“ (2.) The number of applications, within the same period, that have been made to the Executive, praying for the release of Prisoners, with the names and offences of said Prisoners.

“ (3.) The grounds upon which such applications were based.

“ (4.) The trade, profession, or occupation, previous to conviction, of all Prisoners so released during the last year.

“ (5.) The number of applications of this description refused by the Government during the same period.

“ (6.) The names of the Prisoners, and their offences, whose applications were thus refused; also, the trade or occupation followed by those Prisoners previous to conviction.

“ (7.) In every case of any Prisoner being liberated before the expiry of sentence, was such liberation recommended by the Judge who tried the case ? ”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)



## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

RETURN of Applications made between the 20th June, 1864, and the 20th June, 1865, for the Release of Prisoners before the expiration of their Sentences, the Applications refused, and the Prisoners so liberated, during such period.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
1	Robert Cole .....	Manslaughter .....	Promise by Judge that he would recommend a remission.	Not known .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
2	Geo. Ravensworth .....	Stealing from the person .....	Good conduct and time served; that on first application being refused he was told to renew it.	Boot-closer .....	.....	On the recommendation of Classification Board, as he had served two years and six months out of three years, with exemplary good conduct. Remission of five months granted.
3	Bridget Spencer .....	Stabbing .....	Regret for crime, good conduct, and time served.	Not known .....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
4	John Vaughan .....	Bank robbery, with arms .....	Age, time served, and being an invalid .....	Shoemaker .....	do.	
5	Robert Grant .....	Highway robbery .....	Time served, youth, and bad example .....	Labourer .....	do.	
6	Andrew Tyne .....	Cattle-stealing .....	Good conduct; destitution of his family ..	Farmer .....	do.	
7	Geo. Johnson .....	Stealing a gun and horse, and assault .....	Good conduct; time served .....	Painter .....	.....	
8	John Ryan .....	Horse-stealing .....	Do. do. ....	Labourer .....	.....	Tried by late Judge Callaghan, and reported on by Crown Prosecutor.
9	John Kenny .....	Do. ....	Do. do. ....	do. ....	.....	Tried by late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by Crown Prosecutor.
10	Charles Sharpe Mullen ..	Embezzlement .....	Time served; youth; previous good conduct	Clerk .....	Refused.	
11	Martin Kelly .....	Attempt to commit sodomy .....	Alleged promise of Judge to recommend remission of sentence.	Not known .....	do.	
12	Robert Nelson .....	Assault with intent to rob .....	Time served; good conduct .....	Stonemason .....	do.	
13	Thos. Lawrence Collier ..	Feloniously wounding ..	Do. do. ....	Not known .....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
14	Lawence Fox .....	Robbery .....	Youth; previous good conduct .....	do. ....	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by Crown Prosecutor.
15	James Barnett .....	Horse-stealing .....	Time served; good conduct .....	do. ....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
16	Benjamin White .....	Perjury .....	Do. do. ....	Farmer .....	.....	Recommended by the Magistrates that tried the case.
17	Henry Douglass .....	Illegally using a horse ..	Being a stranger, could not call witnesses to character; youth.	Not known .....	.....	Remission of one year in five granted, on the principle laid down by Chief Justice in his report on the case of a fellow prisoner who, with him, had been witness of the crime committed.
18	John Harvey .....	Highway robbery .....	Alleged mistaken identity .....	Gold-digger .....	.....	
19	William Prior .....	Horse-stealing .....	Alleged promise of Judge; good conduct ..	Not known .....	Refused.	
20	James Franklin .....	Selling spirits without licence .....	Destitution of his family .....	Publican .....	do.	
21	Geo. Wm. Williamson ..	Embezzlement .....	Previous good conduct; destitution of his family ..	Clerk .....	do.	
22	Eliza Neill .....	Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	Good conduct .....	Servant .....	do.	
23	Henry Bennett .....	Highway robbery .....	Alleged innocence; non-attendance of witnesses.	Groom .....	do.	
24	Henry Carroll .....	Rape and horse-stealing ..	That, under regulations, he was entitled to ticket-of-cave.	Not known .....	.....	Recommended by Classification Board, as being entitled to ticket-of-leave under the regulations then in force.
25	Ah Wye .....	Burglary .....	Ill health; good conduct .....	do. ....	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
26	Pack. Vecch .....	Stealing sheep .....	Alleged innocence, difficulty of proof .....	Shepherd .....	Refused.	
27	Pack. Cummins .....	Robbery .....	Ill health; former good conduct; destitution of his family ..	Poulterer .....	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
28	Edwd. McGregor .....	Burglary .....	Time served; good conduct .....	Hairdresser .....	Refused.	

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
29	John Williams.	Horse-stealing and larceny	Ill health, and he had served one out of two sentences passed upon him.	Labourer	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
30	Wm. Jas. Wilson	Receiving stolen goods	Previous good conduct, admission of his guilt, and time served.	do.	.....	Favourably reported on by Visiting Justice for exemplary good conduct, and a remission of four months out of two years' sentence granted.
31	Thos. Robt. Turner	Embezzlement	Innocence; malice of witnesses; recommendation of jury.	Cashier and salesman	Refused.	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported upon by the Crown Prosecutor.
32	John L. Smith	Forgery and uttering	Application by prosecutor that Smith might exile himself; previous good conduct.	Clerk	do.	Recommended by Judge.
33	Ah Sing	Robbery	Time served; good conduct.	Not known	.....	When the petition was first submitted in 1862, the Judge reported unfavourably to both the Smiths, as they had only served two years out of five years, and it was accordingly refused. It was subsequently renewed, and a remission of three months out of five years granted, on the ground of exemplary good conduct.
34	Thomas Collins	Receiving stolen goods	Ill health; time served; good conduct.	Blacksmith	.....	Do. a remission of five months out of five years, granted on the ground of exemplary good conduct.
35	Wm. Whittaker	Stealing from the person	Time served; good conduct.	Not known	Refused.	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported upon by the Crown Prosecutor, admitting promise by the Judge.
36	Wm. Smith	Killing an ox	Do.	Blacksmith	.....	Recommended by Judge.
37	Joseph Smith	Do.	Do. and that he was induced by hunger to commit the crime.	Farmer	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by the Crown Prosecutor.
38	John Dignam	Felony	Youth; promise of Judge.	.....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
39	John Smith	Horse-stealing	Time served; good conduct.	Labourer	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported upon by the Crown Prosecutor, admitting promise by the Judge.
40	James Malone	Unlawfully wounding	Previous good conduct; absence of malice; time served.	do.	.....	Recommended by Judge.
41	James McIntosh	Embezzlement	Time served; destitution of his family; that he pleaded guilty.	Not known	Refused.	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by the Crown Prosecutor.
42	John Brown	Horse-stealing	Time served; previous good conduct; advanced age.	Labourer	do.	Recommended by Judge.
43	Joseph Leader	Do.	Alleged false witnesses; time served; destitution of his family.	do.	do.	.....
44	James Johnson	Uttering counterfeit coin.	That he could have proved his innocence, if certain witnesses had been present at the trial; time served; previous good conduct.	do.	do.	.....
45	Geo. Donaldson	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Time served; good conduct.	Tailor	.....	Recommended by Judge.
46	Wm. Johnson	Horse-stealing	That he took the horse intending to return it; previous good conduct.	Gold-digger	Refused.	.....
47	Thos. Gorman	Robbery	Promise by Judge to recommend remission; destitution of family.	Wheelwright	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by the Crown Prosecutor, admitting promise by Judge.
48	Michael Devereux	Stealing from the person.	Ill health; time served; good conduct.	Not known	.....	Recommended by Judge.
49	John Frederick Webster, alias Fuller.	Horse-stealing	Alleged promise by Judge; time served; good conduct.	Farmer	Refused.	.....
50	Thomas Allan	Alienating property with intent to defraud creditors.	Extenuating circumstances—ignorance of the effect of his acts; recommendation of Jury.	Carpenter and joiner	do.	.....
51	Daniel Dunstan	Embezzlement	Confession of guilt; destitution of his family; time served.	Olerk in Telegraph Department.	.....	Recommended by Judge.
52	James Neale	Murder	Circumstantial evidence; doubt as to prisoner's identity; time served.	Farmer	Refused.	.....
53	William Parke	Embezzlement	Circumstances showing his innocence; youth; promise by Judge.	Clerk	.....	Recommended by Judge.
54	William Joill	Cattle-stealing	Circumstances showing his innocence; youth; previous good conduct.	Station Manager	Refused.	.....

## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
55	Frederick Hillman Hornbrook.	Manslaughter .....	That it was possible deceased had died of natural causes.	Surgeon .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
56	William Horris .....	Assault and robbery .....	Time served; good conduct .....	Shoemaker .....	Refused.	Case dealt with on the principle proposed to be embodied in the new Regulations.
57	Jno. Philip Dobbin .....	Embezzlement.....	Do. ....	Clerk .....	.....	
58	John Maguire .....	Robbery .....	Alleged innocence; witnesses to prove an <i>alibi</i> not examined; good conduct.	Not known .....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
59	John White .....	Uttering counterfeit notes .....	Promise by Judge to recommend remission; alleged innocence; good conduct.	Carpenter .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
60	John Green .....	Horse-stealing.....	Ill health .....	Labourer .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
61	George Lovett .....	Larceny .....	Previous good conduct .....	do. ....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
62	Harnett Snell .....	Assaulting her illegitimate child.	Weak intellect, and that she did not know what she was doing.	Not known .....	.....	
63	James Edwards .....	Indecent conduct .....	Destitution of his family .....	Labourer .....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
64	William Ord.....	Uttering forged cheque .....	First offence, and good conduct .....	Clerk .....	do.	
65	William Ross .....	Cattle-stealing .....	Youth; previous good conduct; promised by Judge to recommend remission.	Labourer .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
66	Hugh Macpherson .....	Sheep-stealing.....	Respectability of his family; that he was the victim of a conspiracy.	Not known .....	Refused.	
67	Alexander Layman .....	Bigamy .....	Time served; previous good conduct.....	Gardener .....	do.	Recommended by Judge.
68	John Fox .....	Stealing from a dwelling .....	Do. ....	Labourer .....	do.	
69	Bridget Wheatley .....	Passing a stolen cheque .....	Doubt of guilt; previous good conduct.....	Not known .....	do.	Recommended by Judge.
70	James Mahoney .....	Assault .....	Assault slight, and great provocation; previous good conduct.	Labourer .....	do.	
71	Henry Clarke .....	Unnatural offence .....	Advanced age; time served; that his prosecutor is undergoing sentence of punishment	Not known .....	do.	Recommended by Judge.
72	Spencer Whiteman.....	Cattle-stealing.....	Previous good conduct; mind affected by a fall from a horse.	Labourer .....	.....	
73	Hugh Montgomerie Bland .....	House-breaking .....	Time served; that he was granted a ticket-of-leave; good conduct.	Not known .....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
74	John O'Neil .....	Cattle-stealing .....	Good conduct; destitution of his family ..	do. ....	.....	
75	Ann Finlay .....	Larceny .....	Crime committed under pressure of poverty	do. ....	Refused.	Recommended by Judge.
76	Thomas Sanson .....	Forgery .....	Tempted by poverty; ill health; alleged promise by Judge.	Seaman .....	.....	
77	Joseph Taylor .....	Do. ....	Good conduct; time served; previous high character.	Clerk .....	.....	In this case Judge reported that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the petition, and it was accordingly refused; but when renewed after many months, a remission of three months in three years granted for exemplary good conduct. Recommended by Colonel Kempf.
78	Geo. McCann .....	Stealing a watch .....	Gunner in a Battery of Artillery about to embark for England.	Gunner .....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
79	William Ladd .....	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Time served; destitution of his family....	Labourer and farmer .....	.....	
80	Michael Perry .....	Receiving stolen goods..	Malice of his prosecutor; unable to engage counsel; destitution of his family.	Labourer .....	Refused.	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by Crown Prosecutor.
81	John Clarke .....	Horse-stealing .....	Promise by Judge .....	Stock-keeper .....	.....	
82	John Booth .....	Robbery .....	Time served; good conduct.....	Not known .....	Refused.	do.
83	Alfred Baker .....	Stealing copper .....	That he sold copper from his ship under order of his captain; that his attorney did not attend at the trial.	Mate .....	do.	
84	Joseph Manning .....	Wounding .....	Provocation; conflicting evidence; ill health; previous good conduct.	Licensed victualler..	do.	do.
85	Bridget Williams .....	Larceny .....	Ill health; destitution of children; time served; good conduct.	Not known .....	do.	

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence ; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
86	James Williams, <i>alias</i> Scope	Burglary	Time served; good conduct	Carpenter	Refused.	
87	Henry Francis Burchett, <i>alias</i> Wheeler.	Forgery and uttering	Youth; previous good conduct; time served	Not known	do.	
88	John Carter	Rape	Previous good conduct; crime committed when drunk.	do.	do.	
89	William Swan	Stealing horse from a pound.	Recommendation of Jury to mercy; youth; good conduct previous to and since trial.	Sawyer	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by the Crown Prosecutor.
90	Patrick Quinn	Horse-stealing	Good conduct; advanced age; destitution of his family; time served; petition recommended.	Leather-dresser	.....	Recommended by Judge.
91	Anthony Noon	Assault	Ill health; good conduct	Sawyer	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and petition reported on by the Crown Prosecutor.
92	Geo. Day, <i>alias</i> Morgan	Receiving stolen goods	Time served; good conduct	Mechanic	Refused.	
93	Jane Cook	Assaulting a child	Assault unintentional; previous good conduct.	Not known	do.	
94	Alfred Short	Uttering a forged cheque	Ill health; time served; good conduct	Schoolmaster	do.	
95	Charles Smith	Larceny	Alleged promise by Judge to recommend remission; time served; good conduct.	Not known	do.	
96	Alex. Stout	Assault	Youth; previous good conduct	do.	do.	
97	John Murphy	House-breaking	Alleged recommendation by Judge to petition.	do.	do.	
98	Joseph H. Morrison	Embezzlement	Time served; previous good conduct; that his wife has cloped and taken his children.	Clerk	.....	Reported on by the Judge, neither recommending nor objecting; a remission of four months in three years granted, and under the proposed new Regulations, in consequence of exemplary good conduct.
99	John English	Assaulting an officer of his regiment; assaulting and wounding a warder in gaol.	Time served; good conduct; youth; meritorious conduct during attempted outbreak.	Soldier	Refused.	
100	Hy. Golden Antill	Highway robbery with arms.	Destitution of his family; desire to exile himself.	Not known	do.	
101	Fredk. Heron	Assault with intent to do bodily harm.	Regret for crime; time served	Gold-digger	do.	
102	Charles Coyle	Do.	Promise by Judge that he would recommend remission.	Labourer	.....	Recommended by Judge.
103	Dennis Driscoll	Attempt to commit rape.	Recommendation by Jury to mercy; ill-conduct of prosecutrix.	Not known	Refused.	
104	William Dawson	Horse-stealing	Alleged doubt in mind of Judge, and promise to recommend remission; time served; good conduct.	do.	do.	
105	Jno. Finlayson	Do.	Extenuating circumstances; respectability of his family; time served; good conduct.	do.	do.	
106	Wilm. Elphinstone	Forgery	Valuable information in reference to the bushranger Morgan.	Cattle-dealer	do.	
107	Jas. Bromley	Rybery under arms	Alleged proof <i>atibi</i>	Not known	do.	
108	John Parker	Do.	Time served; good conduct	do.	do.	
109	Andrew Septimus Rogers	Embezzlement	Do.	Government clerk	do.	
110	Arthur Graham	Attempt to commit sodomy.	Destitution of his family; that he was drunk when the attempt was made.	Grazier	do.	
111	Mary Beattie	Bigamy	Ill treatment by her husband	Not known	do.	
112	Fredk. Wm. Perry	Misappropriation of moneys as Official Assignee.	Absence of intention to defraud; ignorance that his accounts were wrong; previous high character.	Official Assignee	do.	

## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
113	Joseph Foote	Receiving stolen goods	Previous good conduct; destitution of his family; time served.	Not known	Refused.	
114	Thomas Wallis	Cattle-stealing	Good conduct; time served; first offence.	Auctioneer	do.	
115	John O'Keefe	Wounding	Youth; not being defended by counsel; that evidence doubtful.	Labourer	do.	
116	James Anderson	Stealing	Destitution of his family	Not known	do.	
117	James Gannon	Double voting at an election.	Ignorance of the law; advanced age; imprisoned from inability to pay the fine imposed.	do.	do.	
118	— King	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Absence of intention to defraud; destitution of his family; time served.	Cooper	do.	Recommended by Judge.
119	James Fenton	Larceny	Previous good conduct; time served; desire to exile.	Not known	Refused.	
120	James Ramsay	Cattle-stealing	Youth; that he believed he was obeying his master's orders; previous good conduct.	District Court Bailiff	do.	Recommended by Attorney General.
121	Jas. Wm. Abbott	Non-payment of debt to the Crown.	That he had a good defence, but was unable, from poverty, to defend himself.	Clerk	Refused.	
122	Jno. Joseph Phegan	Uttering forged cheque	Circumstances shewing absence of intention to defraud.	Not known	do.	
123	Jas. Kelly	Murder	Insanity	do.	do.	
124	Jabez Knight	Larceny	Youth; first offence; previous good conduct.	do.	do.	
125	Catherine Smith	Stealing from the person.	Insanity; offer by her brother to take her to New Zealand.	do.	Refused.	Left by the Judge to the discretion of the Government. Prisoner having become a lunatic, was released, under bond, to the care of her brother.
126	Thomas King	Robbery	Ill health	do.	do.	
127	Wm. Raper Spencer	Non-payment of fine	Illness of his wife, and destitution of his children.	do.	do.	Recommended by Police Magistrate, after inquiring into the truth of the statements in the petition; a remission of one out of three months granted. Recommended by Judge.
128	Edward Nolan	Impersonation at an election.	Youth; that he was made drunk and instigated by one of the scrutineers, who was himself subsequently sentenced.	do.	do.	
129	Willm. Thomas	Assault with intent to rob	Time served; good conduct	Labourer	do.	Recommended by Classification Board, as he had served two years and ten months out of three years with exemplary good conduct. Recommended by the Bench.
130	Mary Simpson	Stealing and having goods in her possession unaccounted for.	Promise by Bench to recommend remission	Not known	do.	
131	Jas. Harding	Indecent assault	That witnesses were all young children; doubt expressed by Judge.	do.	Refused.	
132	Richd. Pickram	Cattle-stealing	Destitution of his family; ill health; previous good conduct.	Farmer	do.	
133	John Johnson	Stealing money	Advanced age; previous good character; family unprovided for.	Labourer	do.	
134	Jas. Carroll	Larceny	Time served	Seaman	do.	
135	Michael O'Donnell	do.	Youth; drunk when crime committed	Not known	do.	
136	William Williams	Vagrancy	Previous good character	Fencer	do.	
137	John Mason	Horse-stealing	Time served; domestic afflictions	Not known	do.	
138	Jeremiah Barlow	Selling stolen goods	That he sold the goods at the direction of his master; destitution of his family.	do.	do.	
139	Benjamin Jones	House-breaking	Time served; good conduct; destitution of his family; previous good character.	Blacksmith	do.	
140	Edward Needham	Forgery and uttering	Do.	Teacher of writing and bookkeeping.	do.	

## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

7

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application Refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
141	Michael Norris	Robbery with arms	That he could prove his innocence if case reheard.	Not known	Refused.	
142	Joseph Parker	Horse-stealing	That prosecutor does not believe him guilty of stealing; that his aged parents are dependent upon him.	do.	do.	
143	Wm. Hy. Drew	Robbery of a bank	That he has served the time to enable him to exile; resolution to reform.	do.	do.	
144	John Murphy	Desertion from his regiment.	Time served; good conduct.	Soldier	do.	
145	Ignacy Zlockowski	Stealing a cake of blacking of the value of 3d.	That it was taken in absence of mind and not intentionally; high character previously.	Landowner	.....	Recommended by petitioners, but not by the Bench who tried the case; remission of a fortnight out of a month's sentence granted.
146	Alexr. Bowie	Assault	Sentence very severe; prosecutrix bad character; provocation; previous high character.	Miner	Refused.	
147	Margt. Williams	Stealing from a dwelling	Time served.	Not known	do.	
148	Jane Evans	Stealing money	Destitution of her family; time served; ill health.	do.	do.	
149	Thos. Cardwell	Assault	Ill health; promise of amendment.	do.	.....	Recommended by Police Magistrate who tried the case.
150	Wm. Russell	Stealing	Time served; ill health.	do.	.....	Recommended by Police Magistrate who tried the case.
151	Wm. Mohr (exile)	Rape	Youth; previous good conduct; foreigner.	do.	Refused.	
152	Felix Smith	Assault	Committed when drunk; destitution of his family.	do.	do.	
153	Eliza York	Do.	Time served.	do.	do.	
154	Margt. Holloway	Perjury	Do.	do.	do.	
155	Willm. Creswell	Assault	Provocation; bad character of prosecutrix; previous good conduct.	Publican	.....	Recommended by Visiting Justice after full inquiry into the truth of the statements in the petition; remission of three months in a sentence of a year granted.
156	Eliza Smith	Illegally selling spirits	That informers represented that they were sick; previous good conduct.	Not known	Refused.	
157	John M'Rae	Assault	Previous good character; destitution of his family.	do.	do.	
158	Wm. Levy Lawrence	Conspiracy	Evidence of informer doubtful; sentence unusually severe; destitution of his family; previous high character; unable to bring forward evidence to contradict informer; doubt expressed by Judge.	Tradesman	.....	Favourably reported on by Judge.
159	Thos. Shoveller	Do.	That he was convicted on the evidence of an informer who was a dismissed servant; reference to letter shewing that he was not implicated; previous high character; destitution of his family.	do.	.....	Favourably reported on by Judge.
160	Thos. Boyd Watt	Perjury	That he had served the requisite time to exile with good conduct.	Not known	Refused.	
161	Thos. Osborne	Cattle-stealing	Do.; ill health	do.	.....	Petition to exile recommended by Visiting Surgeon, as prisoner was dying of pulmonary consumption, and granted accordingly.

## LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence, and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
162	Ambrose Greaves .....	Imperial convict .....	That he had served the time required for a conditional pardon.	Not known .....	Refused.	
163	John Hartley .....	Cattle-stealing .....	Time served; good conduct .....	do. ....	.....	Recommended by Classification Board, as he had served four years and two months out of a sentence of five years with exemplary good conduct; remission granted when he should have served four years and seven months.
164	James Hartley .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	do. ....	.....	Do. ....
165	Joseph Whitbread .....	Furiously riding .....	That horse became unmanageable .....	do. ....	.....	Recommended by Justice of the Peace, stating that he believed the statements in petition to be correct; penalty of £3 accordingly reduced to £1.
166	Wm. Smith .....	Robbery .....	That his brain had been affected by a fall and by exposure.	do. ....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
167	Tommy .....	Stealing a money order .....	Previous good conduct; that he neglected to hand in at trial, certificate of good conduct	do. ....	.....	Recommended by the Classification Board; remission of one year out of a sentence of three years granted.
168	Ricd. Green .....	Receiving stolen goods .....	Ill health .....	do. ....	Refused.	
169	Mark Whisby .....	Robbery .....	Ill health; that he had served the time required to exile.	do. ....	.....	Recommended by Judge.
170	Jno. Watson, alias Gearin .....	Assault and robbery .....	Alleged mistaken identity .....	do. ....	.....	Recommended by the Classification Board for permission to exile; remission granted accordingly, when he should have served half his sentence.
171	Wm. Bellamy .....	Stealing .....	That he got the goods not knowing they were stolen; facts shewing his innocence; previous character for honesty.	Carrier .....	Refused.	
172	Edwin Frickebank .....	Receiving stolen goods .....	Do. ....	do. ....	do.	
173	Jas. Delacy .....	Robbery .....	Ill health; time served; promises to amend	Not known .....	do.	
174	Henry Lewis, alias Worms .....	Horse-stealing .....	Ill health; time served; good conduct .....	do. ....	do.	
175	Jno. Mackenzie .....	Feloniously stealing a cow .....	Recommendation to mercy by Jury; previous good character; absence of felonious intent.	do. ....	do.	
176	Jas. Boland .....	Cattle-stealing .....	That he was assisting to drive cattle that he did not know were stolen; youth; previous good conduct.	do. ....	do.	
177	Robt. Collier Bartrop .....	Uttering .....	Youth; time served; good conduct; money remitted to enable him to exile.	do. ....	.....	Reported on by Judge, leaving it at the discretion of the Government; allowed to exile himself, on the grounds of his youth and good conduct.

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Offence.	Grounds of Application.	Trade, Profession, or Occupation.	Application refused.	Prisoners liberated before expiry of sentence; and whether liberated on recommendation of the Judge who tried the case.
178	Geo. Kennedy	Manslaughter	Time served; good conduct; desirous to exile.	Seaman	.....	Conditional pardon recommended by Classification Board, on the ground of exemplary good conduct.
179	Joseph Williams	Cattle-stealing	Time served; good conduct; destitution of his family.	Not known	.....	First petition unfavourably reported on by Judge, and refused; the second petition renewed after six months; recommended by the Visiting Justice, on the ground of exemplary good conduct, and a remission of two months out of two years granted.
180	Patk. Murray	Larceny	That he was an important witness in a case of a warder's murder; obliged to be kept apart from prisoners, and consequently in close confinement; willing to exile; time served.	do.	.....	Petition to exile recommended by the Classification Board, on the ground that Murray was witness in the case of the murder of a warder, and was obliged to be kept in separate confinement, to save him from his fellow prisoners; granted accordingly, as upwards of three years out of a sentence of five years had been served.
181	Wm. Brecson	Burglary	Time served; good conduct; ill health	do.	.....	First petition unfavourably reported on by Judge and refused; after which subsequently renewed, and a remission of six months out of seven years granted on the ground of ill health.
182	Charles Wilson	Forgery	Time served; exemplary conduct as attendant in hospital; two of the other attendants received a remission.	Clerk	.....	Do.; a remission of six months out of two years granted, on the grounds of exemplary conduct as hospital attendant during a malignant fever, on the favourable report of the Visiting Surgeon.
183	Richd. Seawicker	Stealing in a dwelling	Alleged promise by Judge	Not known	.....	Tried by the late Judge Callaghan, and reported on by the Crown Prosecutor.
184	Jno. Joseph Strange	Cattle-stealing	Previous good character	Shoemaker	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
185	John Lynch	Do.	Previous good character; good conduct in gaol; time served.	do.	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
186	Joseph Woods	Do.	Do.	Wheelwright	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
187	Jas. Garbutt	Horse-stealing	Previous good character; good conduct in gaol.	Cabinet-maker	.....	Recommended by the Classification Board, for exemplary good conduct; that ticket-of-leave be restored to him, having been forfeited in consequence of a charge of felony, of which Garbutt was acquitted.
188	Henry Watson Oliver	Embezzlement	Previous good character; ill health; destitution of his family.	Bank Manager	.....	Recommended by the Judge.
189	James Jones	Feloniously wounding	Time served; good conduct	Labourer	.....	On recommendation of Classification Board, as he had served one year and ten months, out of a sentence of two years, with exemplary good conduct.
190	Fredk. Barton	Receiving stolen cheque	Alleged innocence; promise by Judge to recommend remission; good conduct; previous good character.	Not known	.....	Recommended by Judge.

1. Number of prisoners liberated	80
2. Number of applications refused	110
3. Number of applications made	190



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

P R I S O N S .

(REGULATIONS FOR REMISSION OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 November, 1865.*

[Correspondence respecting Regulations proposed for the Remission of Sentences of Prisoners confined in the Gaols and Penal Establishments of the Colony.]

SHERIFF to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Sheriff's Office,  
Sydney, 9 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In anticipation of reports which I am about to submit as the results of my recent inquiries into the working of the prison establishments in Victoria, I do myself the honor, with reference to my Minute of the 1st December, 1864, respecting the treatment of prisoners, both as regards coercion and reward for good conduct, to urge the immediate promulgation of Regulations for the latter object.

2. My suggestions upon the subject having already gained the concurrence of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, and the approval of His Excellency the Governor, it is now necessary only to arrange for carrying the same into effect.

3. To this end I submit a draft of Regulations for approval. I have collected in Victoria the materials for instituting, as required by His Excellency's Minute, a simple and intelligible weekly record of the conduct of prisoners, the information contained in which will be rendered in a concise form with each application. The system of keeping such records can be brought into operation with the Regulations.

4. It will be observed, that the periods of remission now proposed somewhat exceed those suggested in my previous communication; I would, however, point out that the periods stated are the maximum of remission that can possibly, in terms of the proposed Regulations, be attained by uninterrupted good conduct; and I apprehend that the instances in which such maximum will be reached will not be very numerous, while the greater the possible period of remission, the larger the margin for the successful management of the prisoners, so far as it is to be facilitated by the hope of reward.

5. In Victoria the maximum to be attained is one-third of all sentences. This provision, however, was not rendered retrospective, but was applied to sentences passed after the judicial authorities were aware of the Regulations upon the subject, former sentences being treated under previously existing Regulations.

6. There are here no Regulations respecting remissions, and I think that those now proposed will meet the existing as well as future requirements.

7. The system of record of conduct now proposed to be introduced will, of course, only operate in the future; and, until it shall have been for some time in operation, the less perfect reports which can now be furnished will have to be accepted.

I have, &c.,  
HAROLD McLEAN,  
Sheriff.

[*Enclosure in foregoing.*]

*DRAFT of proposed Regulations respecting remissions of sentences of Prisoners confined in Gaols and Penal Establishments.*

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations respecting remissions of sentences of Prisoners confined in the Gaols and Penal Establishments of the Colony.

These Regulations will apply to all prisoners now under sentence, whether male or female.

1. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct, become eligible to apply for mitigation of sentence in proportion to the time served, and in accordance only with the subjoined scale, viz. :—

In sentences not exceeding five years, one-sixth.

Beyond five, and not exceeding ten years, one-fifth.

Of ten years and upwards, one-fourth.

In cases of cumulative sentences, the remission will be counted upon the entire period of such sentences.

2. By good conduct shall be meant not alone passive obedience on the part of the prisoner, but a ready attention to the prison rules, and a willing industry in any employment to which he may be set.

3. A weekly record of the conduct of the prisoner will be kept, in forms to be prescribed for the purpose.

4. In the consideration of any application for remission of sentence, regard will be had, not only to the general character of the prisoner while in confinement, but also to the work which he may have performed; and, if his conduct shall have been in the least degree unsatisfactory, or if he shall have exhibited any want of diligence when at work, mitigation of sentence will be postponed or altogether withheld, according to the circumstances of the case. And the full periods of all punishments while undergoing the imprisonment will be added to the time to be served, before a prisoner shall become eligible for remission.

5. Not later than the sixth day of each month, the officer in charge of each gaol or penal establishment, will forward to the proper quarter, in a schedule form, a return of all prisoners in his custody becoming eligible by servitude for remission during the then next ensuing month, with the necessary information in each case, in order that the decision of the Government may be taken thereon.

6. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent a prisoner from obtaining permission to memorialize the Government in respect to his conviction, under any special circumstances, or if he can bring forward in support of his appeal any material facts which he was unable to adduce at his trial.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to CHIEF JUSTICE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 17 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In transmitting to your Honor the accompanying draft of proposed Regulations respecting the remission of sentences of prisoners confined in gaols and penal establishments, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of any observations thereon that your Honor and your learned colleagues may wish to make.

9 January, 1865.

2. A copy of the letter from the Sheriff, forwarding the proposed Rules, is inclosed for the information of your Honor and the other Judges.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ASSOCIATE to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*Supreme Court,  
20 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 17th instant to the Chief Justice, respecting proposed penal Regulations, I am directed to say that the Judges will take an early opportunity of conferring upon the subject, and of forwarding to the Colonial Secretary any observations which may occur to them. Their Honors are at present, however, unable to meet, as Mr. Justice Wise is out of town.

I return the Sheriff's original draft, of which I have taken a copy.

I have, &c.,  
CECIL B. STEPHEN,  
Chief Justice's Associate.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Supreme Court,  
4 February, 1865.*

SIR,

We have conferred together on the subject of the proposed new Regulations respecting remissions of sentence to prisoners, in compliance with the request conveyed in your predecessor's letter to the Chief Justice; and we submit the following observations, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, in reference to the suggested measure.

2. In the first place, we would remark that, in framing Regulations on such a subject, care should be taken, not only to use the most distinct terms, but to make them as comprehensive as circumstances will permit, in order to prevent possible misunderstandings of any portion by the class most to be affected by them. Especially, it should appear on the face of the Regulations, to what cases they extend, and what (if any) are to be excluded.

3. In these respects, it struck us that the draft framed by the Sheriff is defective ; and we have prepared one, herewith transmitted, which we submit for consideration, as embodying the views entertained by us.

4. We think it important that no general rules for remitting punishment should extend to cases (of which there will always be examples) exhibiting such atrocity, or in which the criminal's character is so infamous or desperate, that the full legal term awarded ought to be endured, as a necessary protection to society, and where the presiding Judge has so declared in passing sentence upon him. On the other hand, it ought to be provided that even cases of this nature may be the subject of special application, at the discretion of His Excellency.

5. It will be observed that (for the same or similar reasons) there are cases in England excluded from the Penal Servitude Regulations established under the Act of last year. And it is expressly pointed out in Sir George Grey's letter to the Judges, of the 15th August, that in those cases no remission will, under any circumstances, be allowed. The hope held out in those cases is simply relaxation in the severity of the punishment, not in its *duration*.

6. We are of opinion, further, that in cases the converse of these,—for example, where, from special circumstances connected with the crime, the criminal's youth, or the like, the term of sentence is mainly intended as one of probation, and leave to apply for remission at an earlier period than usual has, because of those circumstances, been recommended by the Judge when pronouncing such sentence,—the Regulations should specially state that there will, on good conduct, be a remission at the *recommended earlier period*. The better or more hopeful class of convicts will thus retain an additional incentive to good conduct, and the individuals may be found more ready auxiliaries in preserving order.

7. The draft which we forward provides for both these classes, in accordance with the opinions here expressed. It also prevents all doubt (as we conceive) respecting the effect of general—though not continuous and absolutely unexceptionable—good conduct in prisoners. In the draft sent us, good conduct, although constant throughout the prescribed term of service, would only entitle a prisoner to *apply* for remission ; while another clause provided that if his conduct should be “in the least degree” unsatisfactory, the remission might be refused or postponed. Those clauses in the Sheriff's draft appear to us to be inconsistent, and open to serious misconception by the prisoners. Unvarying good conduct, with industry, we submit, should confer an absolute claim to this indulgence ; while industry and good conduct generally, though not continuous throughout the term, should still—after the expiry of the period—entitle the convict to apply and have his case considered.

8. Subject to these modifications, and bearing in mind that the promised remissions are to depend, not as formerly, on passive good conduct alone, or any amount of work done by the prisoner, but chiefly on the exhibition by him of a continuous and willing industry, with general good conduct, defined as being something above mere unresisting obedience,—we give the Regulations herewith sent our hearty approval.

9. The fact, nevertheless, may be adverted to, that the system is much more indulgent to the criminal than that which, after long consideration and experience, has been finally adopted at home. There the boon of remission comes in the shape merely of a *ticket-of-leave*, forfeited by any subsequent conviction, which also revives any unexpired portion of the original sentence. While holding that qualified remission, moreover, the convict is subject to strict supervision and (nominally, at least) to considerable control. Under the system as enforced in Ireland, this control is said to be substantial and effective.

10. It may perhaps be worth while to consider, at a future day, whether this less extensive indulgence might not be conceded in certain cases (after, of course, his prescribed term of service) where the prisoner is not strictly entitled to full remission.

11. In carrying out the measure, we think that any remarks by the sentencing Judge, made on his return of convictions, whether favourable or unfavourable to the prisoner, should be taken into consideration, wherever the Regulations leave a discretion to the Government. Where the prisoner has acquired a *right* to remission, no such observations will, of course, operate.

12. The great difficulty is, however, in every system of this kind, to secure the exercise of that degree of necessary care and watchfulness, combined with intelligent observation, experience, and rigorous impartiality, with which the periodical reports of each prisoner's conduct and labour must be framed. To carry out these Regulations, therefore, a staff of officers will be required of an order superior to that of the persons usually intrusted with such duties ; and we deem it right to submit, respectfully, our decided opinion, that it will be impracticable for any man to be both Sheriff and head of such an establishment as this, so extensive and so important, without neglecting seriously his responsibilities in one or the other department.

We are, &c.,

ALFRED STEPHEN.

SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

EDWARD WISE.

MEMORANDUM.

## MEMORANDUM.

Supreme Court,  
16 February, 1865.

THESE proposed Regulations have been delayed for better opportunities of conference between the Judges as to some of the clauses, the form of which, as drafted at the date of our letter, had been reserved for future settlement.

The within draft is the final result of our conferences. But Mr. Justice Wise doubts the expediency of retaining the words in the last clause, embracing remissions on strikingly meritorious conduct; and he would omit, consequently, all the words between "sentence" and "remission," including the latter word; he thinks that any reference to "strikingly meritorious" conduct is injudicious, as likely to induce many unfounded applications; and moreover, that the term itself is too vague. I, on the contrary, think with Mr. Justice Milford, that prisoners should understand that there may be conduct of a character not possible to define by words, but intelligibly conveyed by those used, which conduct will, when exhibited, entitle the individual to special recognition.

The whole subject, however, is peculiarly for the Executive Government; and we merely submit our views, with great respect, to the better judgment of His Excellency and his advisers.

We are all agreed that some period should be fixed—whether twelve months, as our draft suggests, or a less or longer period—as the minimum of sentence to which the Regulations shall extend. It can scarcely be thought expedient that very short terms of imprisonment should come under this system; but the draft sent to us included all cases of imprisonment, without exception.

ALFRED STEPHEN.

[Enclosure in foregoing.]

REMISSION REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, respecting the remission of sentences of Prisoners in the Gaols and Penal Establishments of the Colony.

1. These Regulations will apply to all prisoners now or hereafter under any sentence of not less than twelve months' duration to hard labour on the roads or public works, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, whether male or female.

2. Prisoners will, by continuous good conduct, become entitled to a remission of sentence, in proportion to the time served by them, in accordance with the subjoined scale. In cases of cumulative sentences, the united period is to be deemed the term of sentence.

Scale.

Sentences not exceeding five years, a service of five-sixths.

Sentences beyond five, but not exceeding ten years, a service of four-fifths.

Sentences of more than ten years, a service of three-fourths of the term.

[Addition to clause 2, if thought desirable:—"The remissions of sentence in each case being one-sixth, one-fifth, and one-fourth, respectively."]

3. But no prisoner whose sentence the Judge passing the same shall have declared in open Court ought to be endured, shall be entitled to apply under these Regulations, without the special permission of His Excellency the Governor.

4. The same provision shall apply to prisoners who have been capitally convicted and are serving under commuted punishment.

5. By good conduct is meant not merely the prisoner's obedience to all prison and penal rules, but a readiness to assist in maintaining order, and a willingness, as well as steady industry, in every employment or work which may be required of him.

6. Where a prisoner's conduct has not been continuously good, but it shall on the whole or generally have been good, he may, after the expiration of the prescribed period of service, apply for a remission; but in such cases the indulgence will be wholly in the discretion of His Excellency.

7. No portion of a prisoner's term of sentence passed under punishment inflicted for misbehaviour shall be reckoned as part of his prescribed period of service within the meaning of these Regulations.

8. Any prisoner whose conduct has been continuously good, and in whose favour leave to that effect shall have been, in open Court, recommended by the sentencing Judge, may, after the time then specified, apply for a remission of sentence, although before expiration of the term of service limited by these Regulations.

9. For the better carrying into effect of these Regulations, a record of the conduct and work of each prisoner will be kept, in forms to be prescribed, which will be forwarded monthly, by the gaoler or officer in charge, to the Government.

10. Before the tenth day of each month, the gaoler, or officer in charge of any gaol or penal establishment, will forward to the Government, in a form prescribed, a return of all prisoners in his custody becoming entitled to or eligible for remission during that month, with the necessary information in each case, for decision by the Governor.

11. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent leave being given to a prisoner, under very special circumstances, to petition the Governor in respect of such prisoner's conviction or sentence, or (where his conduct under punishment has been strikingly meritorious) for a remission, notwithstanding the non-expiration of his appointed period of service; but such leave is in no case to be given lightly or without previous inquiry by the gaoler or officer applied to, who will be held responsible for the strict observance of this direction.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONERS LEVEY AND SHOVELLER.

(ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 November, 1865.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Letters and Communications to the Executive Government, in reference to the liberation of the prisoners Levey and Shoveller, and all Answers to said Communications.
- “(2.) All Minutes of the Executive bearing on this subject.
- “(3.) Copies of the Opinions of the Judge or Judges who were consulted as to the release of these prisoners, and every Communication from the Judge or Judges to the Executive on the subject.”

(Mr. Buchanan.)

SCHEDULE.

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PRISONERS LEVEY AND SHOVELLER.

No. 1.

DAVID L. LEVY to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Lloyd's Chambers,*  
36A, *George-street,*  
*Sydney, 8 February, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you herewith three petitions on behalf of William Levy Lawrence, a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Darlinghurst, praying for the remission of the remainder of the sentence passed upon him on a conviction for a conspiracy to defraud, together with a letter from the Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q. C., the counsel for the prisoner at the trial, in reference to the conviction. I shall be obliged by your submitting the same to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,  
DAVID L. LEVY.

[*Enclosures in No. 1.*]

(No. 1.)

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Inhabitants of Sydney, on behalf of William Levy Lawrence, a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Darlinghurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That the said William Levy Lawrence was tried and convicted of conspiracy, before His Honor Saml. Fredk. Milford, Esq., at the Criminal Court holden at Sydney on the 7th April last, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

That the evidence on which the said Wm. Levy Lawrence was found guilty was but slight, and of a doubtful character, being that of an informer, one Murdock M'Kay, who was, on his own admission, an accessory to the proceedings in reference to which the said charge was preferred.

That the sentence passed upon the said W. L. Lawrence was the extreme penalty for the offence of conspiracy; and your Petitioners would direct the attention of your Excellency to the following cases, in which far more lenient sentences were passed for offences more flagrant than that of which the said Wm. Levy Lawrence was convicted:—

*Regina v. Gerald Moore, Morley, and others*, York Assizes, 1839, in which sentences of 18 months' and 9 months' imprisonment were passed upon the principal offenders for seditious conspiracy against the Throne.

*The Royal British Bank. Regina v. Humphrey*.—Conspiracy to defraud.—Court of Queen's Bench, 1857, in which the principal offender was sentenced to 12 months', and the others to much shorter terms of imprisonment, although Lord Campbell designated the offence as one of the blackest he had ever met with, and expressed his regret that the law could not reach them in any other form.

*The Provident Institute of Melbourne*.—A case of conspiracy to defraud, in which the offenders were sentenced to 9 months' and 6 months' imprisonment.

That the said Wm. Levy Lawrence was unable, by reason of the said charge and conviction, to meet his engagements, and his effects have, consequently, been sold by his creditors at a ruinous sacrifice; and his wife has been thrown on the world with a family of young children, entirely destitute, and now living on the scanty charity of friends, and whose future prospects depend on the exertions of the said Wm. Levy Lawrence.

That the said William Levy Lawrence has been engaged in business in the Colony for a period of thirteen years, during which time he has maintained a character for integrity, and has conducted himself as a respectable member of society; and evidence to that effect was given at his trial, by some of the most respectable merchants in Sydney.

That your Petitioners feel they can recommend to the favourable consideration of your Excellency the case of the said Wm. Levy Lawrence, as one for the exercise of your Excellency's clemency in granting him a pardon, considering that, in the imprisonment he has undergone, and the loss of credit, reputation, and property, he has sustained, he has suffered a sufficient punishment for his offence, having already been imprisoned upwards of ten months.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency will be pleased, in view of the above representations, to grant the said William Levy Lawrence a remission of the remaining part of the sentence passed upon him.

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

Dated the 7th day of February, 1865.

REV. ALEXR. B. DAVIS, Hyde Park House, clergyman.  
REV. S. PHILLIPS, Palmer-street, clergyman.  
And 158 other signatures.

(No. 2.)

(No. 2.)

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The humble Petition of Charlotte Lawrence, wife of William Levy Lawrence, a prisoner in H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That the said William Levy Lawrence was, on the 7th day of April last, tried before His Honor Samuel Fredk. Milford, Esq., at the Criminal Court holden at Sydney, and convicted of conspiring with one Thomas Shoveller, to defraud the creditors in the assigned estate of the said Thos. Shoveller, and was thereupon sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

That the said W. Levy Lawrence was, at his trial, unable to contradict the unsupported testimony of the informer (Murdock M'Kay) against him, and on whose evidence the said W. L. Lawrence was found guilty, by certain evidence which he could have adduced, but which was legally inadmissible (consisting, in addition to account books, of the testimony of a clerk and of Mr. and Mrs. Shoveller).

The said evidence was embodied in certain affidavits filed in support of an application made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, but to which the Judges considered they could not give consideration; observing, however, that, although they could not go into the affidavits, they would be good grounds in support of an application to your Excellency for a pardon. The said affidavits (by five persons) were (amongst other statements) to the effect that the evidence of the said informer (Murdock M'Kay) was false, and that having misbehaved himself whilst in the employ of the said Thos. Shoveller, and dismissed from his service, and turned out of his store, the said Murdock M'Kay, influenced by malicious motives, preferred an unfounded charge of conspiracy against the said W. L. Lawrence and the said Thos. Shoveller, in defrauding the creditors of the latter.

Your Petitioner would urge upon your Excellency, that the evidence upon which the said W. L. Lawrence was convicted was but slight, and that His Honor the Judge who tried the cause expressed some doubt, on the application for a new trial referred to, as to the prisoner's guilt—a doubt which His Honor will probably confirm.

That the sentence of two years' imprisonment passed upon the said W. L. Lawrence is the extreme penalty for the offence of conspiracy; and your Petitioner would direct the attention of your Excellency to the following cases, in which far more lenient sentences were passed for offences which, your Petitioner respectfully submits to your Excellency, were more flagrant than that of which the said W. L. Lawrence was convicted :—

*Regina v. Gerald Moore, Morley, and others*, York Assizes, 1839, in which sentences of eighteen months' and nine months' imprisonment were passed upon the principal offenders for seditious conspiracy against the Throne.

*The Royal British Bank. Regina v. Humphreys*.—Conspiracy to defraud.—Court of Queen's Bench, 1857; in which the principal offender was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the others to much shorter terms of imprisonment, although Lord Campbell designated the offence as one of the blackest he had ever met with, and expressed his regret that the law could not reach them in any other form.

*The Provident Institute of Melbourne*.—A case of conspiracy to defraud, in which the offenders were sentenced to nine months' and six months' imprisonment.

That the said W. L. Lawrence was unable, by reason of the said charge and conviction, to meet his engagements, and his effects have, consequently, been sold by his creditors at a great sacrifice; and your Petitioner has been thrown upon the world with a family of four young children, entirely destitute, and is now living on the scanty charity of friends; and your Petitioner and her children are dependent for their future support on the exertions of her husband, the said W. L. Lawrence.

That the said W. L. Lawrence is confined in a penal gaol, in company with the worst description of felons, for an offence for which he would have been confined, in the mother country, in a debtor's prison.

That the said W. L. Lawrence has been engaged in business in the Colony for a period of thirteen years, during which time he has maintained a character for integrity, and has conducted himself as a respectable member of society.

Your Petitioner, therefore, begs your Excellency will take into merciful consideration the punishment the said W. L. Lawrence has suffered, in the ten months' imprisonment he has undergone, and the loss of credit, reputation, and property he has sustained, and trusts your Excellency will regard such punishment as a sufficient infliction for his offence; and prays that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him a remission of the remaining part of the sentence passed upon him.

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

CHARLOTTE LAWRENCE.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1865.

(No. 3.)

To His Excellency SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Town and District of Grafton,—

SHEWETH :—

That one William Levy Lawrence, recently a storekeeper in Grafton aforesaid, was, on the 7th day of April last, convicted of conspiring with one Thomas Shoveller, then also a storekeeper in Grafton, to secrete from the trustees, under a deed of assignment made by the said Thomas Shoveller for the benefit of his creditors, certain goods belonging to the estate of the said Thomas Shoveller.

That the said William Levy Lawrence has been for many years favourably known to his fellow townsmen as a resident trader amongst them.

That he has been entirely ruined by the result of this conviction, and has a wife and several children entirely dependent upon his exertions for support.

That he has been sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of two years, and that a remission of the whole, or of a considerable part of the remainder of his sentence, would be thankfully received by your Petitioners.

That your Petitioners respectfully submit that the law will have been sufficiently vindicated, by the punishment inflicted upon and already undergone by the said William Levy Lawrence, involving as it does the ruin of his credit and the loss of his business.

Your



Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence passed on the said William Levy Lawrence, or so much thereof as to your Excellency shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

1. Arthur E. Selwyn, Grafton, clergyman
2. William X. Johnson, C.C., clergyman
3. T. Bawden, Grafton, mayor
4. Arthur Hyde, Grafton, saddler, &c.
5. James F. Wilcox, gentleman, freeholder
6. John M'Fadden, Grafton, freeholder
7. William Small, J.P., Swan Creek, freeholder
8. Capt. William Taylor, ship owner, Melbourne
9. Thomas Small, Ulmarra, freeholder
10. C. G. Rose, Ulmarra, teacher
11. S. J. Lyons, Grafton, commercial traveller
12. Alfred Lardner, Grafton, coroner
13. Samuel Cohen, Ulmarra, storekeeper, freeholder
14. Henry Gunthorp, freeholder
15. Daniel Moyes, contractor
16. Giuseppe Giovanelli, freeholder
17. Henry Maurice, Grafton, auctioneer, freeholder
18. James Turley Jones, Grafton, freeholder
19. T. S. Loewenthal, Grafton, storekeeper
20. M. S. Loewenthal, Grafton, freeholder
21. Thomas Dellon, Grafton, freeholder
22. Richard Stevenson, Grafton, editor, freeholder
23. Edw. E. Laman, Grafton, freeholder
24. James Comming, baker
25. Thos. Dellon, junr., freeholder
26. M. O'Keefe, storekeeper, freeholder
27. Wm. Southron, Grafton, manufacturer
28. Thos. Hewitt, Grafton, freeholder
29. Thos. G. Hewitt, Grafton, resident
30. James Gregory, hotelkeeper
31. John Baker, householder
32. Frank Gare, Lawrence, storekeeper
33. Dugald Cameron, Ulmarra, farmer, freeholder
34. James Sweeney, Ulmarra, grazier, freeholder
35. E. G. Chowne, Ulmarra, farmer, freeholder
36. Edmond Wall, Ulmarra, farmer, freeholder
37. Thomas Shannon, Ulmarra, blacksmith
38. Edward Philip Samson, Grafton, freeholder
39. William Leeson, Ulmarra, freeholder
40. Angelo Danelli, Ulmarra, freeholder
41. Fabrizio Casagrande, Ulmarra, freeholder
42. Angus Macgood, Ulmarra, freeholder
43. Jeremiah Landrigan, Ulmarra, farmer
44. John Geraham, Ulmarra, blacksmith
45. Thos. Browne, junr., Ulmarra, farmer
47. Henry Gillett, Ulmarra, freeholder
48. John Miller, Grafton, freeholder
49. John Browne, Ulmarra, freeholder
50. Thos. Smith, Ulmarra, freeholder
51. William Smith, Ulmarra, farmer
52. George Phelps, Ulmarra, farmer
53. Donald M'Leod, Ulmarra, farmer
54. John Dennis, Ulmarra, farmer
55. James Havinden, Ulmarra, grocer's assistant
56. Abraham Blanch, Ulmarra, grocer's assistant
57. George Seeson, Ulmarra, freeholder
58. H. Leeson, Ulmarra, freeholder
59. Charles Thorley, Ulmarra, farmer
60. Patrick Newman, Ulmarra, freeholder
61. Alfred Blanch, Ulmarra, freeholder
62. George Moseley, Ulmarra, blacksmith
63. William G. Cramp, Ulmarra, farmer
64. George Cramp, Ulmarra, farmer
65. James Sinclair, farmer
66. Hy. Lecson, Ulmarra, farmer
67. Francis Hughes, farmer
68. Thos. Blackadder, farmer
69. Joseph Tickle
70. William Eaton, freeholder
71. James Wilson, Ulmarra, freeholder
72. Thos. Robinson, senr., Grafton
73. Thomas C. Robinson, junr., Grafton, timber dealer
74. Angus Cameron, Ulmarra, boot and shoe manufacturer
75. John Blanch, Ulmarra, farmer
76. J. Blanch, Ulmarra, farmer
77. Malcolm M'Kay, Hardwood Island, freeholder
78. John M'Aulay, senr., Chatsworth, freeholder
79. John M'Aulay, junr., Chatsworth, freeholder
80. Roderick M'Aulay, Goodwood, freeholder
81. Charles Wilson, timber dealer, Grafton
82. Henry Putt, Grafton, timber dealer
83. James Mercer, Grafton, timber dealer
84. Joseph Winter, Grafton, timber dealer
85. James Rumsey, Grafton, timber dealer
86. John Riley, Palmer Island, Clarence River, farmer
87. James Ford, Ulmarra, farmer
88. Colin Buchanan, Ulmarra, freeholder
89. John Robertson, Ulmarra, freeholder
90. J. W. Stewart
91. Wm. Campbell, Coldstream, freeholder
92. James Mitchell, Ulmarra, farmer
93. Thomas Rayner, Ulmarra, joiner
94. James Dives, Ulmarra, sawyer
95. Richard Todd, Ulmarra, sawyer
96. Michael Doyle, Ulmarra, farmer
97. Septimus Leeson, Ulmarra, farmer
98. Thomas Hutchins, Ulmarra, farmer
99. Samuel Hutchins, Ulmarra, farmer
100. Dugald Stuart, Ulmarra, freeholder
101. Hugh Millar, Ulmarra, farmer
102. William Quayle, Ulmarra, freeholder
103. William M'Leod, Ulmarra, farmer
104. Henry Beckpore, Ulmarra, farmer
105. Charles Lee, Ulmarra, farmer
106. John Lee, junr., Ulmarra, farmer
107. John Revil, Ulmarra, farmer
108. James Thompson, Ulmarra, farmer
109. Robert Ambrose, Ulmarra, farmer
110. John Thoswig, Ulmarra, turner
111. Samuel West, Ulmarra, farmer
112. William May, Ulmarra, farmer
113. Daniel Freeburn, farmer
114. James Roxburg, Ulmarra, farmer
115. John M'Donald, Grafton, farmer
116. William Henry, householder, cabinet-maker
117. John B. Carson, senr., freeholder, Grafton, bootmaker
118. John Carson, resident
119. Eliza Tyler, Caver Creek, freeholder
120. Daniel Shea, freeholder, Taylor
121. T. S. Loewenthal, junr., storekeeper, Taylor
122. J. Brok, jeweller, Taylor
123. R. Norman, jeweller, Grafton
124. R. Norman, junr., saddler, Grafton
125. T. Underwood, clerk, Grafton
126. T. Hovenden, householder, Grafton
127. Thomas Rogers, plasterer, Grafton
128. Richard Payne, farmer, Grafton
129. William Layton, freeholder
130. Samuel Avery, freeholder
131. William Fraser, miller, freehold
132. James Fraser, miller
133. Wm. J. White, storekeeper, freeholder, Grafton
134. William James, freeholder
135. Thomas Shore, grocer
136. William Bultstude, freeholder, Grafton
137. William Wigmore, resident, Grafton
138. G. Shore, clerk, Grafton
139. James C. Outhwaite, resident, Grafton
140. Daniel Savill, builder, householder
141. I. P. Jordan, engineer and blacksmith, freeholder
142. Cornelius Gorman, resident, wheelwright, Grafton
143. Alexr. Melville, blacksmith
144. George Jordan, turner, Grafton
145. Sebastian Kirtsch, wheelwright
146. David Creighton, bootmaker, Grafton
147. Lydia Wiblen, householder
148. Neil Walker, Grafton, factory
149. William Stucley, Grafton, builder
150. Ch. Krauss, Grafton, apothecary
151. Jesse E. Wiblen, Grafton, clerk
152. James Drew, Grafton, bootmaker
153. F. Robertson, Grafton, bootmaker
154. John Grace, Grafton, farmer
155. A. Anderson, Southgate, farmer

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| 156. Benjamin Watson, Grafton, shoemaker               | 201. Gottlieb Jackson, farmer, freeholder              |
| 157. Wilhem Creighton, Grafton, shoemaker              | 202. Charles Blizzard, farmer, householder             |
| 158. Edmund Hockey, Grafton, shoemaker                 | 203. Pro John M'Donald, waterman, Grafton              |
| 159. Thomas Hart, Grafton, bootmaker                   | 204. G. M' Avery, saddler, Grafton                     |
| 160. Conrad Reimer, butcher, householder               | 205. W. P. Morrissey, saddler, Grafton                 |
| 161. W. J. Starling, clerk, Grafton                    | 206. James Lardner, farmer, Grafton                    |
| 162. Thomas Hinit, Grafton, butcher                    | 207. Martin Cleary, freeholder, Grafton                |
| 163. Daniel Clark, Grafton, resident                   | 208. C. Wagner, freeholder, artist, Grafton            |
| 164. James Maher, S. Grafton, resident                 | 209. C. T. Schwiaghhammer, freeholder,<br>saddler      |
| 165. George Atkinson, Grafton                          | 210. John Green, clerk, Grafton                        |
| 166. Mary Miller, Grafton, hotel-keeper                | 211. D. Creighton, resident, Grafton                   |
| 167. John x Godferry, Grafton, freehold                | 212. W. Lindt, resident, artist                        |
| 168. P. Kennedy, storekeeper, freeholder               | 213. E. Rarney, draper, Grafton                        |
| 169. Pro Michael Skehan, freeholder, P.K.              | 214. W. Jones, watchmaker, Grafton                     |
| 170. Wm. Cowan, storekeeper, freeholder                | 215. Louisa Stevenson, Grafton, householder            |
| 171. Francis Adnum, resident                           | 216. Annie Jones, householder                          |
| 172. C. J. Martin, storekeeper, Grafton                | 217. William Baker, boat builder                       |
| 173. James Cowan, freeholder, Grafton                  | 218. H. A. Lawson, Grafton, clerk                      |
| 174. Thomas Layton, freeholder, Grafton                | 219. Adolph Fink, farmer, freeholder                   |
| 175. Alexander Hawthorne, shoemaker, free-<br>holder   | 220. William Miller, farmer, freeholder                |
| 176. John Klehr, freeholder, storekeeper               | 221. W. H. Bond, farmer, compositor, resident          |
| 177. G. Hammel, freeholder, carrier                    | 222. Robert Page, farmer, printer, resident            |
| 178. Leonhard Brauck, freeholder, fencer               | 223. W. Baker, farmer                                  |
| 179. Pro Josh Babin, freeholder, fencer                | 224. A. Mitchell, printer, resident                    |
| 180. J. A. Holmsten, householder, Grafton              | 225. Jessie Battrill, printer, resident                |
| 181. Edwin Cox, freeholder, blacksmith                 | 226. Hannibal M'Farlane, farmer                        |
| 182. John Davies, freeholder, builder                  | 227. James Boner, x farmer                             |
| 183. John Tombs, freeholder, wheelwright               | 228. Barney Carather, x farmer                         |
| 184. Thomas Bassett, freeholder, wheel-<br>wright      | 229. Charles Munt, carrier, freeholder                 |
| 185. Wm. Kinnear, householder, builder                 | 230. John Kenny, farmer, freeholder                    |
| 186. William Miller, freeholder, carrier               | 231. For John Kough, farmer, freeholder                |
| 187. Henry Gill, carrier, freeholder                   | 232. William Green                                     |
| 188. Donald Cowan, freeholder, grazier                 | 233. William Neill, bootmaker                          |
| 189. J. Heenan, resident                               | 234. Thos. Ash Goddard, farmer, Grafton                |
| 190. Roderick M'Donald, hotel-keeper, free-<br>holder  | 235. Pro Neil Fraser, farmer, freeholder               |
| 191. William Noud, freeholder, blacksmith              | 236. Joseph Brown, farmer                              |
| 192. E. Nopper, freeholder, Grafton                    | 237. Hugh Cameron, Southampton, free-<br>holder<br>his |
| 193. Alfred Taylor, farmer, Ulmarra                    | 238. John x Draper, farmer, freeholder<br>mark         |
| 194. Pro Thomas x Travelle, farmer,<br>Ulmarra         | 239. Hugh M'Pherson, farmer, Southampton               |
| 195. John Macpherson, farmer, freeholder               | 240. R. Matheson, tailor, householder                  |
| 196. Thomas Richards                                   | 241. Edwin Haynes, saddler, freeholder                 |
| 197. Angus M'Swan, Woodford Island, free-<br>holder    | 242. William J. Hyde, freeholder                       |
| 198. For I. M'Kennon, x Woodford Island,<br>freeholder | 243. J. E. Murphy, freeholder                          |
| 199. Allan Munro, Grafton, farmer                      | 244. R. T. Collic, saddler, Grafton                    |
|  | 245. L. Vorbeck, tobaccoconist, Grafton                |
|  | 250. Pro Jane Baker, resident, Grafton.                |

Sydney, 12 January, 1865.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your request that I would state, according to my recollection, what part your brother took in the matter of Shoveller's conspiracy to secrete his property, I beg to say that, subject of course to the inclination of my mind as counsel in the case, it appeared to me that Lawrence did not act with any premeditated dishonesty; but that having had dealings with Shoveller, he was desirous of serving him, and was induced, after his own demand was paid, to aid in secreting property of Shoveller or his family.

I say this on the assumption that the verdict of guilty was correct; but that conclusion was not, I think, quite free from doubt, and did not rest on evidence of the most satisfactory character.

W. L. Levy, Esq.

I remain, &c.,  
J. B. DARVALL.

## No. 2.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. JUSTICE MILFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 February, 1865.

SIR,

I am directed to request the favour of your Honor's report upon the accompanying petitions for mitigation of the sentence of two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, passed by you upon the prisoner named in the margin. W. L. Lawrence.

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.

## No. 3.

MR. JUSTICE MILFORD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Supreme Court,  
16 February, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to report upon the petition of William Levy Lawrence convicted, together with Thomas Shoveller, on the 7th April, 1864, of conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Thomas Shoveller, at Grafton, on the 19th October, 1863. The evidence established, to the satisfaction of the Jury, that Thomas Shoveller, who was a shopkeeper

shopkeeper at Grafton, being in difficulties, came to Sydney in October, 1863, for the purpose of arranging with his creditors, and got them to accept an assignment of the estate upon certain trusts. During his absence, Lawrence, to whom he was indebted, with the consent of Mrs. Shoveller, took away goods to satisfy his debts, and other goods apparently for the benefit of Shoveller. The latter purchased the estate, and afterwards returned to Grafton, when many of the goods taken away were returned to Shoveller. The proof, in a great measure, depended upon the evidence of one Mackay—the manager of Shoveller, and a party to the transaction—with whom Shoveller had quarrelled; but I had no reason to think the verdict was wrong. The two prisoners, Shoveller and Lawrence, were found guilty of a conspiracy to defraud their creditors—a misdemeanor of such frequent occurrence as to call for a severe sentence in order to check its perpetration. Whether, the sentence having been passed, and the prisoners having suffered a part of the punishment directed, it may be thought right to remit any part of the unexpired term of imprisonment, is rather a matter for the Executive Government than for the Judge. Probably, however, the sentence itself may have had nearly as great an effect on the public as the continuance of the punishment to the end of the term of imprisonment would have, and if so, perhaps some remission might be granted.

I have, &c.,  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

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No. 4.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. D. L. LEVY.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 February, 1865.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, to inform you that the petitions submitted in your letter of the 8th instant, in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, have been duly laid before His Excellency the Governor, but that there do not appear to be any grounds for authorizing the remission of any portion of Lawrence's sentence.

William Levy  
Lawrence.

I have, &c.,

W. VALLACK,

(For and in the absence of the Under Secretary.)

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No. 5.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SHERIFF.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 28 February, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to the petitions in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of his sentence of two years' imprisonment, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Governor has not seen fit to authorize the remission of any portion of the prisoner's sentence, and to request that that individual may be apprised accordingly.

William Levy  
Lawrence,  
Darlinghurst  
GaoL.

I have, &c.,

W. VALLACK,

(For and in the absence of the Under Secretary.)

---

No. 6.

[Petitions 1, 2, and 3, were repeated on 13 April, 1865.]

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No. 7.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to THE SHERIFF.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 April, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to the petitions in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of his sentence of two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst GaoL, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the remainder of Lawrence's sentence.

William Levy  
Lawrence.

2. You will, therefore, cause the prisoner to be liberated, provided no other cause exists for his detention.

I have, &c.,

W. VALLACK.

---

No. 8.

## PRISONERS LEVEY AND SHOVELLER.

7

## No. 8.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MRS. LAWRENCE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 April, 1865.*

MADAM,

In reply to your petition in favour of your husband, William Levy Lawrence, who is at present serving a sentence of two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the remainder of your husband's sentence.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.

## No. 9.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 13 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of the remainder of the sentence of two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, passed upon William Levy Lawrence, for conspiracy, and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.

## No. 10.

PETITION OF MRS. SHOVELLER.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

The humble Petition of Susan Shoveller, of Grafton, wife of Thomas Shoveller, a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Bathurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioner's husband was tried, in conjunction with one William Levi Lawrence, at the Central Criminal Court, on the 6th April, 1864, and convicted, before His Honor Judge Milford, of conspiracy to defraud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Your Petitioner would respectfully point out that her husband was convicted wholly upon the unsupported testimony of a discharged servant, who, in his evidence, was compelled to admit having himself been the first mover (during the absence in Sydney of your Petitioner's husband) in forming a conspiracy with Lawrence; and your Petitioner's husband, upon reaching home, was placed in the awkward position of either taking M'Kay (the discharged servant) to the Police Office or keep silence, which silence was construed into a ratification of their actions.

Your Petitioner would also, with all due deference, respectfully draw your attention to the letter from Lawrence to M'Kay, brought in by the Crown on behalf of the prosecution, in which M'Kay is enjoined twice in a short letter not to make any of the movements known to your Petitioner, alleging she had been already repeatedly asked and refused to allow any goods to leave the premises, on the ground of not having received any instructions from her husband for their removal.

Your Petitioner would further state, that her husband has resided in Grafton almost from boyhood, and, until this unfortunate circumstance, was respected by the inhabitants of the entire district, having held the office of Honorary Treasurer to several of the leading local institutions.

Your Petitioner would further add, that she with two children are left entirely unprovided for, owing to the incarceration of her husband, and humbly trusts, therefore, that your Excellency will be graciously pleased, in this instance, to exercise the prerogative of mercy, by granting a remission of sentence.

And your Petitioner, &c.

SUSAN SHOVELLER.

WE,

WE, the undersigned, have pleasure in bearing testimony to the general character of Mr. Thomas Shoveller, at present a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Bathurst. He has resided in Grafton during the past fourteen years, and was, up to the period of his incarceration, respected in the district as an upright, respectable business man, enjoying the confidence of all those with whom he was brought in contact, and has faithfully discharged the duties of Honorary Treasurer to several of our leading local institutions.

It will afford us much pleasure to hear of his release from Gaol.

C. G. Tindal, Ramorine	Henry Cuthbert, Grafton
Ed. Potts, draper, Grafton	T. S. Loewenthal, Grafton
T. Bawden, J.P., Mayor of Grafton	John Edwd. Chapman, Regent Park, Clarence River
Alfred Lardner, J.P., Grafton	Wm. Stucley, builder, Grafton
R. Pizey	Ald. Wm. S. White, Grafton
Arthur Hyde, Grafton	P. C. Greaves, Grafton
W. J. Starling, Grafton	Alderman J. P. Jordan
C. M. A. Shannon	Christian Krauss
James L. Michael	W. Attwater, Grafton
Henry Maurice, Grafton	E. B. Maides
G. Keegan, Grafton	James Gregory, Grafton
James T. Jones	George Robinson, Grimsby House, Grafton
James Laird, Grafton	Richard Payne, Grafton
Richard Bell, Grafton	William James, Grafton
William Layton	W. H. Schröder
Edwd. C. Laman, Grafton	John Holmstien, Grafton
Lewis Jacobs, Grafton	John James, Grafton
Thomas Gogean	John Gilmore, Grafton
Ald. Charles Avery, Grafton	Thomas Wray, Grafton
Wm. Cowan, South Grafton	S. J. Lyons, Grafton
Chas. J. Grant, North Grafton	William S. Mayne, Wesleyan Minister
Richard Stevenson, Grafton	John M'Fadden, Grafton
John Davies	Walter Hindmarsh
Daniel Moyes, Grafton	Edward Greenwood, Grafton
C. Wagner, Grafton	James S. Drew, Grafton.
James Page, Grafton	
Robert Matheson, Grafton	
Alexander Fairweather	

*Parsonage, Grafton,  
15 March, 1865.*

HAVING been applied to, to give my testimony to the character of Thomas Shoveller, late storekeeper in this place, with a view to obtaining a mitigation of the sentence which he is now fulfilling, I can certify that, up to the time of his conviction, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of many, as evidenced by the various offices of public trust to which he was appointed.

ARTHUR E. SELWYN,  
Minister of Church of England, Grafton.

#### No. 11.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. JUSTICE MILFORD.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 March, 1865.*

SIR,

Thomas  
Shoveller.

I am directed to request the favour of your Honor's report upon the accompanying petition for mitigation of the sentence of two years' imprisonment, passed by you upon the prisoner named in the margin.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.

#### No. 12.

MR. JUSTICE MILFORD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Supreme Court,  
4 April, 1865.*

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 30th ultimo, relating to the case of Thomas Shoveller, convicted with W. Levy Lawrence of conspiracy, I have the honor to refer you to my report of the 17th February last, on the case of Lawrence: the observations there made by me apply as well to the one case as the other.

I have, &c.,  
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to VISITING JUSTICE, BATHURST GAOL.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to the petition in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of his sentence of two years' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission of Shoveller's sentence on Her Majesty's next Birthday, the 24th proximo.

Thomas  
Shoveller.

2. You will, therefore, cause the prisoner to be liberated accordingly, provided no other cause exist for his detention.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.

## No. 14.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1865.*

SIR,

I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission, on the 24th proximo, Her Majesty's Birthday, of the sentence of two years' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol, passed upon Thomas Shoveller, for conspiracy, and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.

## No. 15.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to MR. JUSTICE MILFORD.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25 April, 1865.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Honor's report of the 4th instant, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, that the Governor has been pleased to authorize the remission, on Her Majesty's next Birthday, the 24th proximo, of the remainder of the sentence of two years' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol, passed upon Thomas Shoveller, for conspiracy, and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.,  
W. VALLACK.



1865.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
 INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

(DEPOSITIONS, &c.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 November, 1865.*  
 —

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Depositions taken before the City Coroner  
 “at the Inquest held upon the body of Bridget Bourke, on  
 “the \*10th day of September last, with all Correspondence \*Should be 10th  
 “between the Colonial Secretary and the Coroner thereon.”  
 August, 1865.

(*Mr. Driver.*)

—  
 SCHEDULE.

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## INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

### No. 1.

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

INQUISITION held at the dwelling-house of James Keenan, known as the sign of the "Lighthouse Hotel," Sussex-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me, John S. Parker, gentleman, one of the Coroners of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, for the Colony aforesaid, on view of the body of a woman named Bridget Bourke, lying dead at the residence of Mrs. Bourke, Union-lane, off Sussex-street, in the said city of Sydney. Upon the oath of John Keenan, foreman, John Russell, John Ritchie, George Heighway, Henry Smith, John Enfield, Alexander M'Intosh, good and lawful men of the said Colony aforesaid; who, having been sworn and charged to inquire (on the part of our said Lady the Queen) when, where, how, and by what means, the said deceased came by her death, do, upon our oath, say, we find that the deceased, Bridget Bourke, age, twenty-one years, died from an incised wound in the throat, but by whom inflicted we have no direct evidence to say.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid have to this Inquisition set their hands and seals, this day and year aforesaid.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

JOHN KEENAN, Foreman.

JOHN RUSSELL,  
JOHN RITCHIE,  
GEO. HEIGHWAY,  
HENRY SMITH,  
JOHN ENFIELD,  
ALEXR. McINTOSH, } Jurors.

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

INFORMATION of witnesses, severally taken and acknowledged on behalf of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of Bridget Bourke, at the house of James Keenan, known as the "Lighthouse Hotel," Sussex-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, on the tenth day of August, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before John S. Parker, gentleman, Coroner for the district and city of Sydney, on an inquisition then and there taken on view of the body of the said Bridget Bourke, lying dead at the residence of Mrs. Bourke, Union-lane, off Sussex-street, in the city of Sydney, as follows:—

*Mary Bourke*, on oath, says:—I am forty-six years of age; maiden name, "Borden"; came to the Colony with my husband from my native place (Dublin), in 1841; I was married twenty-two months previously; I have had eleven children; my son Patrick Bourke, a butcher, married the deceased in the Colony; her name was Bridget Moore, age twenty-one years; I believe she was brought up in the Orphan School; I was not aware my son was married till last Queen's Birthday; she has one child, born in July last; on Queen's Birthday my son asked me if I could accommodate himself and wife; I did so from that time; I reside in Union-lane, off Sussex-street; they were living previously with deceased's sister; my son allowed me 12s. 6d. per week; deceased and my son occupied the up-stairs room; deceased came down-stairs after her confinement for the first time on last Sunday; she appeared in good health then; she was a very steady sober young woman, and she was on the best of terms with her husband; I never heard them quarrelling; I behaved kindly towards deceased, which the neighbours will prove; about three weeks before her confinement, she had three fits of crying; deceased has not attended church since she has been with me; Dr. Eichler attended deceased in her confinement, and he saw her yesterday and told her she may go out for a walk; deceased apparently did not take much notice of her child, she did not know how to suckle it; my son left for work at 7 o'clock yesterday morning; I and deceased had dinner about 1 o'clock; she went up-stairs about 2 o'clock, and about twenty minutes afterwards I called out, "Bridget, are you lying down?" and repeated the remark several times, and not receiving an answer, I went up-stairs and saw the deceased lying on her back on the bed, her legs drawn up, the blanket up as far as her waist, her hands by her side, and blood on her person; I thought the blood was coming from her mouth and nose; I shook her and called "Bridget!" but received no answer; I pulled her dress from her neck and saw a wound in her throat; I gave the alarm; Mr. Davis the landlord came in first; I got confused.

*By Coroner*: I did not hear any moaning up-stairs; I thought deceased went to lie down, which she has been in the habit of doing since her confinement; Dr. Eichler saw deceased on last Saturday and Sunday—he wanted his fee, £2 2s.; I did not speak to

## INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

3

to deceased about the fee; my son had not the money to pay the fee; deceased was a very heavy sleeper; I am not aware that anything preyed upon her mind; I saw a mark on her breast like a lance mark, and I spoke to her about it, saying she might have received a fall when young; she could not account for the mark; I did not speak to her about having a child before; she had everything she required; my son's wages are 30s. per week; there was some dispute between herself and married sister; she left her sister bad friends; when deceased was confined, her sister visited her; her sister, I believe, owes deceased some money; deceased was aware Dr. Eichler wanted some money; he did not threaten to summons; my husband is not pressed for money by any party; I am not sure that my son was married to deceased; she told me she was married by a Scotch clergyman; I was aware my son was keeping company with deceased; I was satisfied with her as a daughter-in-law; she could read and write; she was a Catholic, and so is my son; she never left the house; she had proper clothing.

her  
MARY × BOURKE.  
mark.

Witness,—

Sworn before me this 10th August, 1865.

GEO. M'KAY.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Patrick Bourke*, on oath, says:—I am going on to be 20 years of age; the last witness is my mother; the Revd. Mr. Reid married me to deceased about ten months ago; I cannot state exactly the time; she was living in Woolloomooloo at the time; when I was courting her she lived with her sister in Lower George-street; after I got married we went to live with her sister; I cannot say how long; we left her sister's place in consequence of some disturbance between deceased and her sister; some time ago I had a quarrel with my brother-in-law; I am not aware that my wife was jealous; deceased and her sister were not good friends; my wife lived happily with my mother; she always seemed happy when I came home from work; I believe I am the father of the child she had; I am not aware that anything preyed upon her mind, or that her affections turned in another quarter; my mother told me that deceased was crying about three weeks before her confinement; I did not speak to deceased about it; my father kept his razor on a shelf down-stairs; the razor (produced) is my father's; it was kept down-stairs; any person could see it, where it was kept; I left for work about 7 o'clock yesterday morning; deceased seemed all right; she only complained of a pain in her breast; the baby could not suck her very well; I was at home at 11 o'clock yesterday, and I left my wages, 25s. per week, and I gave her the money; I am not pressed for money; I was one time in Dr. Eichler's service; I was not ashamed of my marriage; I do not know why I did not tell my mother that I was going to be married; I had no quarrel about deceased; I never had any suspicion that she was likely to destroy herself; I heard my mother telling Dr. Eichler that my wife had a lance mark on her breast; I did not speak to deceased about the lance mark, nor did I hear any other person; I believe my mother always washed and dressed the baby; I believe my sister-in-law owes deceased some money; my wife wanted to get the money; I was acquainted with deceased about two years before I married her, and she was a native of Manchester; she has a brother up the country; she could read and write; I cannot say why deceased did not attend church; I do not attend church; my wife had the marriage certificate; I am not aware that I taxed my mother with anything; I might have said to her, "This is your bloody work," (alluding to the suicide); I do not know what I said; I was confused; I and my mother are on good terms; I was excited at the time; I do not recollect anything that occurred till about two hours afterwards; my mother is a sober woman.

PATRICK BOURKE.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Charles F. Eichler*, on oath, says:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner; the last witness was my servant four years ago; he was a good servant; on the 28th of last July I was called by him to attend his wife in her confinement, which I was present at; the labour was protracted, but everything went on well; I believe it was the first child she had; I visited her afterwards; she had sore nipples; I casually called yesterday about 11 o'clock; she was in the room down below; she looked tranquil and morose, which appearance she has had since her confinement; she had no milk fever; she had some difficulty in suckling her child; I saw a scar on her left breast; the mother drew my attention to it; she said she got the mark when a child; I never saw her smile or laughing; she always seemed distressed; there was a conversation between the mother and myself respecting my fee; the deceased was not present; she appeared a sober woman; I believe deceased did not know how to manage a child; she was quite *compos* yesterday when I saw her; she shewed no carelessness in her dress; her room was tidy.

CHAS. F. EICHLER, M.D.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Ann Maker*, on oath, says:—My husband works for Messrs. Griffiths, Pitt-street; deceased was my sister; my maiden name, Moore; she was a native of Manchester; my parents are dead; she was in the Orphan School in England; my brother brought us to the Colony; I lived in Lower George-street; deceased lived with me before she was married; she was very quiet and very distant, and would seldom speak; I was aware Bourke was courting my sister; I was present at the marriage; they were married about nine months ago; she lived with me two weeks previous to going to live with her mother-in-law; I had no row with deceased; we were on good terms; I visited her at her place, but not till after her confinement; she visited me; I owe her £1; she never asked me for it; we never had any words about it; she was fond of her husband; she never made any complaints to me; my mother was on one occasion, before her confinement, placed in a madhouse, and was kept there a week; I approved of her marriage; the Revd. Mr. Reid performed the ceremony; I have seen deceased crying; she could not give any reason, excepting that she was low-spirited; the last time I saw her alive was on last Sunday; she was sitting on the sofa, and seemed in good health; she only complained of the nipples of her breast being sore; I left good friends with all; she never complained of her head; she was never hurt or injured to my knowledge; she has not female acquaintances; we have been in the Colony six or seven years.

ANN MAKER.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*William Davis*, on oath, says:—I am a cabinetmaker; I am Mrs. Bourke's landlord; I work on the premises; Mr. Thompsons lives with his family in the next house; the last time I spoke to deceased was three weeks ago; I never heard any words between the Bourke family; they are sober quiet people, and the house was well conducted; from what I saw, I should say deceased was kindly treated; I always received my rent from Mrs. Bourke; if any noise or disturbance took place I must have heard it; about 2 o'clock yesterday evening the mother called me, crying; I wanted my wife to go in, but she would not, nor would another; I went in and up the ladder, and when I got on the floor Mrs. Bourke was up there; she said, "The wicked girl has cut her throat"; I went over and saw deceased lying on the bed; there was no blanket over her; she was dressed; her legs were straight; there was a blanket on the bed; I saw a pool of blood about deceased's neck; I saw some blood on the mother-in-law's fingers; she did not wipe her hands or wish to conceal them; there was no appearance of a struggle; deceased's face was composed; deceased's hands were by her side; there was blood on each hand; the most blood was on the right side; the head was inclined; I did not meddle with the body; I was so agitated that I did not ask any questions; about twelve or fifteen minutes after I saw the body, a constable came, and after some time, the razor was found by him; the husband was not present then; the razor was found under her shoulder—the blade being open—when the body was removed from the bed by the Doctor's orders; the razor handle was broken and covered with fresh blood, which was in a liquid state; the blood was all in one place, and I believe, therefore, after the act was done, that the position of the head was not shifted.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Sergeant Edward Goldrick*, on oath, says:—About a quarter to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when at the Central Police Station, I heard of this occurrence; I went down to the house; I went up the ladder; I there saw Mrs. Bourke and the deceased; the body was on the bed; she was lying on her back—her body stretched; the arms lay by her side—palms open; there was a large quantity of blood on the right hand; very little on the left hand; some blood had run from the wound along the bed on to the floor; there was a blanket on the bed, but not over deceased; I sent for Dr. Gilhooley, who came; the body had not been meddled with; Mrs. Bourke was crying and looking for the instrument that the deed was done with; I did not see any blood on her; she might have got blood on her hands when looking for the instrument; I found the razor (produced) between deceased's shoulders; and I should say she could have placed the razor there after doing the deed; the razor was in a pool of blood; the limbs were stiff but warm; some of the blood was coagulated; there was a great deal of blood about the neck; the head was bent forwards on to the chest; the fingers were extended; there was blood on the back of the right hand, but not as if from a rush of blood from the wound.

EDWARD GOLDRICK.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Edward*

## INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

5

*Edward Goldrick*, recalled, says :—When the husband came in, he said to his mother, “ This is your bloody doings ”; Dr. Gilhooly was present; the decanter produced I found in the room; it was not concealed; there is some liquid in the bottle.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

EDWARD GOLDRICK.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Richard Thomas*, on oath, says :—I am a sawyer by trade; I reside next door to Mrs. Bourke; only a wooden partition separates us; I was at home yesterday, and I heard nothing till about 1½ o'clock, when I heard Mrs. Bourke screaming out; I was coming from the closet then; I heard nothing previously; if there had been any words in the house of Mrs. Bourke I must have heard them; about a minute previously I saw Mrs. Bourke hanging out clothes, like sheets, in the yard; she went inside then, and I heard her calling out “ Bridget! Bridget! ” and immediately afterwards she called for the landlady.

*By Coroner* : I believe she was calling out to deceased to take the child; the yard is all one; Mr. Davis was in the yard; I cannot say how many clothes she hung out; I did not hear the baby crying when she went inside; when she called Bridget she said something about suckling the child; I did not go up-stairs; I knew nothing till the landlord came down and told me; I heard a little disturbance the night before; she was quarrelling with her son, saying, “ What a lot of trouble he had put on her head ”; I cannot say the time; it was about bed-time; what she said was, “ What a lot of trouble you have put on my head—I have been slaving and toiling for you ”; I heard the son say, “ For God's sake, mother, hold your tongue ”; there were no other words; the words occupied about a minute; the mother was down-stairs, and the deceased and her husband up-stairs.

his  
RICHARD × THOMAS.  
mark.

Witness to mark,—  
GEO. MCKAY.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Patrick Bourke*, recalled, says :—

*By Coroner* : I have heard Mr. Thomas' evidence; my mother had some words with my wife; my mother was blowing her up for going out into the yard after she had so much trouble with her, fearing she would be laid up on a bed of illness; afterwards my mother made some gruel, and put some port wine in it, and gave it to my wife; I am aware my mother was washing clothes yesterday; I came home yesterday at 11 o'clock to leave some meat for dinner; I brought some steaks, chops, and kidneys.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

PATRICK BOURKE.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Mary Bourke*, recalled, says :—

*By Coroner* : I was washing some clothes yesterday; I had for dinner yesterday some steak and mutton chops; I only washed some napkins and wrappers; I was hanging them out before dinner; deceased washed up after dinner and then went up-stairs, and about ten minutes afterwards the baby woke, and I called her, as stated in my former evidence; I spoke to her the night previously about going into the yard; after I found her body, I removed the blanket that was on her to see her hands, and when I shook her to see what was the matter with her, her legs, which were drawn up, extended themselves; I cannot say what my son said when he came in after the occurrence; I had some words with deceased; I was blaming her for going out into the back yard; when she was crying, I said to her that if she was not happy I would tell Pat; she said, “ Do not, I will not do it again; ” I asked her why she cried for; she said, “ I am ashamed of myself ”; as far as I could understand, it appeared to me that something took place before the marriage.

her  
MARY × BOURKE.  
mark.

Witness—  
GEO. MCKAY.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Patrick Bourke*, recalled, says :—I had connection with my wife before our marriage; I was married at 9 o'clock p.m., in Mr. Reid's house; it was a case of emergency; so far as I know, the circumstance of having connection with her previous to marriage, did not prey on her mind; I did not accuse her or tax her with anything improper; I had no time to get married till after dark.

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

PATRICK BOURKE.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

James

*James Charles Gilhooly*, legally qualified medical practitioner, having been duly sworn, deposed:—I was called upon yesterday by the police, about 2 o'clock p.m., to Union-street, to the residence of the deceased Bridget Bourke; when I arrived there the deceased was quite dead; the body was lying flat on the back, with the throat cut, a deep gash being visible, extending through the trachea and large arteries of the neck; around the wound a considerable quantity of arterial oozing blood was visible, as also on the bedclothes beneath deceased, about deceased's neck, and at the back of the head; the deceased's right hand was blood-stained, and upon the body being removed from the bed to the floor for the purpose of searching for the instrument of death, a razor, stained with blood, was found about the situation where the back of the head might be supposed to rest, in the position in which deceased lay when I entered the room; I believe it was with this razor the wound was inflicted which caused death; I also believe, to the best of my opinion and judgment, and also from the evidence I have heard, and from the peculiar appearance of the deceased's countenance, which to my mind is evidently that of a deranged person, that the wound was inflicted by deceased on herself while in a state of sudden temporary insanity; the palm of the right hand is turned to the face, upwards; the palm of the left hand is turned downwards; there is an ecchymosis or bruise like on the left breast, as if from a blow apparently, though it might arise from some other cause; the death wound in the neck is rather more than three inches in length, one and a half inches in depth in the centre, and about one inch in breadth, apparently one clean cut; it is possible the razor might have fallen on the pillow and slipped down behind the head; from the nature of the wound I think death must have been instantaneous.

JAMES CHARLES GILHOOLY,

Sworn before me, this 10th August, 1865.

Surgeon.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

No. 2.

PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY to CORONER.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 19 August, 1865.*

SIR,

11th and 16th  
August, 1865.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper, containing a report of an inquest recently held by you, touching the death of Bridget Bourke, and certain editorial comments on the subject, I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Colonial Secretary having thereby been called to the manner in which you conducted that inquest, he desires to be furnished with your explanation.

I am instructed to remind you that you were on a former occasion complained of; but the statements made in the present instance, if true, involve such grave charges that Mr. Cowper feels it his duty to call upon you for your report.

I have, &c.,

WM. OWEN.

No. 3.

CORONER to PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY.

*City Coroner's Office,  
Sydney, 22 August, 1865.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, with two *Herald* papers containing remarks on the proceedings of an inquest held by me on the body of Bridget Bourke, which the Chief Secretary considers, if true, involves such grave charges that he feels it his duty to call upon me for my report, I beg to forward the depositions, which will clearly shew how grossly and maliciously the reporter of the *Herald* has slandered me, which I believe he did from motives of revenge, he having been turned out of my office lately.

The public have paid no attention, it appears, to his report, knowing that I would not be guilty of such unbecoming proceedings.

My Court was open, and parties present; and is it at all likely that I would commit myself, knowing that the case might be brought before the Judges? If my conduct was so unbecoming as represented, would not the jurymen have censured me, and would not the Press have teemed with letters; but all are silent, excepting my only enemy, the *Herald*—the proprietors of which paper have never forgiven me for stopping the funeral of the late C. J. Fairfax. On that occasion an attempt was made to evade an inquest being held. When the Honorable the Attorney General was appealed to by Mr. Fairfax's friends, that honorable gentleman declined having anything to do with the matter, saying the Coroner knows his duty.

## INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

7

I acknowledge I made some comments, but which had nothing to do with the evidence, they were only to shew that it might have been possible for the poor girl to have allowed the razor to get under her back by accident. The evidence, however, shews she never moved after the wound was inflicted; and there was evidence also to shew that the mother-in-law and deceased had words the night before, the former remarking, "What a trouble you are to me"; and the evidence also proves that her son said to her when he saw his wife dead, "This is your bloody doings." Mrs. Bourke, senior, did give a rambling statement when first examined, and I might have described part of her evidence as a cock-and-bull tale.

I had occasion to send the doctor a second time to examine the body. When the inquest commenced, that gentleman brought under my notice the serious nature of the case, believing it to be one of great suspicion. Now, mark his evidence. He swears she was suffering from temporary insanity, which he judged from the appearance of her countenance, which was that of a maniac. See Mr. Davis' evidence. He swears she was lying as if she had never moved after the deed was done, and that her countenance was composed, which part of the evidence I observed, as well as to the large amount of blood on the mother-in-law's hands, with but little blood on the deceased's hands. These and other suspicious circumstances disclosed in evidence naturally roused my feelings, believing, as I now do, that the deceased never committed the act; and the jurymen thought so too, by finding an open verdict, after consulting by themselves.

I beg to forward a letter from Mr. Cashman, and a statement from Mrs. Cashman, to shew that the woman Bourke is a great drunkard, and very violent.

I would remark that the *Herald* reporter seldom or ever attends my Court. Why he attended this case is pretty well understood. I complain of him turning my remarks or comments that I might have made (although they formed no part of the evidence) into ridicule. When the reporter was taxed by me in my office yesterday with having written untruths, he remarked he had nothing to do with the reporting of the case, that he must look to his employers. He (the reporter) accused me, a short time back, of shewing partiality to the *Empire* reporter, by furnishing him clandestinely with the report of the first day's proceedings of the inquest held touching the burning of St. Mary's Cathedral, which charge I solemnly deny.

I would beg to call your attention to the report of the proceedings in the *Empire* of the 11th instant.

In reference to the remark in your letter that I was complained of on a former occasion, I beg to state that in that instance, when I called on the Honorable the Attorney General (Mr. Hargraves) to have an investigation, that honorable gentleman said that he was satisfied with my conduct, and that he did not pay any attention to newspaper reports.

I would remark, in conclusion, that I have been a Coroner since 1840, during which time I have served under many Attorney Generals, none of whom ever had occasion to find fault with me. I have been complimented by the Judges of the Supreme Court for the able manner that I have sifted mysterious murders. The only parties who have ever slandered my character are the proprietors of the *Herald*.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. PARKER,

Coroner.

[Enclosures in No. 3.]

16 August, 1865.

My dear Sir,

I regret to perceive that there is a long leader in this day's *Herald*, censuring you for the course you adopted at the inquest held on the young woman of the name of Bourke. I am sure, if the writer of that article knew anything of the temper of deceased's mother-in-law, he would not have published an article so wounding to your feelings.

Mrs. Bourke, the elder, and her son lived in my service at one time together. She was then separated from her husband. I remember on one occasion, after being out all day, she came home late in the evening labouring under the effects of alcoholic liquors; her son, seeing his mother in that state, requested my wife not to say anything to his mother then, as she was a person of bad temper, and he was afraid that she would abuse her, which, as he said, he would not like.

Feeling assured that you have done no more than your duty,—

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN M. CASHMAN.

J. Parker, Esq., Coroner.

Mrs. Eliza Cashman states:—I am the wife of Mr. John Cashman, and we reside at Newtown; I know Mary Bourke and her son Patrick, and who was better known by the name of "Pat"; they lived with us as servants some time back, and I only had this woman five weeks in my service, and I discharged this woman for gross impertinence and drunkenness, and she was a very violent person when drunk; on one occasion the son Pat begged of me not to say anything to his mother, as she would abuse me; in every other respect the woman was a good servant, but for all that I would not keep her in my service; her son "Pat" was a very quiet decent lad, and remained in my service, after his mother left, for some time; I am also aware that Pat lived with Dr. Eichler and frequently came to see us; I am also aware, from what Mrs. Bourke told me, that she had separated from her husband, who also drank, and that at one time they kept a butcher's shop, which they ran through from drunkenness.

ELIZA J. CASHMAN.

Taken and acknowledged before me, }  
this 21st day of August, 1865. }

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

No. 4.

## INQUEST ON BRIDGET BOURKE.

No. 4.

COLONIAL SECRETARY to ATTORNEY GENERAL.

This letter and all the other papers may now be referred to the Attorney General, who will determine what is the proper course to be pursued.

C. C.

B.C., 29 August.

No. 5.

SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS to CORONER.

*Crown Law Offices,  
Sydney, 9 September, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 6th ultimo, to the Principal Under Secretary, explanatory of observations made by you at inquest on Bridget Bourke, deceased, the Attorney General has written thereon as follows:—

“ I regret to find that this letter does not satisfactorily explain away the allegations made in the article of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to which the attention of the Chief Secretary was drawn, and which he called on the Coroner to explain. If the Coroner could with truth deny that the way in which he extracted the evidence, with running comments and questions wholly irrelevant, which, I must say, evince a great want of discretion, he ought to have met the charges by a denial of the part or the whole of what is quoted.

“ I have had long experience of Mr. Parker as Coroner in former years, and I entertain a high opinion of his integrity; and this increases my regret, to be compelled in the present case to say that, if he cannot gainsay the truthfulness of what is reported in the newspaper in question, he forgot that dignified and impartial demeanour becoming a Judge. I trust, however, that this case may impress on Mr. Parker the necessity of refraining from shewing any personal feeling, or making unnecessary and insulting observations, in eliciting evidence in future cases, as he may be certain public attention will be called to such a course, and cannot escape censure.

“ In consideration of his long service, I am disposed to let this matter drop, resting in hope that there shall be no future ground of complaint.”

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

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. JOHN PIESLEY, J.P.**

(LETTER FROM HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, REPORTING UNFITNESS OF, FOR THE POSITION OF A  
MAGISTRATE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 8 December, 1865.*

[See Question (4.) in Votes and Proceedings No. 25.]

CHIEF JUSTICE to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Supreme Court,  
20 June, 1864.*

SIR,

It is my duty to bring under the notice of the Government, the following circumstances affecting the magisterial character of Mr. Piesley, of Orange, and to report that, in my opinion, they shew the unfitness of that gentleman for the office of a Justice of the Peace.

2. These circumstances transpired at the trial of an action for malicious prosecution, brought against the Manager of the Orange Bank, by a surgeon named Flatau, resident and practising at the Lucknow Diggings, who living within a few miles of Orange, and therefore easily procurable on summons if required, was arrested late at night on a warrant granted by Mr. Piesley, and at his suggestion, on that evening, upon a charge of forgery.

3. It further appeared, that Mr. Piesley at the same time issued a warrant, on the same charge, against a Mr. Favell, a well known medical practitioner living within five miles of Orange, and who had been a settled resident there, with his family, for nearly twenty years.

4. Under these warrants, the two gentlemen named were kept in the watch-house during the night of their arrest, and brought up the next morning before Mr. Piesley and Mr. Templar, when on examination into the case it became manifest that there was no foundation whatever for the charge, and the accused were both liberated.

5. The facts appeared to be these:—Mr. Favell had discounted with the bank, at intervals, three accommodation bills, each of the two last being in renewal of its predecessor. To all of these bills, one Horrocks, a small farmer, had lent his name. They were for small sums,—£35, £30, and £25, respectively, £5 being paid off on each occasion. Horrocks was to assist similarly in renewing the £25, and Favell accordingly drew a bill for £20 for signature of Horrocks, whom he found drinking—not intoxicated, yet not thoroughly sober—at Hanoran's public-house. Mr. Flatau happened to be there with a Mr. Ritchie, and there were others present. Horrocks, after beginning to sign his name to the bill, threw down the pen, and asked Favell to sign for him. The latter said that he could not do so without a witness, and requested Mrs. Hanoran to act in that character. She made some excuse, suggesting that Dr. Flatau (who was at the next table) would do, and herself asked him to witness the signature. That gentleman assenting, Mr. Favell told Horrocks that he would then sign for him as desired. He accordingly subscribed the name of Horrocks, Mr. Flatau added his own name as a witness, and Favell went away with the bill—it being nearly three o'clock—to the bank.

6. It should be observed that there was not the slightest attempt at *simulation* in any of these signatures. Flatau put his own openly as a witness merely, and Favell's (as an inspection of the bills at once shewed) was clearly his natural hand; whereas, the authorized, but not genuine, signature, so attested, was utterly unlike that of Horrocks, and never could have been meant to pass as his. It was simply an informal signature by procuration, perfectly binding and valid.

7. Mr. Favell's mistake was that he did not explicitly state this. On handing in the bill, however, with £5 in money, he drew the Manager's attention to the signature, and said that if that gentleman was not satisfied, or to that effect, he (Favell) would the next day procure a new bill instead. In the mean time, he left the instrument as it was, and neither obtained nor asked for the £25 bill, both remaining in the banker's hands. He kept an account at the bank, and had been its customer for two years.



8. It is due to the Manager, as well as to Mr. Piesley, that I should fully admit their ignorance, until the next day, of the facts mentioned in the fifth paragraph. But when the parties implicated lived so near, and were (or, at least, one was) so well known, and fuller inquiry into the case, or a more calm consideration of the circumstances, especially of those noticed in the following paragraphs, would have demonstrated the perfect integrity of both, the issuing forthwith by a Magistrate, on that evening, of a warrant against their persons, does seem a most unnecessary and oppressive measure. Surely Mrs. Hanoran's evidence, at all events, might have been waited for; and she could have informed the Justice that others also were present (Mr. Ritchie, for instance) at the authorization of the signature and its attestation.

9. Suspicions, however, were entertained by the Manager, founded upon information obtained by him from Horrocks (who, after the transaction, had got wholly drunk, and on recovery denied all knowledge of it); and this information, although not on oath, nor itself deposed to even as having been received, the Manager communicated to Mr. Piesley, at that gentleman's residence. The latter thereupon himself proceeded to Hanoran's, and there received some additional information, also not on oath. After this, Mr. Piesley took the prosecutor's sworn information, dictated to him the contents of the warrants, and accompanied him with them to the constabulary. The Manager swore that *before he prepared his deposition*, Mr. Piesley said, that "from information received since seeing him" he should issue a warrant; and Mr. Piesley himself admitted, on cross-examination, that he did not act wholly on that deposition, but partly on the oral matter; that is to say, the privately received information.

10. A mode of proceeding worse or more objectionable on every ground than this, it would be difficult to imagine. No man's person would be safe under such a system; and the law has, therefore, provided against incarceration on oral or unsworn statements; for although a *summons* may be issued, on information, without oath, and even without writing, section eight of the Magistrates' Procedure Act (12 Victoria, c. 42, adopted by the Justices' Act of 1850), expressly enacts that no *warrant* shall be granted in any such case. This of course obviously means that *all* the information inducing the warrant must be on oath, and in writing; for if not, the enactment would be practically useless, and indeed a delusion.

11. The case of Mr. Flatau affords a striking example of this. The prosecutor, in his sworn information, rashly declared the bill in question to be a forgery; Mr. Piesley may have been justified, therefore, in construing this as a charge that Favell, who made use of the bill, had committed or feloniously uttered that forgery; but the only charge against *Flatau* was, in the information, that the bill was "witnessed," or that it "purported" to be witnessed, by the last named gentleman. Now, if the supposed forgery only "purported" to be witnessed by Mr. Flatau, what was there to implicate him at all in the transaction? If, on the other hand, the instrument was really and in fact attested by him (that is to say, if it bore Flatau's true signature) the natural deduction was rather one favouring that individual's innocence. The information is ambiguously worded on this point, so that it is difficult to collect the true meaning, the words being these,—"*purporting to be drawn by John Horrocks, and witnessed by J. M. Flatau, of Lucknow.*" But in either event, there was here in terms no charge of forgery against Flatau, either as principal or accessory. Mr. Piesley, however, resolved to issue, and confessedly did issue a warrant against him, not altogether on that sworn information, but partly because of something irregularly stated elsewhere; to what effect, or by whom, the injured party had thus no opportunity afforded him of ascertaining.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED STEPHEN.

1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SPRATT *v.* SCOTT.

(ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 December, 1865.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Depositions taken before the Bench at  
“Merriwa, in the case of Mrs. Scott, charged with theft,  
“at the instance of Mrs. Spratt, Storekeeper.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

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## SPRATT v. SCOTT

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*Police Office, Merriwa,  
21 June, 1865.*

*Present :—*Wm. Sheppard, J.P.

*Senior Constable Shannon*, being sworn, deposes :—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, David Scott came to me and told me his wife wanted to see me about a report that was spread about the town respecting her character; I went down, and Mrs. Scott told me that Mrs. Spratt had reported about the town that she had stolen a Crimean shirt out of her store, on the 13th instant, and wanted to know what she could do in the matter; I then went to Mrs. Spratt to inquire if Mrs. Scott had stolen a shirt, her property; Mrs. Spratt told me she had stolen a shirt, and that her daughter Ellen saw her take it out of a box on the counter, and put it into her pocket; I then inquired of Ellen, and she told me she did see Mrs. Scott take the shirt, and that afterwards she was going to pay for a reel of cotton, when she told her she had better pay for the shirt she had in her pocket; Mrs. Scott denied having any shirt there, and walked out of the door, and returned in a short time after, having a different dress on; Mrs. Scott then told Mrs. Spratt that she would make her a shirt, and if she did not consider it as good as the one that was taken she would pay her the balance, and begged of her to say nothing about it; and on this information I this morning took Mrs. Scott into custody, charging her with stealing a Crimean shirt from Mrs. Spratt; she denied the charge; I then took her to the lock-up, and confined her.

P. SHANNON.

Sworn before me, this 21st June, 1865,—

WM. SHEPPARD, J.P.

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Mrs. SCOTT, the prisoner, pleads not guilty, and in the absence of a second Magistrate the case is postponed till Saturday, 24th instant. Bail allowed; the prisoner in £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

WM. SHEPPARD, J.P.

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*Police Office, Merriwa,  
24 June, 1865.*

*Present :—*J. B. Bettington, J.P.; Wm. Sheppard, J.P.

Frances Scott appears on remand, charged with stealing a Crimean shirt from Margaret Spratt.

*Ellen Spratt*, being sworn, deposes :—I recollect the 13th instant; Mrs. Scott was in the shop on that day and got a reel of cotton, after which she was standing by the counter on which was a box of shirts, and one on the counter by the side of the box; I saw the prisoner take the shirt from the counter and put it under her dress; she then moved away to the other end of the counter and called me away to pay for the cotton, saying that was all she owed me for that day; I then asked her to pay for the shirt she had taken off the counter; she said, "What shirt?" I was then called to another part of the shop, and when I returned she was gone; I went to the door to see where she had gone, but could not see her; when I found she had gone altogether I started to her house to see about the shirt, and met her about half-way coming back again, having during the time changed her dress; I then asked her did she intend to pay for the shirt; she replied she knew nothing about a shirt—she did not take a shirt; she came back as far as the stable but would not come into the store; I asked her to come in, but she refused; I asked her why she had changed her dress, she said she had not done so.

*By the Prisoner*: The colour of the shirt was something of a red colour, with some black about it; the price of it was 15s.

*By the Bench*: These shirts were on the counter; Mrs. Scott remained in the shop after she had purchased the cotton; I did not wish to expose her, therefore did not give her in charge; I did not see her till I met her.

ELLEN SPRATT.

Sworn before us, this 24th June, 1865,—

JAS. B. BETTINGTON, J.P.  
WM. SHEPPARD, J.P.

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*Margaret*

*Margaret Spratt*, being sworn, deposes :—On or about the 12th instant I remember Mrs. Scott being in my shop; my daughter told me she had taken one of the best Crimean shirts; I told her to see where she was, and get the shirt back, or else give her in charge; I next saw her near the stable, and asked her for the shirt; she then told me she would make a shirt for me, and if that was not as good as the shirt that was taken, she would pay me the balance, and begged me not to expose her; I said I would see about it.

*By the Prisoner* : The colour of the shirt was a red and a black one, and worth 15s.

*By the Bench* : There was no other person in the shop at the time the shirt was taken; I was in the shop at the time my daughter spoke to me about the shirt; I missed a shirt from the lot afterwards; I had served other parties from the same lot of shirts.

her  
MARGARET X SPRATT.  
mark.

Sworn before us, this 24th June, 1865,—

WM. SHEPPARD, J.P.  
JAS. B. BETTINGTON, J.P.

The case dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to prove the charge.

WM. SHEPPARD, J.P.  
JAS. B. BETTINGTON, J.P.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the depositions in the case *Spratt v. Scott*, heard at Merriwa on the 21st and 24th June, 1865.

JOHN MORRIS,  
C.P.S.

[Price, 3d.]



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. R. D. GRAHAM, J.P.**

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF, AS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 16 January, 1866.*

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Letter from Messrs. Antill and Wild, Magistrates of the Picton Bench, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 15 December, 1865, respecting the appointment of Mr. R. D. Graham, as a Justice of the Peace .. .. .	1
2. The Under Secretary to Messrs. Antill and Wild, 30 December, 1865, in reply .. .. .	1

No. 1.

MESSESS. ANTILL AND WILD to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Police Office, Picton,  
15 December, 1865.*

SIR,

Referring to the recent addition to this Bench, by the appointment of Mr. R. D. Graham, we have the honor to state that we consider him a most unfit person to hold the Commission of the Peace.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into any details as to Mr. Graham's unsuitableness for the position of a Magistrate, but we may state that his want of education, ability, and social standing, are, in our opinion, disqualifications which render his appointment most objectionable.

We shall very much regret if the course we intend to pursue in this matter should cause inconvenience; but we have decided not to sit with Mr. Graham, or to take any part with him in the business of the Bench.

We have, &c.,

J. M. ANTILL, J.P.  
JOHN WILD, J.P.

No. 2.

UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to MESSESS ANTILL AND WILD.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 December, 1865.*

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you state that it is not your intention to sit on the Bench with Mr. R. D. Graham, who has been recently appointed a Justice of the Peace, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary wishes to know whether he is to consider your communication as your resignation as Magistrates of the Territory.

I have, &c.,

WM. OWEN.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**QUARTER SESSIONS AT DUBBO.**

(PETITION RELATIVE TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 February, 1866.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Dubbo, of the Bogan, Macquarie, and Castlereagh Rivers, and other places in the extensive Bogan Electorate,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners respectfully direct the attention of your Honorable House to the present rising and advancing importance of the Town of Dubbo, and that it has become the receptacle of all the prisoners sent from the extreme portion of the Western District *en route* for trial at Wellington.

Having a Court House and Gaol at Dubbo—requisites for the holding of Quarter Sessions—your Petitioners would respectfully solicit and request your Honorable House to accede to their Petition, as, from the number of respectable and intelligent persons resident in the district, Jury Panels would be readily made up.

The establishment of a Court of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo would entail but a trifling expense on the Government, as a District Court is already held in Dubbo, which His Honor Mr. Justice Cary attends; and on the following days a Court of Quarter Sessions might be held, thereby preventing the transmission of the many prisoners being sent from Dubbo to Wellington, to take their trial for offences committed in the large and extensive District of Dubbo.

Your Petitioners would respectfully draw the attention of your Honorable House to the great saving of expense on the part of witnesses, many of whom are necessarily compelled to pass through Dubbo *en route* to Wellington, and others are resident in the Township of Dubbo.

Your Petitioners would respectfully remark that, within the last two years, the Township of Dubbo has greatly increased in population; a great influx of strangers have come to settle in Dubbo, who have, in many instances, established themselves in Dubbo, and are successfully engaged in the different branches of commercial enterprise. The position of Dubbo has been vastly improved by the construction of a bridge over the Macquarie River, now nearly completed, and tenders are about to be called for the erection of a bridge over the Talbragar River. These two important features in our advancement will throw open a large and extensive country, and will necessarily produce an increase of traffic between Dubbo and the whole of the western interior.

Your Petitioners, seeing that the establishment of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo would be a saving of expense to the Government, and a very great boon to the inhabitants of this widely scattered and populous district, venture to hope that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant the prayer of this Petition, being the establishment of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo.

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

Dubbo, 29th December, 1865.

[Here follow 44 Signatures.]

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1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE MAGISTRATE, WENTWORTH.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 6 March, 1866.*

Unto the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Wentworth, and others,—

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learned with considerable surprise, that in a scheme of retrenchment proposed to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, it is intended to abolish the office of Police Magistrate at Wentworth, and to impose upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District, the discharge of the duties appertaining to that office.

That your Petitioners, while fully impressed with the necessity of greater economy being introduced into many departments of the Public Service, cannot admit the justice or propriety of making any reduction in the establishments at present existing in this Town and District; more especially as the expenditure of public money in them has been so very small as to bear scarcely any proportion to the revenue derived from them for many years past.

That the proposed measure of retrenchment, if applied to this Town and District, would be extremely injurious to their interests; would impede very materially the due administration of justice, and practically exclude many of your Petitioners from all chance of obtaining redress for their grievances.

That your Petitioners have long been of opinion, and were about to embody that opinion in a Memorial to your Honorable House, that an extension of the facilities at present existing for obtaining justice was absolutely necessary, and that a Court of Quarter Sessions, or at all events, a District Court, could no longer be withheld, without very great prejudice to the interests of the community.

That your Petitioners being deeply impressed with the necessity of a large extension of Judicial Establishments in this Town and District—an impression fully warranted by the fact that all important cases which require to be decided by a Court of law must be carried to Deniliquin, a distance of two hundred and seventy miles—consider that it would be impolitic and unjust to withdraw from them any of the facilities which they now enjoy for obtaining justice.

That the nature and amount of business transacted at the Wentworth Police Court are such as to require the daily attendance of the Police Magistrate, and to occupy his whole time; and that great neglect, delay, and expense, would inevitably result from adding the duties of Police Magistrate to the already onerous duties of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

That the Commissioner of Crown Lands being liable at any moment to be called to the remotest corner of the District, for the purpose of surveying runs, adjusting boundaries, or executing appraisements, the administration of justice would necessarily cease during his absence, in consequence of there being but one resident Justice of the Peace in Wentworth—the Officer of Customs, whose residence is entirely dependent on the continuance of the present arrangements for the collection of Border Duties, and but two throughout the whole District, whose residences are respectively eighty and ninety miles from Wentworth.

That the duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in connection with the Public Lands, are likely to be materially increased, by the necessity which will arise for inspecting and reporting upon runs that may be tendered for, and appraising runs previous to a renewal of lease—an additional, and, in the opinion of your Petitioners, a very strong objection, to the amalgamation of his office with that of Police Magistrate.

That even if a large addition were made to the Commission of the Peace, few gentlemen would be found disposed to accept the onerous duties that would be imposed upon them; nor could they be expected to abandon so frequently as under the proposed arrangements they would be required to do, their own peculiar avocations, and to sacrifice their own private interests, while attending to those of the community at large.

That your Petitioners earnestly pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your most serious consideration, and to withhold your consent from any arrangement which will have the effect of abolishing the office of Police Magistrate in the Town and District where they reside.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*[Here follow 47 Signatures.]*

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 December, 1865.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Magistracy and the Government; and also, copy of any Commission of Inquiry relative to the late escape of the Prisoner, Thomas Clarke, from the Braidwood Gaol.”

*(Mr. Rodd.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

### No. 1.

TELEGRAM from VISITING JUSTICE, BRAIDWOOD GAOL, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Braidwood, 3 October, 1865.*

PRISONER Clarke, bushranger, awaiting trial, just escaped. Police in pursuit with hope of capture. I have suspended two warders.

### No. 2.

SHERIFF to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,  
Sydney, 7 October, 1865.*

SIR,

Thomas Clarke, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary, that the prisoner named in the margin, who was confined in the Braidwood Gaol, awaiting trial, effected his escape therefrom on the morning of the 2nd instant.

2. One warder has been dismissed for carelessly permitting the escape, and further inquiry is being made into the circumstances connected with the escape.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Acting Inspector of Prisons.

### No. 3.

UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 10 October, 1865.*

SIR,

Thomas Clarke a bushranger. In transmitting to you the accompanying telegram from the Visiting Justice of Braidwood Gaol, and letter from the Sheriff, reporting the escape from that gaol of the prisoner named in the margin, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to institute a searching inquiry into the case.

2. From what is stated, there seems every reason to believe that bribery and collusion have been brought to bear, in order to assist in the escape of this notorious offender.

I have, &c.,

WM. OWEN.

### No. 4.

VISITING JUSTICE, BRAIDWOOD GAOL, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*H. M. Gaol,  
Braidwood, 19 October, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Principal Secretary, the facts relative to the escape of the prisoner Clarke, which I have been able to collect since my telegram of the 3rd instant was despatched.

2. It appears that, on the morning of the 3rd, the prisoner Clarke, who was under committal for one or two charges of highway robbery, was let out of the cell in which he is usually confined, for the purpose of having his breakfast. The warder, whose duty it was to watch the prisoner in the yard, went into the gaol for some purpose, and while he was away Clarke got over the wooden fence which serves as a wall (either by running up a prisoner's back, or climbing up by the rails of the outer wall), and dropping outside, ran away to where a horse was tied up, some two hundred yards from the gaol, mounting upon which he galloped off.

3. Warder Brown, who was on duty outside the wall, saw Clarke drop down, and he says he tried to fire but the cap missed. He immediately ran round to the front of the gaol, and tried a second cap with the like ill success. He then called to the police who were close by, and with their assistance tried to secure Clarke, but he leaped the horse out of their hands and escaped.

4. I have not the slightest doubt upon my mind that the horse was placed where he was on purpose, and I have ascertained, from personal observations, that Clarke could see him, and the way to him, from the window of his cell; but how the information, that a stable-fed horse was placed there, was conveyed to the prisoner I cannot ascertain. The gaoler suspects the knowledge to have been conveyed by the warder on night duty—one Hatton; but from all the investigations I have made into various suspicious circumstances about him, I am not satisfied that he is guilty. The statements I have heard have not been completely sustained. The family of the prisoner Clarke appear to have had some acquaintance with Hatton, as I heard of one of them sending him a message. To every question I asked Hatton he returned the most straightforward answer. It is possible the information of the whereabouts of the horse may have been conveyed by some of Clarke's friends, who were in the gaol on committal, or remand, since Clarke's committal.

5. Immediately upon the occurrence I suspended two warders—Brown and Gleeson—and sent a statement of the occurrence to the Sheriff, who dismissed Gleeson, and fined Brown six days' pay.

6. I do not attach the slightest blame to the Gaoler, who was always present when any of Clarke's friends spoke to him. The only further step I would recommend, would be the placing of an iron *chevaux de frise* on the top of the wooden palisade, and as soon as possible replacing it with a wall.

I have, &c.,  
J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

### No. 5.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Goulburn, 20 October, 1865.

SIR,

In transmitting the enclosed proceedings of an inquiry held by me, according to your instructions, relative to the escape of Thomas Clarke from Braidwood Gaol, I have the honor to report:—

1. As regards the actual connivance of any of the gaol officials. From the most careful inquiry, I consider that the Gaoler himself is above all suspicion. I believe that he has the wish to do his duty zealously, but I cannot say that I think he has been as particular and careful as he ought to have been. He has had, however, difficulties to contend with; two, at least, of his warders (he has only four) I find to entertain the very worst feeling against him; and although both Gleeson and Hatton combine to say that he had the main front gate open all the time Clarke was doing his saddle, I confess I do not believe them. It was a mistake on his part employing Clarke in such a way at all; but it is scarcely possible that he could have been so grossly incautious as they state.

2. After minute inquiry, in which I had every assistance from the Superintendent of Police, I could get no stronger evidence than assertions generally of the intimacy of Hatton and Brown with Clarke's relatives; but I feel called on to express my own opinion that, from what is shewn in the statements I have forwarded, it would be unsafe to permit either Hatton or Brown to remain as warders at Braidwood. The admission by Hatton of his being a "farmer, living in the bush"—of his dealing in horses with "Johnny Clarke," a notorious horse-stealer, who had just served 12 months in the gaol in which Hatton was warder (not for stealing, but illegal using)—the reports as to horses, &c., being at Brown's service to "ride out" to Clarke's—would all seem to shew the necessity of relieving the Gaoler of such men; although no direct evidence shews any actual collusion on the part of either.

Though never convicted.

3. Hatton seems a man of more than ordinary intelligence; and giving them the benefit of nothing being *proved* against either, the Sheriff may possibly transfer their services elsewhere. I cannot help remarking on the singular fact that, though Brown states that he snapped three caps on his gun, and it did not go off, it exploded on being tried by the Gaoler very soon after. I may add, in connection with Brown, that M'Losky—a man who had been employed as a temporary warder, and who asserted (as Hatton and Doyle say) that a "horse was ready for Brown whenever he liked to ride out to Clarke's place, 12 or 14 miles"—had left Braidwood and could not be got.

Brown and Hatton.

4. Both Mr. Orridge and myself can find no corroboration of Clarke's sister having been seen talking to him through the outer palisade. The proceedings shew plainly that it was his brother, Johnny Clarke, who brought the horses, was seen at the back, and who subsequently rode away.

5. I feel called on to add, for your information and the consideration of the Sheriff, that one warder *only* being stationed on the outside, "*because*" there are no men in the half of the stockade enclosure, must always be attended by a considerable amount of risk; there is no complete patrol round *all* the gaol enclosure, as long as *one* warder only is kept on duty outside; and supposing that, by treachery, collusion, or other wise, a prisoner scales the stockade from inside (which the proceedings shew any man having the use of his limbs can do), I satisfied myself, from actual observation, that it is more than possible the sentry would not see him at all.

6.

6. The Gaol at Braidwood is of more importance than many other prisons of the same class; it is in the neighbourhood of Araluen, which furnishes serious cases, also of Jingera and other places notorious for horse and cattle stealing, the former place being the locality of the Clarke family. The conduct of such a place requires great caution, tact, and care on the Gaoler's part; and though I believe Mr. Wallace in every way above suspicion, I think that it would be better for himself had he a less responsible gaol to attend to. His admission to me, that he left the gaol *even* for one hour and a half (to attend a church meeting) with only one warder, and other admissions made by him, tend, I think, to shew that he took things too easily. I have felt called on thus to express my opinion on a matter which of course rests with the Sheriff. I have recorded Mr. Wallace's denial of other points of irregularity brought against him, and I will only add that I think he would be much better out of Braidwood.

7. Since my return to Goulburn, from information furnished by Mr. Orridge, Superintendent of Police, I held an inquiry in this gaol respecting the Warder Hatton's complicity with prisoners; the result I transmit in separate proceedings herewith. I have sent a duplicate of them to the Visiting Justice at Braidwood, with a request that he would at once confront Warder Hatton with the prisoner Dornan; if what is stated in the proceedings be true, there is not much doubt as to Hatton's being utterly unworthy of all trust. I have censured the Goulburn warders for not bringing the matter under my notice at the time the communication was made to them.

8. I fear that the little benefit which arises from seven or eight prisoners being worked under two warders, nearly a mile from the gaol, is more than done away with by the danger that exists of their being talked to and tampered with, by the numerous friends and acquaintances of prisoners, who I find have frequently conversed with them (the warders).

The Gaoler having to go two or three times a day, as he told me, away from the gaol to see these men, is very objectionable with such a limited staff under his command; and I fear that employing the warders in such a manner in a place like Braidwood will never answer.

9. The construction of the wooden palisade, surrounding the gaol building, is so suggestive of escape, that I conceive there will never be any certain security; meanwhile I would submit that it is indispensable that the Gaoler should have *five* warders instead of four, to admit of two sentries being outside.

10. Finally, I may add that, although morally certain that John Clarke had planned the escape of his brother, and had brought the horses, I did not feel justified, without stronger legal evidence, in arresting him and dealing criminally with him; that the immediate responsibility of Clarke's escape rests between the warders Gleeson and Doyle the proceedings will shew; Gleeson, however, is apparently convicted of gross falsehood, and the prisoners themselves bear out Doyle's statement against Gleeson.

Nothing, however, transpired to shew any "complicity" on Gleeson's part.

I have, &c.,

J. ALLMAN, J.P.,  
Police Magistrate.

[Enclosure in No. 5.]

PROCEEDINGS of Inquiry held at Braidwood Gaol, on 16th and 17th of October, 1865, before J. Allman, P.M., Goulburn.

To questions from Mr. Allman:—

Mr. Wallace, Gaoler, states:—The prisoner Clarke had been confined in this gaol under committal, since 18th of July last, and he escaped on the 3rd October, about a quarter past 6 in the morning; Clarke was kept in the cells on the upper story; I see the men locked up every night in the cells; they are not called over by their names in the morning; the two warders who took the men in charge, and out into the yard on the morning of the 3rd, were Doyle and Gleeson; it was at 6 o'clock when the men were turned out into the yard; the two warders went, as usual, on duty over the men in the yard; I did not go into the men's yard that morning, but I had been in the women's yard; I saw the warder go on to his post outside the palisade at the same time that the men were let into the yard; the outside sentry has general orders to fire upon any prisoner he sees escaping, if he will not stop; he carries a carbine loaded with ball; the beat of this warder outside commands only the upper half and back of the stockade yard; the other side or division contains no prisoners, and is only used to contain tubs, and as a walking yard for women, who never exceed one or two in number; the general orders given to the two warders in this yard (the prisoner's) at 6 in the morning, are distinctly defined; it has hitherto been the practice of one of these two men, when the prisoners are let out, to see their bread cut up in the cook-house, thus leaving the yard for a few minutes only guarded by one warder inside, and the sentry outside; it is quite possible that if a prisoner were once over the palisade, and turned round by the women's yard, that the outside warder might miss seeing him altogether, as he has not a clear view of the whole back line of the palisade; there is no warder for the town side, or unoccupied half of the stockade enclosure; Clarke's relatives have seen him repeatedly for the last six weeks; I have given positive orders to all the warders not to allow any of Clarke's relatives to see him except in my presence; I always considered that my directions had been obeyed, until the day when I heard that Clarke's sister had been allowed to talk to him through the palisade, when the outside warder was on duty; the warder on duty on the day on which this took place was Hatton. On the day before Clarke escaped, his mother and sister had seen him in my presence; it was on the same day that, by report, his sister was allowed to talk to him outside; while they were inside I was particularly careful in watching their movements. On the morning he escaped I was standing in front, outside the gaol; I heard a cry of "police!" (the mounted police are stationed near the gaol); I saw Warder Brown (the outside sentry) running down towards a hut about a hundred yards from the left-hand corner of the gaol; I saw Clarke on horseback; he galloped up the Goulburn Road; I asked Brown how he let him go; he said he caught sight of him dropping from the outside of the palisade—he called out to him, covered him, and pulled the trigger, but the cap only snapped—that he afterwards snapped two more, but the gun did not go off; the guns are loaded and discharged about every three weeks; Clarke got clear

After the most careful inquiry, I could get no corroboration of this; and the Gaoler, late in the day, discovered that Hatton was not the outside man.

Over the corner of the division between the prisoner's and women's yards—the lowest spot in the yard.

clear off; I then went into the men's yard, I found Warder Doyle had gone off after Clarke; Warder Gleeson was in the yard, some men were in this yard, some in the dining-shed; this yard is 24 yards long and 14 broad; there were fourteen men in the prison on that day; I said to Gleeson, "This is a bad job"; he asked me what I meant? I said, "Where's Clarke?" he said, "In the dining-shed"; I told him he had escaped. The palisade he climbed over is only 10½ feet high; they are braced by three lines of parallel cross pieces of timber; they afford sufficient foot-hold for any active man, if by any chance the opportunity offers for his climbing over.

*David Gleeson states*:—I have been dismissed as warder; I unlocked the men from their cells on the morning of the 3rd; they were all in the upper cells; I relieved Hatton, who was the night warder in the yard; Brown, Doyle, and I came on duty at 6 in the morning together; Brown was the outside man; I saw him go outside to his post; I then told Doyle I was going to let out the prisoners from the cells; I left Doyle in the yard ready for the men and went up-stairs to let them out; there were thirteen in the upper cells; according as I unlocked the cell-doors they went down-stairs to pass into the yard; they did not go down in a body; their names were not called; there was no muster made; I can't say in what part Doyle was to receive them; he might be in the dining-shed; he might be in the empty yard; up to this time I did not see Mr. Wallace; I remained some time up-stairs looking after the beds, &c.; I took it for granted that Doyle was ready for them in the yard below; there would then be at this hour (6 in the morning), the Gaoler in the main building, myself and Doyle for the prisoners' yard, and the sentry outside. The warders take it in turn to see the men's beds rolled; the prisoners are frequently some minutes in the yard before the warder comes down-stairs; there is a door opening from the men's yard to the unoccupied yard; this is kept open some time in the morning to allow of tubs, &c. being put into it; during the time it is open a warder stands at it so as to command a view of the men until it is shut again; their names are never called over in the morning on coming out of their cells; before I had got down-stairs I heard a noise outside; I ran down and got into the yard; some prisoners were there; some in the dining-shed; I called to Brown outside, and he told me that Clarke had escaped, and that his gun had missed fire; I ran across the yard and met Mr. Wallace coming out of the unoccupied yard; I said to him, "If Doyle had been at his post this would not have happened."

*Thomas Gardiner states*:—I live with Doctor Pattison; on the Thursday before Clarke escaped, his brother, John Clarke, came to me; he asked me to go to the gaol with him, as he wished to see his brother; the Gaoler said he could see him in about half an hour; we rode up to Buckland's public-house; he asked me if I would go up to where the prisoners were at work on the road, and tell Hatton, who had charge of them, that he wanted to speak to him particularly; I went some way but could not see Hatton; I came back and told him so, he said he would wait till the men were coming from work, and then he might get a chance to speak to him; he did not say what he wanted with him.

*Gleeson, re-called, says*:—When the Gaoler told me Clarke had gone, I repeat that I said to him, "If Doyle had been at his post this would not have happened"; and I say again, that if Doyle had been in the yard on watch, it could not have happened, and my own opinion is, that he escaped while Doyle had his back turned, and was cutting up bread in the cook-house; I repeat that I said to Mr. Wallace, when he first told me Clarke had escaped, the words I have already stated about Doyle.

*Examined by Gaoler*: My orders are to see the men's beds made up before they quit their cells and go down-stairs; the reason on this particular day that I was not down so soon, and let the prisoners all go down without me, was that I was looking after a man in solitary; if it had not been for this, I should have been down some minutes sooner.

*Mr. Wallace questioned*:—I positively deny that Gleeson ever said anything about Doyle not being on his post; I can't tell the exact hour that Gleeson, Doyle, and Brown came on duty that morning, as I found my watch had stopped.

*Gleeson recalled*:—On the Monday previous to the escape of Clarke, I saw Hatton take a white handkerchief from him; this was on the same day that his mother and sister had seen him by the Gaoler's permission; I heard him say that Mr. Wallace had told him that he was to go to Goulburn on the following Wednesday, to stand his trial; I wish to state that, in August last, a mare of Mr. Wallace's was brought into the gaol yard; I heard the Gaoler ask the prisoner Clarke to fix the saddle on the mare's back, or to put a pad under it; Clarke was brought into the female yard, where the mare was, and the main front gate was opened for the purpose of bringing in the mare, and it was left open while Clarke was in this yard fixing the saddle, until she went out again; the Gaoler rode her out again; I heard Clarke say, "There is a chance for me, I could get on that mare, and be off"; Hatton heard him say that too; on the 3rd August, the Gaoler had all the prisoners locked up at 4 o'clock; he went away himself to a meeting, and the three warders went home, thus leaving the gaol without any officer at all until about half-past 5; I know this, because I met Brown coming to take the dog-watch, that is, from half-past 5 till 10 p.m.

*Warder Brown examined*:—On the day Clarke escaped I came on duty at 6 in the morning; the Gaoler is either in the female yard or in front of the gaol; I got my arms from the night warder, and went on my post outside; I had been on duty about a quarter of an hour when I saw Clarke in the act of dropping over the gaol palisade; I had left Gleeson and Doyle inside, but I did not know whether they were in the yard or not; none of the prisoners had come down-stairs into the yard when I went out to my post; I called on Clarke to stand, pulled the trigger, and my gun missed fire; I gave the alarm to the police, followed him some distance, saw him get on to a horse; I know that this gun had been discharged within three weeks; if a prisoner did drop from the palisade and turn down to the right, round the female yard, it is quite possible for the warder on the only outside post we have to miss seeing him altogether; the outside man does not take the entire round of the enclosure, as there are only one or two women kept in the south yard or half of the gaol; the Gaoler does not call the roll in the morning, but he does in the evening.

*Examined by Gaoler*: I have never remained after the prisoners up-stairs; I go down with them; such are the Gaoler's orders; we never go into the cook-house to see the bread cut until the other man is ready in the yard for the men—I mean the warder who has come down-stairs; I consider that Hatton and Gleeson are prejudiced against the Gaoler; I can assign no reason except that Mr. Wallace keeps them to their duty; I remember the day mentioned by Gleeson, when Mr. Wallace had the men locked up at 4 o'clock; the gaol was not left without a warder; I came on duty directly they were locked up; I heard the Gaoler censure Hatton two months since for breach of discipline.

*Mounted Constable J. Hurley, examined, states*:—I heard some one call out; our stables are close to the gaol; I saw a man running across the paddock; I pursued him with another constable; I saw him reach Murphy's hut; on running round the corner I met Clarke on a horse, just beginning to canter; I was running hard, and was met by the horse and thrown down; I could not stop Clarke; I saw Warder Brown in pursuit.

*William George states*:—On the morning that Clarke got away I saw two horses near Murphy's hut; they were not hung up; their bridles were over their heads; I saw a man with a drab reversible coat walking up towards the gaol; he was of the same height and appearance as John Clarke, but I could not say positively that it was he; I saw him turn round by the north end of the gaol and walk towards the warder's beat; there was no sentry on at the time; it was too early; he was close to the palisade; I saw him go back to the horses, take one and ride away; he was not more than ten minutes in the vicinity of the gaol; some time after I saw a man running towards where the other horse was, and immediately afterwards heard him galloping up the Goulburn Road, in the same direction that the other man had gone.

*Sergeant*



*Sergeant Duffy* states:—Two or three days after Clarke got away, I was passing the yard with the Gaoler; two or three of the men were smoking; Warder Hatton was in the yard with them; about three weeks before Clarke escaped, Warder Hatton asked me if there was any word of Clarke's going to Goulburn yet; he asked how long it would be, after the order came, before he was sent; he said his reason for asking was, that the Gaoler had put on an extra guard on Sunday.

*George Smedley* states:—I was with George on the morning Clarke got away; I saw the horses; their bridles were hanging down; I was going through a gate close to the north end of the gaol; I saw a man's shadow as if he were going round the stockade palisade at the north end; when I got as far as the sentry's watch-box, I saw a man in the gaol garden; this is immediately at the back of the prisoner's yard; he came back round the gaol, and stood some minutes; I witnessed the escape.

*Jesse Dyer* states:—I recollect the day Clarke escaped; the day after, Hatton asked me if I had heard of it; he said that he himself was not on duty; he said he would send to the Sheriff and get Wallace removed, and be made Gaoler himself.

*Warder Doyle* states:—I came on duty at 6 with Gleeson; Brown, Gleeson, and I came in together; Brown went to the outside post before the men came down-stairs; Gleeson locked the gate first and then went up-stairs to let the men out of the cells; I received the men down in the yard and waited until Gleeson came down; I received the men down in the yard; Clarke was in the yard and was with the men; I waited until Gleeson was in the yard, and with the prisoners, before I turned into the cook-house to see the bread cut up; I had not been in many minutes when I heard the alarm outside; I heard no shot; I did not hear Gleeson call out at all; the Gaoler came in and said Clarke was gone; he said, "Who is in the yard?" I said, "Gleeson"; I got a gun and ran out after Clarke; I was away more than an hour; the Gaoler ordered me not to allow any of Clarke's relatives to see him except in his presence; I am quite clear that Clarke came down and passed out with the other prisoners into the yard, and that Gleeson was down outside and standing in the prisoner's yard, before I went in to cut the bread; it would take a few seconds only to secure the lower door as Gleeson did, still the warder must turn his back on the prisoner's yard while doing so; eleven men were left by me in Gleeson's charge in the yard.

After they had come down.

*John Murphy*, a prisoner confined in the gaol, states:—I think, when the cry was given, that we were all in the dining-shed, waiting for our bread; I did not notice Clarke at all on that morning; I and two other men were in the lower cells; our doors were unbolted first; I went into the dining-shed before all the men in the upper cells had passed down; Clarke may have been out in the yard without my having seen him; I believe Warder Doyle was in the cook-house, cutting up the bread, when I heard the noise outside; Warder Gleeson was standing on the steps of the back door, bolting it (the door shutting off communication from the yard and the gaol building); there are so many noises of butchers and others passing that I did not take much notice; I heard Mr. Wallace ask Gleeson for Clarke; I think Gleeson mentioned the dining-shed; I am not sure.

*William McDonald*, a prisoner, says:—I don't remember seeing Clarke go down-stairs at all on that morning; we each go down-stairs as we are unlocked from our cells, and pass into the gaol yard; I have always found the warder ready in the yard; I did not know Clarke had gone, till I heard the Gaoler come to Gleeson; Gleeson was at the back door leading into the yard.

*Arthur Graham*, a prisoner confined in the gaol, states:—I saw Tommy Clarke in the yard; I think he was washing; I said something to him; I took my tub into the adjoining yard, leaving Clarke in prisoner's yard; other men were in the yard; I heard shouting outside; I did not know it was about Clarke before I heard the noise outside; I am quite clear that Gleeson was in the outer yard in charge of the men, and that Clarke was there too.

*William Forster*, a prisoner, states:—I saw Clarke at the lower door, on his way into the yard; he passed through; I was in the yard before he was; Warder Doyle, I think, had turned into the cook-house to cut up the bread; Gleeson was bolting the lower door; it was not more than five paces from the prisoner's yard, and it would take a very short time indeed to secure it; still, during that time, the warder doing so would have to turn his back upon the prisoners in the yard.

*Warder Hatton* states:—I have been three and a half years warder in Braidwood Gaol; I live in the bush, about a mile outside the town; I rent 20 acres of land from Mr. Maddrell; I never had any horse or mare from any of the Clarke family; I possess three horses; I purchased these from parties in no way connected with the Clarks; I have some acquaintance with John Clarke, he has never been at my house; about nine months ago, I purchased the chance of a mare from Paddy Kelly; Johnny Clarke stopped me one day, and said he would give me £4 for the chance of the mare; he did give me £4 for the chance of her; this is the only transaction I have ever had with any of the Clarks; it was before Tommy Clarke was received into this gaol; I had heard that warrants were out for Clarke at the time I sold the chance of the mare—I mean warrants for Tommy Clarke; I knew also that Johnny Clarke had served twelve months in Braidwood Gaol; on the 15th of August a horse of the Gaoler's was brought into the outer yard—not where the prisoners are kept; Clarke was called through by the Gaoler, and told to do something for the Gaoler; prisoner Morris was there; Warder Gleeson was standing between the two yards in the doorway; the Gaoler was in and out; it took Clarke some minutes to fix the saddle; the saddle was on the mare's back; the outer main gate from this yard was open, leading out into the town, while Clarke was doing it; I was going to shut it, but the Gaoler ordered me to leave it open; he rode the mare out, and I then shut the gate; Clarke had gone back into the prison yard, where Gleeson was on duty; within the last few days, Hugh M'Losky stated in presence of Warder Doyle and myself, that there was a horse, saddle, and bridle, for Warder Brown to ride to Clarke's place whenever he liked; this is 14 or 16 miles from here; a warder could have time to go out there, as he is twelve hours off duty; I don't know that Brown ever did go; M'Losky had been a temporary warder; I know that Brown was stopping at Buckland's public-house when Tommy Clarke was committed; Buckland is very thick with the Clarks, and always goes bail for them; he remained at Buckland's after Clarke was committed; before the escape, Annie Clarke and Mrs. Buckland came over to the gaol to see Clarke, and left a message with me for Warder Brown, saying that Buckland had gone to Sydney, and that he (Brown) was to go over to Buckland's; this was before the order had been given by the Gaoler as to himself being present when any one came to see Clarke; the night warder is on duty from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m.; the other three warders are away; during the night the officers of the gaol consist of the one night warder and the Gaoler; the night warder can address the prisoners from the yard in their cells; he carries the key that unlocks the doors and the cell doors also; the one key does it all; if he were to talk to a prisoner the rest would hear him; if by any chance this one man were overpowered when letting out the cook at 5 in the morning, and before the warders had come on for the day duty, the prisoners might get at the keys; the cook is sometimes in the cell with two others; I myself have let out the cook from the same cell as Tommy Clarke and Doran; I have known men under committal put into the same cells with men that were taken out to work on the roads; about fourteen days before the escape, Coady was in the opposite cell to Murphy; Murphy was intimate with the Clarks, and came from Jingera; Coady got out on bail; Clarke's father bailed him on the day before the escape; I told Gleeson to lock up Clarke; Clarke said, "Your locking up is very short, the Gaoler has told me I am going to Goulburn"; I pulled a white handkerchief from his breast; he said he got it from his mother.

*Warder Doyle* again examined, states:—M'Kloskey came to me to where Hatton and myself had the men in charge on the street works; he told Hatton and me, that while Warder Brown was lodging at Buckland's, he could have a horse whenever he liked to ride out to Clarke's place; I can't recollect whether he said he had gone there; I have never known Hatton to hold any communication with the Clarke family.

Ex-Warder

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

7

*Ex-Warder Gleeson* recalled and questioned by *Warder Hatton*:—I have never known you to hold any communication with the *Clarks*; the *Gaoler* told me that if he went to *Goulburn* he thought you would be made *Gaoler*, as he had recommended you.

*Sergeant Stafford* states:—In 1862 *Hatton* was a *warder* in this *gaol*; he told me he was to get a horse from *Isaac Bowman* who was on remand in this *gaol*; he did not say what the horse was for; I can't say whether he was to purchase it, or whether it was to be given to him; he said that *Tom Brown* was to bring him the horse. *Brown* had been a *prisoner* in this *gaol*, but had been discharged. I afterwards saw *Brown* at *Jingera*; he shewed me the horse, and said he was to take it to *Hatton* next day; I don't know whether he did so; I don't remember ever seeing the horse afterwards. I have been continually looking after the *Clarke* family, and both men and women have frequently asked after *Hatton* within the last twelve months, merely speaking of him favourably. Soon after *John Clarke* was discharged from this *gaol*, I took possession of a suspected horse; it was running near *Clarke's*; young *Clarke* said he got it from *Hatton*—(*Hatton* here admits this.) I have seen *prisoners*, who have been discharged from this *gaol*, visiting *Hatton* before he went to live in the bush.

To questions from *Hatton*: I have seen the *Clarke* family about your door, when you lived in the town; *Farrell* lives near your place; they had to pass your place to go there, but I have seen them frequently under your verandah; I have heard your wife is a dressmaker.

*Mr. Matthews*, schoolmaster, states:—I recollect seeing a man sitting in *Hatton's* house; I was told he was *Brown*, the *prisoner* discharged from this *gaol*.

*Hatton*, in reply to this, says:—My wife came to me and told me that a man came into the house and sat down; I went up with her, and found he had gone.

*Mr. Wallace*, in explanation, states:—I most positively deny that the gate was open during any of the time that *Clarke* was fixing the saddle for me; I did have the mare brought in; the saddle was off her back while *Clarke* was fixing it; I deny that *Gleeson* ever said to me, "If *Doyle* had been at his post this would not have happened"; I have not thought it necessary to call over the *prisoners* in the morning, because from their small number I see them all before me; I have never had occasion to report *Hatton* since *January*, 1863, but I have found fault with him on several occasions since then, for allowing discharged *prisoners* to come after him, permitting smoking, &c.; I did recommend him for promotion in *May* last, as I thought he had become zealous in his duty; latterly I have changed my opinion, and have reason to believe that many people have visited at his residence in the bush, calculated to interfere with the faithful discharge of his duties in the *gaol*; I have visited the gang at work in the town at least once a day, often twice, and sometimes three times; when *Gleeson* says I had the men locked up at 4 o'clock to allow of my going to a meeting, the weather was very inclement; they were locked up at 4; three *warders* went off duty; the man who came on for the dog-watch had been at the *gaol* a quarter of an hour before I went away; I was not absent an hour and a half; the men on an average are not more than five minutes in the yard on any morning before I see them, and on this particular morning I should have been in the yard within five minutes of the time I heard the alarm.

The above examinations were taken on the 16th and 17th October, 1865, at *Braidwood Gaol*, before me,—

J. ALLMAN, J.P.,  
Police Magistrate.

H.M. Gaol, Goulburn,  
20 October, 1865.

*Chief Warder Luke Cashman* states:—That a *prisoner* named *Doran* had been sentenced to eighteen months in this *gaol* from *Braidwood*; he left here in *January* last, having been shifted from here with others to that *gaol*; about a month or so before he (*Doran*) left here, he told me that he had forty pounds (£40) planted, and it would be all right, because *Warder Hatton* would either have it or get for him; I knew that this *prisoner* had been convicted of stealing a swag; *Doran* said that he had promised *Warder Hatton* £10 for getting it for him (to the best of my belief); he (*Doran*) said that he had told *Hatton* where it was—that he had hid it in a log, or some place of that kind; on hearing that he (*Doran*) was to be shifted back to *Braidwood*, he said that he was all right—or words to that effect—that he would have the money from *Hatton*; I did not report it officially to the *Gaoler*, as I did not give credence to the statement, as I hear so many made that I do not give any heed to them, but I believe that I mentioned it to *Mr. Hosford* at the time.

LUKE CASHMAN.

*Thomas Lovett*, a *prisoner* in *Goulburn Gaol* states:—I was convicted, together with *Doran*, at *Braidwood*; on the day after we were put into the *gaol*, we were in the yard, and *Doran* was in the water-closet; I was sitting near the water-closet, *Warder Hatton* was in the water-closet with *Doran*, I heard *Doran* say to *Hatton* that he had got £44 hid in an old post hole (three posts from the wall), and if he (*Hatton*) would bring him £30 of it he (*Warder Hatton*) might keep the rest; *Doran* said to *Hatton* that it would be a good thing for me and him (as he knew that the *prisoner* *Doran* was my mate); I heard *Hatton* say that he would try; I did not hear him say anything more at that time, but they were talking together on the next day; on the day following that again, I saw *Warder Hatton* with a paper in his hand, he (*Doran*) said to me I don't think that he can make a mistake, I have given him (*Hatton*) the description of the place, near a willow-tree, so that when he (*Hatton*) was stooping it would be at his back; I was about eight weeks in *Braidwood Gaol*, and was never reported by *Warder Hatton* or any other person; on the day after, I heard *Warder Hatton* tell *Doran* that he had tried but could not find it—but that he would try again; *Warder Hatton* did not seem to care of my hearing him, as he knew that we were mates; I don't expect any reward or remission of my punishment for making this statement.

THOMAS LOVETT.

Before me, 26th October, 1865,—  
J. ALLMAN, V.J.

*Warder Ryan* states:—Some time before *Doran* went to *Braidwood Gaol*, he told me that *Warder Hatton* was to send him some £33 or £34, and to keep £10 of it for himself; I mentioned the matter to *Mr. Hosford*.

Taken before me, at *Goulburn Gaol*, }  
on 20th October, 1865.

J. ALLMAN, V.J.

## No. 6.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, GOULBURN, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Goulburn, 21 October, 1865.

SIR,

Having reference to my letter by this post, accompanying proceedings in the inquiry at Braidwood Gaol, it may be necessary to explain that I had written a part of the letter before the statements made in this gaol so seriously affecting the warder Hatton had been entered into. I at once telegraphed to Mr. Orridge to request the Visiting Justice to come in (Mr. Bunn living 4 miles from Braidwood) and confront the prisoner Doran with the warder Hatton. I can scarcely see, however, how Doran can deny what he told the chief warder and Warder Ryan in this gaol; and his statement, borne out as it is by his mate Lovett, now in this gaol, leaves but little doubt that Hatton was capable of any amount of corruption.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. ALLMAN, J.P.,  
Police Magistrate.

## No. 7.

VISITING JUSTICE, BRAIDWOOD GAOL, to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

H. M. Gaol, Braidwood,

24 October, 1865.

SIR,

I am sorry to state that I was prevented from making my usual quarterly report of the state of this gaol by the escape of the prisoner Clarke, a detailed report of which occurrence I forwarded last week. I would have made some more inquiries with regard to this escape, but I considered the minute particulars gathered by Mr. Allman, who has been sent to investigate that matter, rendered any further inquiries unnecessary on my part. I gave that gentleman all the information I could, but I believe I arrived at a different conclusion as to the escape than that to which he came.

2. During the first quarter several of the prisoners transferred to this gaol, to serve out their sentences on the road, declined to do so unless furnished with tea and sugar—indulgences to which they had been accustomed in the gaols from which they had come. I sentenced them, as detailed in the accompanying statement, to solitary confinement, and after some few weeks they agreed to work, since which time they have gone on very steadily.

3. I would earnestly recommend the erection of an iron *chevaux de frise* on the top of the gaol, to prevent any future escape. If, at any time, a brickmaker could be forwarded to this gaol to serve out his time, he would make as many bricks in the Police Reserve as would serve to put a good wall round the gaol.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

Perhaps the Colonial Architect would give his opinion upon the suggestion as to brickmaking for the walls. The *chevaux de frise* has already been applied for.—B.C., 2 Nov., '65.

I do not think the employment of a brickmaker is advisable. The bricks hitherto made were used at Braidwood, being of a very inferior description. A stone wall is what I would recommend.—J.B.—21 Nov., 1865.

Under the within written report of the Colonial Architect, the suggestion about a brick wall cannot well be adopted.

The Colonial Architect has informed me that the present fence could not bear the proposed *chevaux de frise*, and recommends the erection of a stone wall. I have requested that officer to go on at once with the erection of a platform for an armed sentry, which will give great additional security, and to prepare an estimate for a stone wall.

Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 22 Nov., 1865.

STATEMENT of the punishment inflicted on the Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Braidwood, during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1865.

Name.	Offence.	Punishment.		
		Solitary confinement on bread and water.		Solitary confinement on bread and water.
William Fuster . . . .	Refusing to work..	12 hours, 31 Aug.	7 days of Sept.	12 hours, 13 Sept.
James Boyd . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 days	" "	" "
William M'Donald..	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
James Ward . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
George Saunders . . .	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
James Ramsey . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
John Murphy . . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
William Morris . . . .	Do. . . . .	3 " "	" "	" "
Thomas Lewis . . . . .	Do. . . . .	12 hours	" "	" "
John Darmon . . . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	24 hours, 4 Sept.	" "
Arthur Graham . . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	3 days	12 days, 4 Sept.
Edwin Tandy . . . . .	Insolent conduct..	.....	24 hours, 9 Sept.	

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

No. 8.

## No. 8.

SHERIFF to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

HEREWITH are returned the report of Mr. Allman, P.M., respecting the escape of the prisoner Clarke from Braidwood Gaol, and other papers relating to the same subject.

With regard to the immediate responsibility for the escape, the inquiry places the officers in the same position as the first information contained in the enclosed letters from the Visiting Justice and the Gaoler, dated the 3rd instant, and affords no reason for amending the directions given in my minutes thereupon. The Warder Gleeson, who has been dismissed, was clearly the officer in whose charge the prisoner was. With reference to Warder Brown, the outside sentry, as Mr. Allman remarks, there is nothing to contradict his assertion that he made every endeavour to fire. Why this warder was fined requires explanation. He alleges that he snapped two caps, and had placed on a third. Mr. Wallace states that, before attempting to discharge the piece, he took off the cap and removed a little dust from the nipple. This accounts for the piece going off in his hands. Brown was fined for negligence in not having seen, when going upon duty, that his weapon was in perfect order.

I concur in the general conclusions deduced by Mr. Allman from the information brought before him, and while entirely exonerating Mr. Wallace from any complicity in Clarke's escape, I think that it will be desirable to remove him to some other establishment, if practicable, of lesser importance. I will endeavour to arrange accordingly, although I do not at present see where he can be transferred to.

Warder Brown I had already stated my intention to remove from Braidwood.

As regards Warder Hatton, both the proceedings before Mr. Allman and the further inquiry by the Visiting Justice at Braidwood, as reported in his letter (herewith) of the 23rd instant, disclose, in my opinion, most strong grounds of suspicion against him. He is shewn, moreover, to have been on terms not consistent with his position in the gaol, with the people of the district; yet in neither case is a distinct charge proved against him. Under these circumstances, and as he is evidently a man quite capable of efficiently discharging his duties, although disposed to dismiss him, I do not feel that I would be quite justified in doing so; I will, of course, remove him as soon as practicable. I have directed the working of the prisoners without the gaol to be suspended until further orders. Upon this subject I will make an additional report, and also with reference to providing for the establishment a fifth warder, as so strongly recommended by Mr. Allman; I am desirous to be most scrupulous in applying for officers beyond the numbers provided in the Estimates.

It is my intention, so soon as more important business will admit, to visit the Braidwood Gaol.

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Sheriff.

B.C., 25 Oct., 1865.

[Enclosures in No. 8.]

(1.)

Braidwood, H. M. Gaol,  
3 October, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you statements taken respecting the escape of prisoner Clarke from this gaol. I would recommend the dismissal of Warder Gleeson, for gross carelessness. Warder Brown's statement about the fence is not perfectly true; there is a wicket in it, which I have since pulled down with one hand. If he had done the same he would have been 15 feet from Clarke. The horse awaiting Clarke was hidden behind an empty but, out of sight of the gaol; and by my personal inspection, must have been put there for the purpose, as there was a switch to use lying beside; he was a stable-fed horse. The prisoner could easily have got over the wall, by leaping on the back of another man; he leaped three or four paling fences to get to the gaol, and leaped the horse over two police, one of whom is now following him.

I have suspended Warders Brown and Gleeson.

I have, &c.

The Sheriff.

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

*Michael Wallace, Gaoler, states:—*About five minutes past 6 this morning I heard a cry of "Police! Police!" on coming out of the front door I observed Warder Brown running, and in front of him was Thomas Clarke, a prisoner confined in the gaol awaiting trial; I next saw the police in pursuit of Clarke, who had got on horseback and galloped away; I put on my boots and went to the gaol yard; I spoke to Gleeson, saying this was a bad job; he asked, "What?" I said, "Where is Clarke?" He replied, "He is inside," pointing to the shed where the prisoners dine. I replied, "No, he is not, he has made his escape." The warder replied, "No fear of that, sir." On speaking to Warder Brown, who was on duty outside the wall, as to why he did not fire, he told me his piece would not go off; how afterwards I examined the warder's arm and found a little dust on the nipple; I touched the dust with a straw, and replaced the cap, and it went off.

M. WALLACE.

Stated before me, this 3rd October, 1865.—

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

*Warder Brown* states:—I was on sentry outside the wall, with arms; about a quarter past 6 I saw the prisoner Clarke dropping from the wall; attempted to fire; the piece missed; I gave the alarm, and followed; he got on a horse about 200 yards from the gaol, and galloped away; I put on a second cap, and on it missing I was putting on a third when he rode away.

Stated before me, this 3rd October, 1865,—

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

JAMES P. BROWNE.

*Patrick Doyle* states:—Clarke and other prisoners were in the yard when I left it to weigh out the rations, at the usual time, and in pursuance of my duty; I heard the cry "Police!" and not hearing a shot, did not think it was an alarm in connection with the gaol; the Gaoler called, "Clarke is off—get that gun"; I have been on duty since.

P. DOYLE.

*David Gleeson* states:—About five minutes past 6 I let the prisoners out of their cells, and when I was at the back door of the prison I heard a noise, and I knocked at the wall and asked the sentry the matter, "Clarke is off," he replied; Mr. Wallace came round to the wicket and asked was Clarke there? I said, "No"; I said to the sentry, "Why did you not make an alarm?"

Stated before me, this 3rd October, 1865,—

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

his  
DAVID X GLEESON.  
mark

*William Walsh*, Constable, states:—I saw Warder Browne following the prisoner Clarke; I did not see Warder Browne attempting to fix a cap on his gun; he might have fixed one on without my seeing him.

Stated before me, this 3rd October, 1865,—

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

WILLIAM WALSH.

MINUTE OF SHERIFF.

THE dismissal of Warder Gleeson is directed.

Warder Browne does not appear, as regards the wicket mentioned, to have acted with sharpness and success.

The Gaoler is responsible for the general condition of the arms; but as it seems that there was only a little dust in the nipple, I am of opinion that the warder is responsible.

I have recently been most careful to appoint warders who have claimed a complete knowledge of the use of arms.

It is the duty of a warder going upon armed duty to see that his arms are quite right, and any warder must take the risk of a failure in this respect.

Warder Browne is fined in six days' pay, to be omitted for that time from the next abstract.

It seems to me that the horse for Clarke must have been there by arrangement, of which he had knowledge; this gives rise to grave suspicions.

Will the Visiting Justice be good enough to see if anything upon this point can be discovered?

A warder will immediately be sent to supersede Gleeson.

This decision to be read to the warders concerned.

The Gaoler to lay before Visiting Justice.

B.C., 5 October, 1865.

HAROLD MACLEAN.

(2.)

Braidwood Gaol,  
3 October, 1865.

Sir,

With reference to the escape of prisoner Thomas Clarke, from the Braidwood Gaol, on this morning, I have the honor to report that, about 6.15 a.m., I was in the front of the building when I heard a cry of police; I immediately ran to the front door and saw a man about 100 yards off running away; I ran back for my arms, and on returning to the door saw him galloping away in the direction of Goulburn; when I saw him first Warder Brown was about 30 yards from him, and two of the police who heard the cry at the stables were close on him, but before they could secure him he had mounted; the police turned out in pursuit of him, but were unsuccessful.

As usual, the prisoners were let into the yard at 6 a.m. that morning; Warder Gleeson was in charge of the yard the prisoners were in; Warder Doyle was engaged in the cook-house; Warder Brown being the warder or sentry outside; Warder Hatton was relieved off duty at 6 a.m. and had left the gaol.

I at once returned to ascertain if any and what prisoners had escaped, I found Doyle engaged weighing the prisoners rations in the cook-house; I gave him arms and sent him in pursuit of Clarke; I went then to the prison yard, Warder Gleeson was there; I said "Gleeson, this is a bad job"; he replied "What is that, sir?"; I asked, "Where is Clarke?"; he replied, pointing to the dining-shed, "He is there," calling him by name; I then told him he had escaped; after this I went to Warder Brown, who was then outside on his post; I asked him how it was he did not fire, he replied, "I snapped three caps, but the piece would not go off"; I examined it, the cap was fresh; I took it off and it did not appear blackened, and, as is always the case when a cap is snapped, there was a little dust in the nipple, which I thoughtlessly wiped out; I replaced the cap, and on pulling the trigger the piece went off.

I beg to draw your attention to the following, as I omitted to notice it in my previous statement:—I have every reason to believe that the musket and ammunition were in good order, and that the musket would have gone off, even if I had not interfered with the nipple.

I consider that Brown's excuse about the musket not going off is very poor, coming from a man but lately discharged from the Army; from my experience of firearms, I believe he never pulled the trigger; the distance from Brown's post to the place where Clarke jumped off the stockade, is exactly 17 yards, and as he states he saw him jumping down, I am persuaded to think that, had he exerted himself, he could have captured or at least bayoneted the prisoner. The stockade surrounding the gaol is of wood, and about 10½ feet on the inside and 12 on the outside; the prisoner must have been assisted to climb up on the inside.

About

Sheriff's remark.

In Browne's statement before the V. J. he does not say that he snapped the third cap; he says he was fitting it on; this would account for the cap being unused.

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

11.

About 100 yards from the gaol, there is a little cottage; a horse was standing in an angle close to it, evidently left for Clarke, who must have known that the horse was there, as he ran quite in that direction; the horse could not be seen from the gaol.

Knowing the character of the prisoner, I adopted every precaution for his safe keeping, and for the last month permitted no one to see him except in my own presence. The time of the escape—the fact of a horse standing at such an hour, and in such a locality, ready for the prisoner, who was evidently aware—all these circumstances give grounds for strong suspicion; the whole case at present seems surrounded with mystery and suspicion.

The Sheriff.

I have, &amp;c.

M. WALLACE,  
Gaoler.

## MINUTE OF SHERIFF.

This letter was received after my minute of the 5th instant was written.

It is very strong against Warder Brown, although by my marginal remark it will be seen, that his statement about the snapping of the caps is not vitiated by the Gaoler having found one in good order.

I will not alter my decision, and dismiss Warder Brown; but I am far from satisfied with his conduct, and he will hold himself in readiness for removal to a gaol of less importance; the fine will, of course, stand.

B.C., 6 October, 1865.

H. M.

(3.)

Braidwood, 4 October, 1865.

I state that, being the outside sentry on Braidwood Gaol, on the morning of the 4th instant, when the prisoner Thomas Clarke made his escape, that he came from the top of the wall into an enclosed garden, leaving a fence between me and him, which entirely prevented me from using my bayonet after my musket missing fire; I capped for the third time, and done all in my power to cause the piece to go off, and to capture the prisoner; I gave the alarm, which was responded to by the police, who gave me immediate assistance, viz., Troopers Walsh and Hickey—the three of us was near capturing him when he met with a horse and rode off; I done all in my power, and everything that could be done by me was done to capture the prisoner. I cannot imagine how he got over the wall, and two warders inside on duty, unknown to them, as the prisoner must have been assisted over the wall by some person inside. I was the first person who observed the prisoner making his escape, and being outside, it was not then easy to capture him after he got a little liberty; the place is very intricate, full of paling, in two or three instances fenced in, so that I have everything to offer, and state there was no negligence on my part, but that once the prisoner was at large it was not in my power to capture him, even with the assistance of the two troopers we could not catch him, though within 49 or 50 yards of him at one time; being a good marksman, I am almost confident I would not have missed the prisoner if my piece had of discharged; the nipple was clogged with dust to a great extent when examined; as the wind's blowing very strong here constantly, and on several occasions the firearms missed fire when discharging them for re-loading them.

Your humble Servant,

JAMES P. BROWNE.

Braidwood Gaol,

3 October, 1865.

I am directed by the Visiting Justice to forward this, as a further statement made by Warder Brown. With reference to the arms in use by the warder on the morning referred to, it was in perfect order, there was a little dust in the nipple, which I afterwards removed in a few seconds. I also fired the piece off, after which it was reloaded, and the Visiting Justice fired it off a second time.

M. WALLACE,  
Gaoler.

(4.)

Braidwood, 5 October, 1865.

Sir,

Referring to the charge of negligently allowing the escape of prisoner, Thomas Clarke, on the morning of the 3rd instant, from the Braidwood Gaol, on which I am now suspended from duty, I beg to report the particulars for your information, in the hope they will receive your kind consideration.

I entered the gaol for duty at 6 a.m., and relieved Warder Hatton. In a few minutes after, Warders Brown and Doyle arrived; the former went on sentry outside the gaol, the latter remaining inside for duty, with myself, in the yard. It has always been the custom for one of the warders to remain on duty inside in the prison yard, to receive the prisoners, and see that they empty and clean the night-tubs, whilst the other opens the cell doors above to let them out and inspect the bedding. At five minutes past 6, I accordingly said to Warder Doyle, who was in the cook-house cutting bread, "Come on, I am going to let the prisoners down"; he replied, "All right." I went on up to the cells' door, believing, as usual, that Doyle was standing at the door in the prison yard, to take charge of the prisoners. I unlocked the cell doors as I went along, the first was Clarke's, it being the nearest to me, and the prisoners went down to the yard as the doors were opened. I then went over the cells when the prisoners left, to see that their beds were folded, and at once returned to the yard. Whilst in the cells I heard a noise, but as the slaughter yards are close to the gaol, I took it to proceed from the butchers' boys; when I came to the yard, Warder Doyle was not there; he came in a minute or two after, and asked for a prisoner to assist him, I sent one. Considering the noise I heard in connection with Doyle's absence, I went to the corner of the stockade, near where Brown was, and asked what that was, he said; "Clarke is gone"; I ran round to give the alarm, and on my way met Mr. Wallace, he said, "Clarke is gone"; I replied that could not be, when Doyle was in the yard. About ten minutes elapsed from the time I left the yard to open the cells, until I returned. The cook-house is in the women's yard, and is partitioned off. Had Warder Doyle remained in the yard, to take charge of the prisoners as they came down, the escape would not have occurred. I therefore think it's hard to have to bear odium and punishment which I humbly venture to think I do not deserve. It will surely be considered that, when on duty in the interior of the gaol, that I should not be held responsible for prisoners in the yard. I have not been in the gaol since the morning of the occurrence, and I appeal to those who have a knowledge of the facts for the truth of the foregoing statements; although I am not wishful for the testimony of prisoners, but under the circumstances, I cannot, unfortunately, refer to any one else.

I

I beg to remind you the escape occupied only a few minutes; I am positive it did not or could not occur whilst I was in the yard, as has been represented. I have been in the gaol as warder nearly two years, and have never been reported, and have served twenty-five years in the Army, and hold a good-conduct discharge.

I regret exceedingly this unfortunate occurrence, and if I am considered guilty of neglect in this instance, will humbly submit to any punishment you may think me deserving. I humbly hope you will, however, not visit it so severely as to order my dismissal.

H. Maclean, Esq.,  
Sheriff, Sydney.

I am, &c.,  
DAVID GLEESON,  
Warder.

(5.)

Braidwood Gaol,  
8 October, 1865.

Sir,

As I consider it unsafe for any man to do duty in this gaol, in consequence of the way it is managed, I beg most humbly and earnestly, for myself and my brother warders, that you will honor us with your presence at the inquiry. I am nearly four years warder here, and to my knowledge there has been three attempts made by prisoners to escape over the same corner that Clarke went. Did the Gaoler make any report of it, or did he apply to have it secured in any way? Does he see his warders go on duty, or muster the prisoners when leaving the cells every morning? And if the management of the gaol is strictly looked into, you will see what amount of blame is to be attached to the warders.

Harold Maclean, Esq.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN HATTON.

(6.)

Braidwood Gaol,  
11 October, 1865.

Sir,

In answer to your communication of the 6th instant, referring to the recent escape from this gaol, I do myself the honor to inform you, that special orders were given by me, to the warders, respecting prisoner Clarke, inasmuch that I never allowed him out of his cell unless three warders were on duty.

At 7 a.m. the hard-labour prisoners went to work, at which hour Clarke was locked up, and not allowed out again till 12 noon; he was again locked up at 1 o'clock until 4, consequently he was never allowed in the yard unless three warders were on duty.

I also beg to inform you, that I never allowed a visitor to see him for five weeks previous to his escape, unless in my own presence—a precaution I never took with any other prisoner.

The Acting Inspector of Prisons,  
Sydney.

I have, &c.,  
M. WALLACE,  
Gaoler.

(7.)

H.M. Gaol, Braidwood,  
23 October, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you certain statements forwarded to me by the Visiting Justice of Goulburn Gaol, affecting Warder Hatton of this establishment, and his reply and examination.

2. I made a personal examination of the spot described, and found it just such a spot as would be suitable for a plant of money, and one from which, if the money was not removed, it would speedily be destroyed by the weather. I have likewise learned that Hatton was never seen on the premises mentioned, and I may state, I believe his statement about his hut having been built before this occurrence is stated to have taken place; though Hatton's reputation in the gaol is not good, I have not heard anything very bad, or any serious dereliction of duty imputed to him, which has been proved to my satisfaction.

3. I have suspended Hatton until your decision regarding these statements is obtained.

The Sheriff.

I have, &c.,  
J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice.

H.M. Gaol, Goulburn,  
20 October, 1865.

Chief Warder Luke Cashman states:—That a prisoner named Doran had been sentenced to eighteen months in this gaol from Braidwood; he left here in January last, having been shifted with others to that gaol; about a month or so before he left here, he told me that he had £40 planted, and it would be all right, because Warder Hatton would either have it or get it (I know that this prisoner had been convicted of stealing a swag); he said that he had promised Hatton £10 for getting it for him; to the best of my belief he said that he had told Hatton where it was, that he had hid it in a log, or some place of that kind; on hearing that he was to be shifted back to Braidwood, he said that he was all right, or words to that effect—that he would have the money from Hatton; I did not report it officially to the Gaoler, as I could not give any credence to the statements, as I hear so many made that I do not give any heed to them—but I believe that I mentioned it to Mr. Hosford at the trial.

LUKE CASHMAN.

Warder Ryan states:—Some time before Dornau went to Braidwood Gaol, he told me that Warder Hatton was to secure him some £33 or £34, and to keep £10 of it for himself; I mentioned Thos. Hatton to Mr. Hosford.

Taken before me, at Goulburn Gaol, }  
on 20th October, 1865. }

J. ALLMAN, J.P.

H. M.

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

13

H.M. Gaol, Braidwood,  
23 October, 1865.

*James Dornan*, prisoner undergoing sentence:—I do not recollect having any conversation with *Warder Hatton* about the sum of £44; I never told him that such a sum was concealed in any place in this town or elsewhere; I never described to prisoner *Lovett* or *Warder Hatton* where any such sum was concealed; I never offered *Warder Hatton* £10 to get such a sum for me; I never gave *Warder Hatton* a written description of where such a sum was concealed; I never told *Hatton* in the prisoner *Lovett's* presence, that I had £44 hidden in an old post-hole, three posts from the wall, and that if he brought me £30 he might keep the rest; I did not give *Hatton* a description, that when he was standing the tree would be at his back; I did not tell *Warder Ryan* that *Warder Hatton* should send me £33 or £34, and keep the rest; I did not tell *Luke Cashman* that I had £40 planted, and that *Warder Hatton* would either have it or get it; I did not tell him I gave £10 to *Warder Hatton* to get the rest; I was convicted on 21 November last; I came into this gaol on the 7th.

JAMES DORNAN.

*Warder Hatton* states:—That he never heard of *Dornan's* having any money; I never heard that he had money in the swag that he took; I know nothing at all about it; if *Dornan* made these statements, I have nothing to say about it.

JOHN HATTON.

*Warder Hatton* states:—That my hut was built next February two years; I paid for it in instalments of £3 or £4 at a time; I had to give *Mr. Vider* a promissory note for the price of the bark.

JOHN HATTON.

*Cross-examined by Warder Hatton—Dornan* states:—I never informed you that I had any money planted; I never had any conversation with you in the water-closet concerning money; I never stated that I would give you £10 for getting this where it was planted; I was here three weeks previous to my trial; during that time I had no conversation with you, good or bad; I was a fortnight and three or four days in *Braidwood* before I was arrested; I never knew or saw you until I came into these walls.

JAMES DORNAN.

*Edmund Murphy*, constable and lock-up keeper at *Braidwood*, states:—I recollect arresting one *Dornan* for a robbery of a swag containing wearing apparel and £45 in cash, on the 7th November; I found many of the articles stolen, among the rest the pocket book which was stated to contain the money; I arrested him in a house belonging to *Mrs. Richardson*; I previously saw him at *Mr. Finch's*, "Cottage of Content," where the robbery was stated to have taken place; on this day, in *Mr. Finch's* garden, the scene of the robbery in first instance, I recognized the exact place described by *Lovett* in his statement just read to me; I found an excavation in the ground, which induced me to dig to see if it was a post hole; I found nothing, but it appeared like a post hole, but I do not think it was.

*Cross-examined by Hatton*:—The place described is an enclosure.

E. MURPHY,  
Constable.

Stated before me, this 23rd October, 1865,—

J. W. BUNN,  
Visiting Justice of Braidwood Gaol.

## No. 9.

UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY to SHERIFF.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 30 October, 1865.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your blank cover observation of the 25th instant, upon reports from the Police Magistrate, Goulburn, and the Visiting Justice of *Braidwood Gaol*, relative to the recent escape therefrom of the prisoner named in the margin, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will let *Mr. Wallace*, Thomas Clarke. the Gaoler, clearly understand that he is to be removed from *Braidwood* to some other gaol.

2. I am desired to add, that prisoners of the notorious character which *Clarke* had acquired should not be kept in small gaols such as *Braidwood*.

I have, &c.,  
WM. OWEN.

## No. 10.

SHERIFF to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sheriff's Office, Prison Branch,  
Sydney, 14 December, 1865.

SIR,

In accordance with the request conveyed in your letter of 13th instant, I do myself the honor to transmit herewith copies of all correspondence in this office respecting the escape of the prisoner named in the margin from *Braidwood Gaol*. Thomas Clarke.

I have, &c.,  
HAROLD MACLEAN.

[Enclosures



[Enclosures in No. 10.]

(1.)

Sheriff's Office, Sydney.

Thomas Clarke,  
confine awaiting  
trial.

Forwarded correspondence respecting escape of the prisoner named in the margin, from Braidwood Gaol, on 3rd instant, with Memo. The dismissal of Warder Gleeson is directed. Warder Brown does not appear, as regards the wicket mentioned, to have acted with sharpness and success. The Gaoler is responsible for the general condition of the arms; but as it seems that there was only a little dust in the nipple, I am of opinion that the warder is responsible.

I have recently been most careful to appoint warders who have claimed a complete knowledge of the use of arms.

It is the duty of a warder going upon armed duty to see that his arms are quite right; and any warder must take the risk of failure in this respect.

Warder Brown is fined in six days' pay, to be omitted from that time from the next abstract.

It seems to me that the horse for Clarke must have been there by arrangement, of which he had knowledge. This gives rise to grave suspicions.

Will the Visiting Justice be good enough to see if anything upon this point can be discovered. A warder will immediately be sent to supersede Gleeson. This decision to be read to the warders concerned. The Gaoler to lay before the Visiting Justice.

Referring to my decision herein, I desire also to know whether any special instructions were given by Mr. Wallace as to the watching of this man Clarke.

With respect to the custody of particular prisoners, and in other respects which cannot be specified, more than the ordinary vigilance is expected from the officer in charge.

The Gaoler, Braidwood.

H. M.

B.C., 5 Oct., 1865.

(2.)

Thomas Clarke,  
confine awaiting  
trial.

Returned report of Gaoler, Braidwood, respecting escape of prisoner named in the margin, with Memo:—This letter was received after my memento of 5th instant was written. It is very strong against Warder Brown, although, by my marginal remark, it will be seen that his statement about the snapping of the caps is not vitiated by the Gaoler having found one in good order. I will not alter my decision about Warder Brown; but I am far from satisfied with his conduct, and he will hold himself in readiness for removal to a gaol of less importance. The fine will, of course, stand.

The Gaoler, Braidwood.

B.C., 6 Oct., 1865.—H. M.

(3.)

Sheriff's Office,  
Sydney, 10 October, 1865.

Sir,

A further statement having been forwarded by Warder Gleeson respecting the recent escape, he may be informed that it will be laid before the Acting Inspector (who is at present absent at Bathurst) on his return.

In the meantime the decision that Gleeson is to be dismissed must be acted on.

I am, &amp;c.,

W. GORE BEVERLEY.

The Gaoler, Braidwood.

(4.)

H. M. Gaol,  
Braidwood, 23 October, 1865.

Sir,

I have, in conformity with your letter of the 20th, confronted Hatton and Dorman. The latter is obstinate in his reiteration of his denial of the whole thing, as does Hatton. I found the spot described by the prisoner Lovett in the garden of a publican named Finch, on whose premises the robbery for which Dorman was convicted, took place; the spot is described exactly.

I have suspended Hatton, and forwarded the depositions and statements to the Acting Inspector of Prisons.

I have &amp;c.,

J. W. BUNN,

Visiting Justice.

The Police Magistrate, Goulburn.

I send this letter to the Sheriff. As I before stated, it only goes to shew that there is nothing as yet proved. The man Lovett is here now. If he, Doran, and Hatton were together, more would come out.—J. ALLMAN, P.M.—Goulburn, 25.

I concur in the above, but I see more difficulty than chance of satisfactory discovery in further pursuing the matter. Put away.—H.M.L.—25 Nov.

(5.)

Telegram from Visiting Justice, Braidwood, to Acting Inspector of Prisons, Sydney.

I have suspended Hatton, and sent you report. Authorize Gaoler to put on temporary warder.

Authorize.—H.M.L.—24 Oct.

(6.)

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER, THOMAS CLARKE.

15

(6.)

*Sheriff's Office,*  
*Sydney, 26 October, 1865.*

MEMO.—Mr. Gleeson is informed, in reply to his communication of 10th instant, that having had before me the report of the full inquiry made by Mr. Allman, Police Magistrate, I see no reason to alter my decision in his case.

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Acting Inspector of Prisons.

Mr. David Gleeson,  
Braidwood.

(7.)

*Sheriff's Office,*  
*Sydney, 30 October, 1865.*

Sir,

With reference to the recent investigation into the escape of the prisoner named in the Thomas Clarke margin, from Braidwood Gaol, I have to inform you, that the report of Mr. Allman, and evidence attached, have been before the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

2. While you are exonerated from blame concerning the immediate circumstances connected with the escape, the results of the inquiry generally is not considered to be satisfactory as to your general management of the gaol; and you will hold yourself in readiness for removal to a gaol in some other district, of which further notice will be given you.

I am, &c.,  
HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Acting Inspector of Prisons.

The Gaoler, Braidwood.

(8.)

*Sheriff's Office,*  
*Sydney, 30 October, 1865.*

Sir,

Referring to the recent escape of the prisoner Clarke, I have to inform you that, although the serious charges against Warder Hatton are not considered to have been established to an extent to require his dismissal from the service, yet I consider it desirable to remove him from the Braidwood District.

He will hold himself in readiness to proceed, immediately upon being relieved, to Darlinghurst Gaol in the first instance, with a view to his being sent to some country gaol.

2. With reference to my directions already given, Warder Brown will likewise hold himself in readiness, upon being relieved, to proceed to Darlinghurst Gaol under a similar arrangement.

I am, &c.,  
HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Acting Inspector of Prisons.

The Gaoler, Braidwood.

(9.)

*Braidwood Gaol,*  
*8 November, 1865.*

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 30th October last, wherein you state your intention of removing me to a gaol in some other district,—before you do so I beg to inform you that I have a very large family, and my removal from here to a long distance would be next to recording my dismissal.

I therefore beg to request that you will take my case into your humane consideration, and not remove me until an opportunity offers in close proximity to here.

I have, &c.,  
M. WALLACE,  
Gaoler.

The Acting Inspector of Prisons.

Bring forward when any removal may be in course of being ordered.—25 Nov.

(10.)

To Harold Maclean, Inspector of Prisons and Sheriff of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of David Gleeson,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioner was appointed a warder at the Braidwood Gaol in January, 1864, and has performed his duty without a complaint being registered against him until the morning of Thursday, the 3rd October, when Thomas Clarke, a confine for transmission to Goulburn for trial at the forthcoming Circuit Court, effected his escape from custody, when your Petitioner and another warder was immediately suspended by the Visiting Magistrate. That in consequence of that suspension, an order was received from your department for the dismissal of your Petitioner, and that your Petitioner stands dismissed accordingly. Your Petitioner,—conceiving that the decision has been based on insufficient evidence, and that his character will be materially injured by the unjust suspicion that must attach

attach to his character, to the effect that he has been negligent in his duty, nay even, that there may be ground for the opinion generally entertained in Braidwood, that the escape was facilitated by collusion between the prisoner and the officers of the gaol,—respectfully prays that you will cause a formal investigation to be made, in order to a reconsideration of that decision.

In order to enable the case of your Petitioner to become thoroughly understood, your Petitioner begs to append a statement of the circumstances as they actually occurred and affect his position (Appendix B), and which he apprehends discloses sufficient data of an exculpatory character to warrant his respectful appeal. Your Petitioner would also draw attention to that part of the statement which alludes to the time at which the escape was effected; the escape took place at nine minutes past 6, while your Petitioner was in discharge of a duty he was enjoined to perform. It may be necessary to draw further attention to the fact—the extraordinary fact—of a prisoner waiting trial being locked up on the previous night with sentenced men, a circumstance of which your Petitioner could not possibly be cognizant of next morning.

Under these circumstances, and under the conviction that the character of your Petitioner, who was upwards of twenty-five years in the service of Her Majesty, and left the flag of the Thirty-seventh without a stain upon his reputation,—your Petitioner humbly trusts you will not willingly contribute to his disgrace without a fair and open trial. For these reasons he hopes you will reconsider the case, and order a new investigation or reinstatement, as may seem meet.

In support of this his humble and respectful application, Petitioner begs leave to append (B) a list of signatures of persons in this neighbourhood who can testify to his general integrity of character. In addition, he would refer to Mr. Judge M'Farland, who knew Petitioner when he was in the Colonial Service at Freemantle (W. A.).

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

DAVID GLEESON.

*Appendix B.*

We, the undersigned, residents of the town of Braidwood and its vicinity, beg to testify to his general integrity of character, and to support the prayer of his application for a re-investigation of the circumstances which led to his dismissal.

J. A. LARMER, J.P.	G. TWEEDIE.
G. O'BRIEN, R.C.C.	ANGUS WESTON.
J. A. BYRNES, O.S.B.	C. KARTZMAN.
JAMES RODD.	Another signature illegible.
ADAM LIKELY, Gold Fields' Chaplain.	

Inform him that having had before me the report of the full inquiry made by Mr. Allman, P.M., I see no occasion to alter my decision in his case.—H.M.—25 Oct.

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DRAINAGE OF DARLINGHURST GAOL.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 March, 1866.*

## SCHEDULE.

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## DRAINAGE OF DARLINGHURST GAOL.

### No. 1.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 9 May, 1865.

SIR,

In returning the enclosed correspondence relative to the nuisance alleged to be caused by the drainage from the Gaol at Darlinghurst, forwarded to me under blank cover on the 27th March last,—

2. I do myself the honor to state that frequent inspections have been made by myself and officers of this department, but we have not been able to detect any nuisance arising from the Gaol drainage. It is stated positively that there has been no overflow from the large cesspit which receives the sewage from the Gaol water-closets. The only out-flow drain from the Gaol is that constructed to intercept surface water only, which could not possibly give rise to offensive odours, unless it be improperly used in the Gaol for carrying off matters which should pass to the large cesspit; this, however, is denied by the Gaol officials. Constant vigilance has been used, and all possible precaution taken, by the officers of this department, to prevent nuisance from this drainage, and I have not been able to satisfy myself that any nuisance does arise from it. I would however point attention to the circumstance that the vacant ground to which the drain discharges is a receptacle for rubbish of all kinds, and that I have several times seen there dead animals and poultry in a state of decomposition, the effluvia from which was probably attributed to the Gaol drainage.

3. The only effectual mode of preventing future complaints on this subject would be the construction of a pipe-drain from the Gaol to Wolloomooloo Bay. This would carry away not only the surface drainage but the sewage from the water-closets, rendering unnecessary the large cesspit, the cost of emptying, which is usually £200 per annum. It would also render possible the effectual drainage of the urinals and water-closets at the Darlinghurst Court House, the necessity for which has been strongly urged, but which can at present only be imperfectly and expensively effected by connecting them with the large cesspit. The cost of such a pipe-drain as I have suggested would be about £1,000; and as it would effect a saving of a large annual expense, and obviate any possibility of attributing nuisance to the establishment, I would strongly recommend the adoption of this course.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

### No. 2.

MINUTE OF COLONIAL SECRETARY, &C.

Chief Secretary, for information.—W.M.A.—20/5/65.

I think the Colonial Architect's proposal very good. If there were any balance from the Gaol and Court House Vote, it would be most desirable to commence the work without delay.—C.C.—B.C., 7 June.

Under Secretary for Public Works.

Colonial Architect, for further report.—B.C., 9/6/65.—J.R.

There will be a sufficient balance unappropriated, as the additions to Windsor Gaol, and a Watch-house at Dapto, are not to be carried out.—J.B.—20 June, /65.

Submitted.—23/6/65.—J.R.

Call for tenders.—W.M.A.—23/6/65.

Mr. Barnet to submit notice.—B.C., 24/6/65.—G.H., for the U.S.

### No. 3.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to CITY ENGINEER.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 29 June, 1865.

SIR,

The Government having sanctioned the construction of a pipe-drain, to carry sewage from the Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst, into the sewer discharging into Wolloomooloo Bay,—I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether there are any, and what conditions to be observed in carrying out this work.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

No. 4.

## DRAINAGE OF DARLINGHURST GAOL

3.

## No. 4.

TOWN CLERK to COLONIAL ARCHITECT.

Town Clerk's Office,  
Sydney, 27 September, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 29th June last, addressed to the City Engineer, upon the subject of constructing drainage from the Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst,—I have the honor, by direction of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, to state that it appears to the Municipal Council that, instead of a 12-inch pipe being laid from the Gaol to Woolloomooloo Bay, as proposed by the Government, for the exclusive use of that establishment, but which would in fact become vested in the Corporation, and be available for public use,—it would be more desirable that the Council should provide such drains as may be necessary for the required purpose, in connection with the general system of sewage which it is contemplated to carry out in the locality in question.

His Worship begs, therefore, that this proposition may be submitted to the Government, and that he may be informed whether they will contribute the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds, towards the laying of such drains as may be necessary for effectually removing all sewage matter from the Gaol and Court House, in the event of the Corporation undertaking its completion.

£650.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,  
Town Clerk.

## No. 5.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to TOWN CLERK.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 5 October, 1865.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the drainage from the Gaol and Court House at Darlinghurst,—I do myself the honor to request that I may be furnished with a plan, shewing the drains and works which the Corporation will provide for carrying out this service, in order that the proposition contained in your communication may be submitted for the consideration of the Minister for Public Works.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

## No. 6.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to TOWN CLERK.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 16 November, 1865.

SIR,

Not having received a reply to my letter of the 5th ultimo, relative to the proposed drainage from the Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst,—I do myself the honor to request that I may be furnished with the plans therein asked for, as soon as possible, as until that be furnished, I am unable to submit to the Government the proposal contained in your communication of the 27th September, and the delay has prevented any other steps being taken to carry out the works.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

## No. 7.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,  
Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 18 December, 1865.

SIR,

In attention to minute on the enclosed correspondence relative to the construction of a pipe-sewer to drain the Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst, forwarded to me, under blank cover, on 24th June last,—

2.

See No. 4.

2. I do myself the honor to report, that to enable me to prepare a plan and specification, it was necessary I should be furnished with certain information respecting the situations and levels of the sewers with which the new drains were to be connected, as well as to obtain the permission of the Corporation for opening the streets. I accordingly applied, on the 29th June last, to the Town Clerk, for these particulars; and in reply received the enclosed communication, conveying a proposal that the work required should be performed by the municipal authorities, on condition of £650 being paid to them by the Government. As this offer did not contain any particulars of the works which it was proposed by the Corporation to effect, I wrote, on 5th October, to the Town Clerk, for this information, and for a drawing of the intended drains; to this communication, and to a subsequent letter of 16th November, I have received no reply whatever; I cannot, therefore, recommend a compliance with this proposal, which does not specify the amount of work intended to be done, and which, in all probability, does not contemplate connecting the large cesspool, and the Gaol and Court House buildings and out-offices, with the new sewers.

3. As I am unable to obtain from the municipal authorities the information necessary to enable me to carry out the work, I beg to request that application for it may be made direct from your office.

I have, &c.,  
**JAMES BARNET,**  
 Colonial Architect.

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No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS to TOWN CLERK.

(No. 370.)

Department of Public Works,  
 Sydney, 29 December, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 27th September last, to the Colonial Architect, upon the subject of constructing drainage from the Gaol and Court House, Darlinghurst, in which you suggest, by the direction of His Worship the Mayor, that the Corporation should include this drainage in a general system of drainage which it is contemplated to carry out in the locality in question, for which purpose the Government should contribute, it is proposed, the sum of £650,—I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works to request that, with a view to enable the Government to judge of the desirability of concurring in this suggestion, you will forward to this department the particulars of the works which the Corporation propose to effect, also a drawing of the intended drains.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN RAE.**

1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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C. E. HARRISON, SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

(PROCEEDINGS *in re* PAYNE *v.* HARRISON.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 21 December, 1865.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28 November, 1865, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Copy of all the Proceedings and Evidence in the case  
“ in which Charles Edward Harrison, Sub-Inspector of Police,  
“ was charged, on the 10th November, before the Newcastle  
“ Bench, with an assault on John Scott Payne.”

*(Mr. Wilson.)*

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## C. E. HARRISON, SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, NEWCASTLE, to SECRETARY TO CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

*Police Office, Newcastle,  
7 December, 1865.*

SIR,

In forwarding a copy of the proceedings in the case Paine v. Harrison, Sub-Inspector of Police, as requested by you in your letter of the 4th instant, I beg to add that Mr. Harrison pleaded guilty; stating that he did so, as he was not justified, being a police officer, in acting as he had done, although as a private individual he thought he would be justified. Mr. Paine made a statement that he had been ordered off the public street, and had refused to go, claiming his right to be there, and in consequence of his refusal, Mr. Harrison assaulted him and tore his coat, and otherwise ill-treated him.

I regret I cannot furnish you with more information than the copy of case herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,  
HELENUS SCOTT, P.M.

This information is rather meagre. It may be necessary, or at least desirable, to refer the matter to the Inspector General of Police, before laying these papers on the Table of the Legislative Assembly.—W. E. P.—12/12/65.

This will be hardly intelligible, nor can the case be understood without some further explanation. Perhaps the Inspector General may be able to furnish it.—J. H. P.

The Inspector General of Police. B.C., 13th Dec., 1865.—W. E. P.

All the papers in this case, with full reports and explanations, have been furnished to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.—EDMUND FOSBERY, for I. G. P.—14/12/65. B.C., Secretary, Crown Law Officers.

*Information—(General Purposes.)*

New South Wales, }  
Newcastle, }  
to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at Newcastle, in the Colony of New South Wales, John Scott Paine, of Newcastle, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one Charles Harrison, Sub-Inspector of Police at Newcastle, did unlawfully assault and beat this deponent, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said John Scott Paine prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

J. S. PAINE.

Sworn at Newcastle, in the said Colony, on }  
the day first above written, before me,— }

HELENUS SCOTT, P.M.,  
Justice of the Peace.

*Police Office, Newcastle,  
20 November, 1865.*

*Present*:—Helenus Scott and James Hannell, Esqrs., J.P.'s.

Charles Edward Harrison stands before the Court, in answer to summons, charged with having assaulted and beat one J. S. Paine, at Newcastle, on the tenth day of November instant, pleads guilty, and is fined 40s. and costs 9s. 2d.

HELENUS SCOTT, P.M.  
JAMES HANNELL, J.P.

A true copy.—HEN. BAKER, C.P.S., Newcastle.

1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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P O L I C E .

(DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1866.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 February, 1866.*

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INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY.

*Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, 6 February, 1866.*

SIR,

In accordance with the usual practice, I have the honor to transmit a Return shewing the distribution of the Police Force on the 1st January, 1866, to be laid before Parliament.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McCLERIE,  
Inspector General of Police.

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## POLICE.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN shewing the Distribution of the Police Force on the 1st January, 1866.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Metropolitan ..	No. 1 Head Station .....		1						1	5	5	25
	Female Watch-house .....										1	
	Pymont .....										1	
	Glebe Island .....											1
	Mint .....									1		5
	No. 2 Head Station .....								1	5	5	18
	Rodfern .....										1	2
	Newtown .....										1	2
	Cook's River .....											1
	Concord .....										1	
	Petersham .....											1
	Camperdown .....											1
	Ashfield .....											1
	Canterbury .....											1
	Barkhuts .....											1
	Glebe .....										1	3
	No. 3 Head Station .....								2	3	4	20
	Watson's Bay .....											1
	Waverley .....										1	1
	Paddington .....											2
	Botany Bay .....											1
	Coogee .....											1
	Rushcutter's Bay .....											1
	No. 4 Head Station .....								1	2	4	14
	Balmain .....										1	2
	North Shore .....										1	1
	Lane Cove .....											1
	Manly Beach .....											1
	Pittwater .....											1
	Water Police .....								2		3	11
Northern .....	Armidale .....		1		1			3	1	1	1	2
	Ashford .....						1					1
	Bendemeer .....						1					1
	Bundarra .....						1					1
	Glen Innes .....						1					1
	Rocky River .....							2				
	Uralla .....						1	1				
	Inverell .....						1					1
	Walcha .....						1	1				
	Tenterfield .....			1			1	1				2
	Fairfield .....											1
	Timbarra .....					1		1				
	Tooloom .....							1				
	Grafton .....			1				3			1	3
	Lawrence .....						1					1
	Casino .....					1		1				1
	Lismore .....											1
	Ballina .....										1	1
	Tweed River .....							1				
	Port Macquarie .....			1			1					2
	Kempsey .....							1				1
	Wingham .....						1					1
Taree .....											1	
Nulla Nulla .....						1					1	
Southern .....	Braidwood .....	1			2			4				3
	Ballababa .....						1	1				
	Mongarlow .....						1	1				
	Major's Creek .....							1				
	Araluen .....					1		1				1
	Redbank .....											3
	Nelligen .....										1	1
	Jingera .....						1	1				
	Queanbeyan .....					1	1	1				2
	Bungendore .....						1	1				1
	Gundaroo .....										1	1
	Moruya .....					1		1				1
	Nerrigundah .....					1		1				1
	Cooma .....		1				1	2		1		2
Ninetybelle .....										1	1	
Seymour .....						1	1					

POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Kiandra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Michelago .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Eden .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Bega .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Pambula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Campbelltown.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Appin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Berrima .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Iron Mines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Sutton Forest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Camden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Picton .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	East Bargo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4
	Parramatta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
	Baulkham Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Ryde .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Blacktown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Smithfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Windsor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
	Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rouse Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wilberforce .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	St. Alban's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Liverpool .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
	Penrith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Eighteen-mile Hollow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2
	Wollongong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
	Dapto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Woonona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kiama .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Jamberoo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Shellharbour .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Terrara .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Nowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Numba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ulladulla .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Western .....	Bathurst .....	1	..	..	1	1	2	6	1	1	..	7
	Kelso .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Frying Pan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Diamond Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Bullock Flat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Solitary Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bowenfells .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	Hartley .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
	Little Hartley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Pulpit Hill .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Rockley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Carcoar .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Blayney .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Canowindra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Cowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
	Guyong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2
	Orange .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Molong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	2
	Wellington .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Montefiores .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wyagden .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Keen's Swamp .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Sofala .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Tambaroora .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Hargraves .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Windyey .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Mudgee .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	..	..	1	3
	Rylstone .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Coonabarabran .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Talbragar .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Mundooran .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
O'Connell Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Mitchell's Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	
Glanmire .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	
Forbes .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Billibong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Toogong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Eugowra .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Pinnacle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	
Condobolin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Dubbo .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	

## POLICE.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Western— <i>continued.</i>	Coonamble .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Canonbar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Obley .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bourke .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1
North-eastern ..	West Maitland .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
	East Maitland .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
	Dunmore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Lochinvar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Branxton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Mount Vincent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Morpeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Hinton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Paterson .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Raymond Terrace .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Dungog .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Clarence Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Stroud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Newcastle .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	11
	Hexham .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Waratah .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pitt Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Wallsend .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Gosford .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Wollombi .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Singleton .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Jerry's Plains .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Muswellbrook .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Denman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Scone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2
	Aberdeen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murrurundi .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	
Merriwa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Cassilis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
North-western ..	Tamworth .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	3
	Gunnedah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Narrabri .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wea Waa .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Walgett .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1
	Warialda .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Moree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Bingera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Barraba .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Wallabadah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Nundle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
South-eastern ..	Goulburn .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	5
	Collector .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Tarago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Bungonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Marulan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wingello .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Taralga .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Binda .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Tuena .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Gunning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
	Yass .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	4
	Burrowa .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1
	Binalong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Dryburg .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Murrumburrah .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Young .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	4
	Stony Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wombat .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	
Cootamundry .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Weddin .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Marengo .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Wollogorang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
South-western ..	Deniliquin .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
	Hay .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Booilgal .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Jerilderie .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Wentworth .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Moama .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
	Euston .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Perry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Moulamein .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Balranald .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	

## POLICE.

5

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Murray .....	Albury .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	5
	Ten-mile Creek .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
	Kiamba .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Corowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1
	Howlong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tumberumba .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Gundagai .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
	Tumut .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
	Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Upper Adelong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Jugiong .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Clarendon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Wagga Wagga .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2
	Nerandera .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Urana .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	
Tarcutta .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
DEPÔT.												
Including Supernumeraries under instruction ..		..	..	..	1	..	2	11	3	1	2	13
Gold Escort .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Under orders for transfer to Country Stations ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1
Awaiting decision of Police Pension Board..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
TOTAL.....		5	5	18	18	26	88	237	28	30	65	380

Police Department,  
Inspector General's Office,  
Sydney, February, 1866.

JNO. McLERIE,  
I. G. P.



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEFENCES.

(DESPATCH TRANSMITTING COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE ACT, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1865.*

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

(Circular.)

*Downing-street,  
19 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, which has recently received the Royal Assent, and to request that you will bring it under the consideration of your Council.

I enclose also a copy of the Regulations at present in force for the Royal Naval Reserve in this country, and a copy of a letter addressed to this office by desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, indicating generally what their Lordships will require as to Colonial ships of war.

You will observe that the Imperial Parliament has not made the adoption, by every Colony, of precisely the same regulations as those in use in this country, a necessary condition of obtaining, for men raised in the Colony, the advantages of the Reserve, but has left it to the authorities of each Colony to submit for the approval of Her Majesty in Council, such regulations as may seem to them expedient. It will, of course, be necessary in every case, that the regulations should be such as to secure the end in view, viz., the training, in time of peace, of men who may be relied on for service in time of emergency; and it will doubtless be convenient to you to know what regulations have been found, in practice, most convenient for that purpose in this country.

I am sure I need not enlarge upon the importance of the object which Parliament has had in view in passing this enactment, and I trust that your advisers will fully appreciate the advantages which will result from its adoption by the Colony under your government.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosures.]

ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XIV.

An Act to make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies.

[7th April 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the several Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty the Queen to make better provision for Naval Defence, and to that end to provide and man vessels of war, and also to raise a Volunteer Force to form part of the Royal Naval Reserve established under the Act of Parliament of 1859 "for the establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen, and for the government of the same," (hereafter in this Act called the Act of 1859), and accordingly to be available for general service in the Royal Navy in emergency: <sup>22 and 23 Vict. c. 40.</sup>

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865.

2. Short title.



## Interpretation.

## 2. In this Act—

The term "Colony" includes any plantation, island, or other possession within Her Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the islands being immediate dependencies thereof, and exclusive of India as defined by the Act of Parliament of 1858 "for the better government of India:"

The term "the Admiralty" means the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Power for Colonies to provide vessels and raise men and commission officers, &c.

3. In any Colony it shall be lawful for the proper legislative authority, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, from time to time to make provision for effecting at the expense of the Colony all or any of the purposes following:—

- (1.) For providing, maintaining, and using a vessel or vessels of war, subject to such conditions and for such purposes as Her Majesty in Council from time to time approves:
- (2.) For raising and maintaining seamen and others entered on the terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such vessel:
- (3.) For raising and maintaining a body of volunteers entered on the terms of being bound to general service in the Royal Navy in emergency, and if in any case the proper legislative authority so directs, on the further terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any such vessel as aforesaid:
- (4.) For appointing commissioned, warrant, and other officers, to train and command or serve as officers with any such men ashore or afloat, on such terms and subject to such regulations as Her Majesty in Council from time to time approves:
- (5.) For obtaining from the Admiralty the services of commissioned, warrant, and other officers and of men of the Royal Navy, for the last mentioned purposes:
- (6.) For enforcing good order and discipline among the men and officers aforesaid while ashore or afloat within the limits of the Colony:
- (7.) For making the men and officers aforesaid, while ashore or afloat within the limits of the Colony or elsewhere, subject to all enactments and regulations for the time being in force for the discipline of the Royal Navy.

Volunteers to form part of Royal Naval Reserve.

4. Volunteers raised as aforesaid in any Colony, shall form part of the Royal Naval Reserve, in addition to the volunteers who may be raised under the Act of 1859, but except as in this Act expressly provided, shall be subject exclusively to the provisions made as aforesaid by the proper legislative authority of the Colony.

Power to Admiralty to issue special commissions.

5. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time as occasion requires, and on such conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to issue to any officer of the Royal Navy volunteering for the purpose a special commission for service in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Placing of Colonial vessel with men and officers at Her Majesty's disposal.

6. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time as occasion requires, and on such conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to accept any offer for the time being made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's disposal any vessel of war provided by that Government and the men and officers from time to time serving therein; and while any vessel accepted by the Admiralty under such authority is at the disposal of Her Majesty such vessel shall be deemed to all intents a vessel of war of the Royal Navy, and the men and officers from time to time serving in such vessel shall be deemed to all intents men and officers of the Royal Navy and shall accordingly be subject to all enactments and regulations for the time being in force for the discipline of the Royal Navy.

As to services of volunteers and officers in Navy.

7. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time, as occasion requires, and on such conditions as seem fit, to authorize the Admiralty to accept any offer for the time being made or to be made by the Government of a Colony, to place at Her Majesty's disposal for general service in the Royal Navy the whole or any part of the body of volunteers, with all or any of the officers raised and appointed by that Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and when any such offer is accepted, such of the provisions of the Act of 1859 as relate to men of the Royal Naval Reserve raised in the United Kingdom when in actual service shall extend and apply to the volunteers whose services are so accepted.

Delegation of Admiralty powers to naval officer.

8. The Admiralty may, if they think fit, from time to time by warrant authorize any officer of Her Majesty's Navy of the rank of captain or of a higher rank, to exercise, in the name and on behalf of the Admiralty, in relation to any Colony, for such time and subject to such limitations, if any, as the Admiralty think fit, any power exercisable by the Admiralty under this Act.

Not to impose charge on Imperial revenues, &c.

9. Nothing done under this Act by Order in Council, or by the Admiralty, or otherwise, shall impose any charge on the revenues of the United Kingdom without express provision made by Parliament for meeting the same.

Not to affect powers vested in Colonies.

10. Nothing in this Act shall take away or abridge any power vested in or exercisable by the Legislature or Government of any Colony.

*REGULATIONS for carrying into effect the Act for the Establishment of a Reserve of Royal Naval Volunteers, 22 & 23 Vict., cap. 40.*

PRELIMINARY.

Explanation of terms.

The following Regulations contain the whole plan, including instructions to all the officers, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, who will be employed in carrying it into effect.

In the construction, and for the purposes of these Regulations (if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter), the following terms have the respective meanings hereafter assigned to them, that is to say:—

- (1.) "Registrar" means the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Naval Reserve in the United Kingdom, these officers being for the most part employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices:
- (2.) "Naval Officer" means the Officer appointed by the Admiralty to superintend the drill of the Naval Reserve in the United Kingdom, or to examine applicants for enrolment, as the case may be:
- (3.) "Medical Officer" means the Surgeon appointed by the Admiralty for the purposes of the Naval Reserve:
- (4.) "Officer Abroad" means H. M. Consul or Vice-Consul in a foreign port, and also the Customs or other Officer appointed in H. M. possessions abroad for carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts: And
- (5.) "Naval Reserve Man" means any seaman or other person inrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer under the Act for the establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen (22 and 23 Vict., c. 40).

I.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

Age, health, strength, &c.

1. No man is to be accepted who is above 30 years of age, nor unless he is a British subject free from physical defect, and is in health, character, and every other respect especially eligible.

Exception as to age.

2. Men who have been discharged from the Royal Navy as able seamen, with good characters, may be inrolled in the Reserve if they are physically fit, provided they do not exceed 35 years of age.

3. The standard of height has been fixed at five feet five inches; but if in any special case it should appear to a Registrar that an applicant for enrolment, although under five feet five inches, is in every other respect eligible, and that it would be a positive loss to the Reserve if he were rejected, then his application may be received; but instead of being made on the form R V 1, it is to be made on the special form R V 1<sup>2</sup>. Height.

4. The age of the applicant must be proved by production of the certificate of registry of birth or certificate of baptism, or by other satisfactory proof. Proof of age.

5. Every applicant must prove at least five years' service at sea within the last ten years, and of these five years' service, one year's service at least as able seaman. His services and rating at sea must be proved by production of certificates of discharge, or by reference to the indentures of apprenticeship or office counterparts thereof, to agreements, or to lists of the ships in which he has served. If he cannot prove his service as A.B., he must satisfy two naval officers, by a special examination, that he possesses sufficient knowledge for the rating of A.B. Service.

6. The applicant must produce certificates of good character, or must otherwise satisfy a Registrar that his character and conduct have been good. Character.

7. It is desirable that Registrars should exercise the greatest possible vigilance, and that care should be taken in selecting applicants, with a view to maintaining the character which the Reserve has already obtained, by admitting into its ranks only the very best men of the Mercantile Marine. Great care required in selecting applicants.

8. The following men are to be preferred, other qualifications being the same, viz.:— Men to be preferred.

- (a) Men who have fixed residences, and are personally known to the Registrar;
- (b) Men who have regular employment in the coasting trade, or in steamers which return at short intervals to port, or in other vessels the business of which brings them back frequently and at known intervals to the same ports.

This rule is not, however, to prevent the acceptance of other men whom the Registrar believes he can rely on; but he will remember, that the more fixed is the man's place of residence, the more regular his employment, and the more frequent his appearance in port, the more available will his services be, and the more easy to himself the necessary attendance and compliance with the regulations.

9. Any man belonging to the Naval Reserve who, after being enrolled, is discovered to have been at the time of enrolment labouring under disease, or to have sustained injury which incapacitates him, and who has concealed such disease or injury, or who is discovered to have made any false representation, or to have produced any false papers on the occasion of enrolment, will at once be struck off the list, and will forfeit all claim to retainer and pension. Penalty for false representation.

10. No naval pensioner, or other person already bound to serve in the Royal Navy, nor any man who is for the time being in the Army or in the Militia, is, under any circumstances, eligible for the Naval Reserve; and no man who is for the time being in the Royal Naval Coast Volunteer Force is eligible for the Naval Reserve, unless he first obtains his discharge from that force. Application for transfer should be made to the naval officer, and the naval officer will if the man is eligible refer him to the Registrar. Certain men ineligible for the Reserve.

11. No man in the Naval Reserve may, so long as he remains in the Reserve, be enlisted in the Army or the Militia, or enrolled in the Naval Coast Volunteer Force. Every Naval Reserve man who offers or allows himself to be so enlisted or enrolled, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and every officer or other person knowingly so enlisting or enrolling a Naval Reserve man is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Naval Reserve men ineligible for Army or Militia.

12. Any infringement of the Regulations contained in paragraphs 10 and 11, should at once be reported by the naval officer to the Controller General of Coast Guard, and by Registrars to the Registrar General of Seamen. Infringements to be reported.

II.—ENROLMENT.

13. One of the most important duties of the Registrar will be to make known to seamen the terms and conditions of the Reserve, and to endeavour to procure applicants from the men best fitted for the service. The duties connected with the Mercantile Marine Offices give the Registrars and their staff great facilities for this purpose. Registrars will remember that upon the zeal and discretion with which they discharge the important functions intrusted to them, depend, in a great measure, the success of the scheme. Duty of Registrars:

14. In all cases they will communicate freely and co-operate cordially with the appointed naval officer in the district. Those Registrars who are officers of Customs are to avail themselves of the services of all the Customs staff in their ports, many of whom come much in contact with the seafaring population. Those Registrars who are appointed by the local Marine Boards will receive all necessary encouragement from those Boards. To co-operate with naval officers.

15. When it is necessary to employ a person for the purpose of explaining to seamen and their families, the advantages and conditions of the Royal Naval Reserve, the Registrar will make special application to the Registrar General of Seamen, stating full particulars. Special means for explaining conditions.

16. The Registrar will cause the placards R V 27, forwarded to him for the purpose, to be kept posted in the Mercantile Marine Office, and in other conspicuous places throughout his port. He will also cause the notices in the smaller form R V 28 and the pamphlet R V 29, to be distributed amongst seamen generally, not only amongst those who come before him officially, but also amongst the men in the coasting and home trades, with whom, whilst in those trades, he has no official connection. Registrar to issue notices and give explanations.  
R V 27.  
R V 28.  
R V 29.

17. Should there be any points either as regards the Reserve scheme or as regards service in the Royal Navy, on which the Registrar is unable to give full or satisfactory explanations, he should apply to the Registrar General of Seamen or to the nearest naval officer, as the case may be. Should he find that there are any points in the scheme which are frequently misunderstood, or which are the cause of objections or difficulties, he should apply to the Registrar General of Seamen for instructions. Registrar to apply for instructions in cases of doubt or difficulty.

18. Although the duty of selecting men for the Naval Reserve in the first instance rests, as above mentioned, with the Registrars, it will also be the duty of the naval officers, when and as they can, to make known the advantages of the Reserve, and to induce eligible men to enter. In cases where they succeed in so doing, they will refer the applicants to the Registrar at the most convenient port for the requisite papers. Duty of naval officers:

19. It will be the duty of the naval officers to communicate freely and to co-operate cordially with the Registrars, in all matters relating to the Naval Reserve. To co-operate with Registrars.

20. Officers of Customs who are not Registrars will also be supplied with the small handbills R V 28 and pamphlets form R V 29, which they are to distribute on board vessels in their ports. Duty of officers of Customs who are not Registrars.  
R V 28.  
R V 29.

21. The course to be adopted in entering each applicant is as follows:—When the Registrar has satisfied himself that an applicant who desires to enter is eligible, and that he fully understands the conditions of the Reserve, as indorsed on form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, as the case may be, he will First entry of applicant.  
R V 1 and R V 10.

- (a) Obtain from the applicant and fill in the several descriptive particulars, &c., required by divisions A and C of the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, as the case may be. (See paragraph 3.) He will then procure the signature of the applicant to the declaration B on the form;
- (b) After verifying the particulars stated on the form of application to the utmost of his ability, and signing the certificate in division D, he will enter in his "Enrolment Book" R V 10, the particulars required in columns 1 to 6, and will send the form by post or messenger to the naval officer authorized to approve men for the Royal Naval Reserve;
- (c) He will also instruct the applicant to present himself to that naval officer for examination, at a time when he is sure to be found, and after the form of application has reached him.

Times and places for medical and naval inspection to be fixed.

Naval and medical officers will attend at Mercantile Marine Office.

In such cases, naval officers' enrolment book not to be kept.

Times for inspection to be arranged.

If necessary, a room may be hired.

Medical and naval inspection: R V 1. R V 11.

If favourable.

If unfavourable.

Registrar to send R V 1 to Registrar General. R V 1. R V 10.

Exceptions in special cases.

Steps to be taken by Registrar General on receipt of application; R V 1 a. R V 1 c.

If the applicant is approved.

Issue of certificate R V 2.

Certificate R V 2 will be numbered.

Rejection of applicant by Registrar General R V 1 b.

Steps to be taken by Registrar. If approved. R V 1 c. R V 2. R V 10.

If rejected. R V 1 b.

22. The time and places at which naval and medical officers will examine applicants for the Naval Reserve should be specially arranged and thoroughly understood at each port, in order that the Registrar may know what directions to give to the applicants. No alteration in the times and places of these examinations should be made without giving full notice to the Registrar General of Seamen and to the Registrar of Naval Reserve.

23. In the larger ports, arrangements have been made, so far as is practicable, for enabling the naval and medical officers to attend at the Mercantile Marine Office at given times, to inspect applicants for the Reserve.

24. In these cases the examination will be rendered simpler and shorter. It will not be necessary to send applicants from the Mercantile Marine Office to the naval officer; the entries made by the naval officer, the medical officer, and the Registrar, on the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, may be all made at the Mercantile Marine Office; and it will then be unnecessary for the naval officer to keep an enrolment book.

25. Special instructions will be sent in each case, where this can be done, to the Registrar; and it will be his duty to arrange times with the naval and medical officers so as to suit the convenience of seamen, and to give applicants notice of such times.

26. If it should happen that there is no room in the Mercantile Marine Office in which men can be examined, the Registrar should endeavour to hire one in the immediate neighbourhood, and should report what he does to the Registrar General of Seamen, for the information of the Board of Trade.

27. When the naval officer receives the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, he will act as follows, in conjunction with the medical officer, viz. :—

- (a) The naval officer will enter in his "Enrolment Book" R V 11 the particulars required, in columns 1 to 5.
- (b) On the applicant presenting himself, the naval officer will enter the date of his appearance in column 6, and refer him to the medical officer.
- (c) If the result of the inspection is favourable, the medical officer will sign the medical certificate (a) in division E of the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>.
- (d) The naval officer will then, if satisfied that the applicant is eligible (see paragraphs 1 to 5), sign the certificate F, on form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, and will inform the applicant that he has been approved, subject to the verification of his services by the Registrar General of Seamen, and that if that verification is satisfactory, a certificate R V 2 will be forwarded to the Registrar at the port named by the applicant, and that he should apply to that Registrar in the course of a few days.
- (e) If the medical officer is not satisfied, or if the naval officer is not satisfied, that the applicant is a fit person to be enrolled, the medical or the naval officer, or both, will state on form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, divisions E and G, their reasons for rejecting him. The naval officer will also inform him of the cause of rejection.
- (f) The naval officer will then enter the necessary particulars from the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> into the columns 7 to 12 of the "Enrolment Book," and he will send the form itself back to the Registrar who sent it to him.

28. The Registrar will then enter in column 7 of his "Enrolment Book" R V 10 the date at which he receives the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> from the naval officer, and will send the form to the Registrar General of Seamen, noting the date at which he sends it, in column 8. If the applicant is rejected, he should note the same in columns 9 and 10.

29. If in any case the naval officer is at a distance from the Registrar, and time is important, he may, if the applicant has been accepted by him, send the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> direct to the Registrar General of Seamen; but in such cases he should inform the Registrar from whom the form was received that he has accepted the candidate and has transmitted the form to the Registrar General of Seamen.

30. The Registrar General of seamen will, on receipt of the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>, proceed as follows, viz. :—

- (a) He will enter it in his "Register of Applications."
- (b) He will, if the applicant has been rejected by the medical or naval officer, note the fact in his "Register of Applications," and enter the same in his "Alphabetical Register of Applicants Rejected," and put the papers away under the office number of the application.
- (c) He will, if the applicant has been approved by the medical and naval officers, refer to his Alphabetical Registers of "Volunteers Enrolled" and "Applicants Rejected."
- (d) If, on reference to those books, it appears that the applicant has not been already enrolled, or that he has not been previously rejected, he will proceed to verify the services in division C of the form R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup>.
- (e) If, upon examination, he finds that everything is right, and if the applicant is of the required height, he will enrol him, by entering the necessary particulars from the form R V 1 into his "General Register" and his "Alphabetical Register of Applicants Enrolled"; but if the applicant is under the standard of height, the Registrar General of Seamen will consult the Controller General of Coast Guard. If he is accepted, the particulars will be entered from the R V 1<sup>2</sup> into the "General Register" and "Alphabetical Register," as in other cases.

31. The Registrar General of Seamen will then prepare and forward a certificate R V 2, accompanied by the notice of enrolment form R V 1 c, to the Registrar at the port to which the Naval Reserve man wishes his certificate to be sent. He will also note in his "Register of Applications" the number of the certificate R V 2, the date of its transmission, and the name of the port to which sent.

32. Each certificate R V 2 will be distinguished by a number, which will be placed on all official documents relating to the Reserve man. The numbers will be appropriated by the Registrar General of Seamen when issuing the certificate R V 2.

33. If the statement of services is incorrect, or if from any other cause the Registrar General of Seamen finds it necessary to reject the applicant, he will act as follows, viz. :—

- (a) He will issue a notice of rejection on the form R V 1 b, directing the Registrar to inform the applicant accordingly:
- (b) He will note the same in his "Register of Applications":
- (c) He will enter the same in the "Alphabetical Register of Applicants Rejected":
- (d) He will arrange and put away all the papers relating to the application under the office number entered in the "Register of Applications."

34. The Registrar, on receiving the certificate R V 2 and the notice of enrolment R V 1 c, will act as follows, viz. :—

- (a) He will deliver the certificate R V 2 to the Naval Reserve man, and take his receipt for the same on division B of the form R V 1 c. He will also explain to the Naval Reserve man the use to be made of the certificate R V 2, with reference to appearance for drill, to payments of annual retainer, to subsequent voyages in the merchant service, and to changes of residence, &c.; and will explain that this certificate will constitute a very important element in the proof of the man's claim to the benefits of the Reserve, and in proof of his exemption from Militia ballot, peace or parish offices; that it must be taken great care of, and must be produced whenever he is shipped, or is discharged, or otherwise appears before a Registrar or officer abroad:
- (b) He will ascertain from the Naval Reserve man when and where he wishes to be drilled, and will forward particulars to the naval officer in form R V 16.

35. If the applicant is rejected by the Registrar General of Seamen, he will inform the applicant that he has been rejected, and the reasons for rejection.

36. In case either of rejection or approval,—
- (a) If the notice of rejection or the certificate R V 2 is delivered by the Registrar who forwarded the application R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> to the Registrar General of Seamen, the Registrar should enter the particulars required in the respective columns of his "Inrolment Book," and return the form R V 1 b, or R V 1 c, as the case may be, to the Registrar General of Seamen *direct* : Entries to be made.
- (b) If, however, they are delivered by the Registrar at a port other than that from which the application R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> was forwarded, the Registrar delivering them will simply fill in division C of the form R V 1 b, or division D of the form R V 1 c, as the case may be, and send the form to the Registrar at the port from which the application R V 1 or R V 1<sup>2</sup> was forwarded, for him to note the particulars required in his "Inrolment Book," and to return the form to the Registrar General of Seamen.
37. Should the applicant fail to apply for his certificate R V 2 within ten days from the date at which the Registrar receives it, it is to be returned to the Registrar General of Seamen with a note to that effect. R V 2 to be returned if not applied for.
38. All entries on certificates R V 2 must be made either by the Registrar General of Seamen, by a Registrar, by an officer abroad, or by a naval officer, *and by those officers only*. Entries in R V 2, by whom to be made.
39. If any certificate R V 2 is detained by any lodging-house keeper, or by any other person except the officers named in the preceding paragraph, the Naval Reserve man should at once report the fact to the nearest Registrar, for the information of the Registrar General of Seamen. Detention of R V 2.
40. If any Naval Reserve man accidentally loses his certificate R V 2, he should make application on form R V 3 for a renewed certificate. The application when filled up must be sent to the Registrar General of Seamen, who will, if satisfied, issue a new form, but the renewed certificate will not be granted without the strictest inquiry and proof. Loss of R V 2. R V 3.
41. A fee of 2s. 6d. will be charged for the renewed certificate, unless it can be shewn that its loss was occasioned by wreck or fire. These fees are to be accounted for by Registrars under Schedule 9 of their Account Current with the Board of Trade. Collectors of Customs at the Isle of Man and Channel Islands are to remit these fees at once in postage stamps to Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, and send an advice the same day to the Board of Trade. Fee for renewal of R V 2.
- ### III.—EMPLOYMENT AND WHEREABOUTS.
42. With the exception hereinafter mentioned, no express restriction is laid on the employment of a Naval Reserve man, or on the voyages on which he may serve whilst belonging to the Reserve, provided that he complies with the conditions mentioned below, and especially with that condition which requires him to appear before some Registrar once in every six months, unless he obtains leave for longer absence. Employment of Reserve men.
43. Every Naval Reserve man must present himself to some Registrar in the United Kingdom, and must produce his certificate R V 2 to that officer, at intervals not exceeding six months each; consequently, no Naval Reserve man may, except he obtain leave of absence as directed below, leave the United Kingdom on a voyage which there is reason to expect will exceed six months. Reserve men must appear every six months. R V 2.
44. The following are to be considered as voyages likely to exceed six months in duration, viz. :— Length of voyages.
- (a) Voyages in *steamers* to the Cape of Good Hope, or to any places beyond Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope;
- (b) Voyages in *sailing vessels* to places in the Atlantic south of the line, or to any places situated beyond that limit.
45. If any Naval Reserve man wishes to serve in any merchant ship on any voyage the length of which will probably exceed six months, he must apply for special leave. Registrars will be informed, from time to time, to what classes of Reserve men, under what conditions, and in what manner, this leave can be given, and the Registrars will act accordingly. It is to be distinctly understood that this leave can only be granted by a Registrar, and that it cannot be extended by an officer abroad. Special leave required for voyages exceeding six months.
46. The rules and conditions under which leave is to be given to Naval Reserve men to proceed on voyages exceeding six months will, until further notice, be as follows :—
- (a) The leave is to be given by the Registrar on each engagement of the Reserve man, *and is to extend only to the ship and to the voyage for which it is given*, and the leave is to be given on the express understanding that the Naval Reserve man is bound to serve in any of Her Majesty's ships abroad, provided the Reserve has been called out by Royal Proclamation. Leave to be given only for the ship or voyagenamed.
- (b) This leave is only to be given where all the ports or countries at which the ship is to touch are specified in the agreement, or where, if any such ports or countries are not specified, the voyage is limited to twelve months' duration at the outside. Voyages must be specified.
- (c) If a Naval Reserve man voluntarily quits the ship during the voyage, except under circumstances of unavoidable necessity, such as wreck or illness, he will be considered to have broken his leave, and will be liable to forfeiture of retainer. Reserve man breaking his leave forfeits his retainer.
- (d) In the event of the Reserve being called out by Royal Proclamation, the Naval Reserve man is bound to serve in any of Her Majesty's ships on any foreign station, under penalty of being treated as a deserter and forfeiting all claim to the benefits of the Reserve. Reserve man to be liable to serve abroad.
47. Before leave is given, the Naval Reserve man must satisfy the Registrar that he is not in arrears for drill, and—
- (a) If he has been in the Reserve five years or upwards, that he has done at least fourteen days' drill for the current year.
- (b) If he has been in the Reserve less than five years, that he has undergone his full twenty-eight days' drill for the current year.
48. Under paragraph 122 the Registrar may make an advance of one retainer, under certain conditions, at the commencement of a long voyage. The arrears of annual retainer which may be due to the Naval Reserve man at the end of the voyage will be paid to him on his return to the United Kingdom. (See Regulations for payment of annual retainer.) One retainer may be advanced. Arrears to be paid on return.
49. The Registrar will take care to inform Naval Reserve men, when they are inrolled, that Her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves full discretion to withhold leave for absence for more than six months at any time when an emergency requires it. On an emergency, leave may be withheld.
50. Reserve men should be informed that, subject to this reservation, the leave will be renewed from time to time. Exception.
51. It will be the duty of every Naval Reserve man on every fresh engagement he may make for service at sea, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, and whether for the coasting, home, or foreign trade, to appear before some Registrar or officer abroad as the case may be, to produce to him his certificate R V 2, and to give him notice of the nature and length of the proposed voyage or employment. Notice of changes of employment to be given to Registrar : R V 2.
52. When he is engaged at a Mercantile Marine Office in the United Kingdom, or before an officer abroad, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, this notice must be given at the time of the engagement. When engaged at a Mercantile Marine Office, or before an officer abroad.
53. If the employment is one which does not require the Naval Reserve man to be engaged at a Mercantile Marine Office in the United Kingdom, or before an officer abroad, he must give notice of his engagement to some Registrar or officer abroad, as the case may be, and must state the name of the ship for which he is engaged, and the length and nature of the service, and must produce his certificate R V 2, in order that the requisite entry of his engagement may be made therein. The Registrar or officer abroad will then make the necessary entries in R V 12, C 19a, or CC 21, as the case may be, and if he thinks it necessary, verify the engagement by reference to the master or owner of the ship. When not engaged at a Mercantile Marine Office, or before an officer abroad : R V 2.
54. R V 12, C 19 a, CC 21.

Exceptions in the case of repeated voyages.	54. This must be repeated on every fresh engagement or change of ship or employment; but where the Naval Reserve man is engaged under the same agreement in a succession of short voyages in the same ship, <i>e.g.</i> , in a Channel steamer, he need not give notice each voyage.
Change of residence to be reported. R V 1. R V 12.	55. It will also be the duty of every Naval Reserve man, if in the United Kingdom, to give notice to some Registrar, and if abroad to an officer abroad, of any change of his last residence, or of the place mentioned in his application for enrolment (R V 1 or R V 1 <sup>a</sup> ), to which letters and notices are to be addressed for him. This notice must be given on the first occasion of his appearance before a Registrar or officer abroad, or on the first opportunity subsequent to the change. The Registrar will enter the particulars in his "Register of Engagements," R V 12, and the Officers abroad in their Register C 19a or CC 21, as the case may be.
C 19 a. CC 21.	56. Whenever seamen are engaged before a Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office, such Superintendent will, as Registrar, endeavour, by inquiry, production of certificates of discharge, or otherwise, to ascertain whether any of them are Naval Reserve men, and will, if he finds they are, enter in red ink on the original and the duplicate agreements opposite the Naval Reserve man's name the letters "R.N.R.," and the number of his certificate R V 2.
Registrar's duty to ascertain Reserve men, and note them on agreements. R V 12.	57. If the Naval Reserve man has obtained permission to proceed on a voyage which will occupy more than six months, the Registrar will, in addition, write opposite his name the words, "with leave, WITH liability to serve."
Entries to be made on agreements respecting leave.	58. The Registrar will also enter and sign the particulars of the engagement in the certificate R V 2, and will, if the Naval Reserve man has obtained permission to be absent more than six months, note the fact in his certificate R V 2, stating that the leave is granted "with liability" to serve abroad.
Entries respecting leave in R V 2.	59. If he finds that any Naval Reserve man is, without special leave, about to engage for a voyage away from the United Kingdom, which will probably last more than six months, he will give notice to the Naval Reserve man that he is breaking the conditions, and if he persists, will warn him that he renders himself liable to forfeit all claim to his retainers and to the benefits of the Reserve, and enter the particulars in column 10 of the "Register of Engagements," R V 12. Such infringements should be reported by Registrars to the Registrar General, on form R V 17.
Reserve men breaking the conditions to be cautioned. R V 12.	60. In the case of seamen engaged before an officer abroad, he should endeavour to ascertain whether they are men belonging to the Reserve, and if they are, he should proceed as directed in paragraphs 56 and 58, excepting that he should make no entry in the agreement with respect to the man's leave of absence from the United Kingdom. The engagement is in all cases to be entered in his register C 19a or CC 21, as the case may be. As the leave granted in the United Kingdom is for a particular ship and for a particular voyage only, the officer abroad should, except in cases where the Reserve man has left his ship through wreck or illness, warn him of the consequence of breaking the conditions of the Reserve, if he is likely to exceed the leave granted to him.
Reserve men engaged abroad. C 19 a. CC 21.	61. If any Naval Reserve man breaks the conditions as to half-yearly appearance, or fails to give notice to some Registrar or officer abroad, as the case may be, of his intended employment, or of his change of abode or address, whenever it occurs, as required by the above regulations, he will be liable to have his retainers stopped, and cannot have them restored, except on special application made through the Registrar to the Registrar General of Seamen.
Forfeiture for non-compliance with conditions.	62. Whenever seamen are discharged at a Mercantile Marine Office in the United Kingdom, or before an officer abroad, the Registrar or officer abroad as the case may be, will ascertain by reference to the agreements and documents, whether any of them are Naval Reserve men. If they are, particulars should be entered in the Register R V 13, C 19a or CC 21, as the case may be; and if the period of their absence from the United Kingdom has in any case exceeded six months, and no special leave has been given, or if special leave has been given and has been exceeded, the Registrar or officer abroad will call on the Naval Reserve man for explanation, and note the fact in his register.
Steps to be taken by Registrar, &c., on discharge of Reserve men. R V 13. C 19 a. CC 21.	63. The usual form of certificate of discharge and character given to other merchant seamen, will be given to Naval Reserve men; but the particulars of the discharge must also be entered, and signed by the Registrar or officer abroad, in the certificate R V 2.
Usual certificates to be given. R V 2.	64. If, upon the discharge of a crew in the United Kingdom, or the deposit of the agreement of any ship trading to foreign ports, it appears that any Naval Reserve man has been discharged or has otherwise quitted the ship abroad, the Registrar is to endeavour to ascertain, by reference to the agreement and official log, and by inquiry of the master or crew, what were the real causes and circumstances of his so quitting the ship, and what has become of him. This must be specially noted in the "Register of Discharges," R V 13, cols. 1 to 8 and 12 to 14; and if the man is known to have entered any other ship or employment, the fact should be noted, in order that he may be traced.
Reserve men quitting their ships abroad. R V 13.	65. Whenever the Registrar or Officer abroad by any means becomes aware of the death of any Naval Reserve man, or of the fact that any Naval Reserve man has left the country for good, he will enter the same in his register of R V 13, C 19a or CC 21, as the case may be, and where possible, obtain the certificate R V 2, and transmit it to the Registrar General of Seamen.
Deaths of Reserve men to be reported. R V 2. R V 13. C 19 a. CC 21.	66. At the end of each day, the Registrar will prepare, and transmit to the Registrar General of Seamen, on forms R V 17 and R V 18, copies of the entries made that day in his registers R V 12 and R V 13; and copies of all entries in the registers C 19a and CC 21, as the case may be, should be forwarded by officers abroad to the Registrar General of Seamen, by the first mail after the date of the entries.
Daily Returns to Registrar General. R V 17. R V 18. C 19 a. CC 21.	67. When these returns are received by the Registrar General of Seamen, the particulars relating to each Naval Reserve man are to be entered in his "General Register." Such steps should be taken with reference to defaulters as the Registrar General of Seamen thinks necessary.
Entries of the same in his books.	
	IV.—TRAINING.
Object of training.	68. The special object of the Royal Naval Reserve being to obtain the services of a picked body of able seamen <i>trained to the use of arms</i> , it is essential to the scheme that every Naval Reserve man shall be drilled so as to obtain a thorough practical knowledge of the mode of using great guns and small arms.
Nature of drill.	69. The drill will be performed under the directions of the Controller General of the Coast Guard, and will be superintended by a naval officer. It will comprise great gun, rifle, pistol, and cutlass exercise, and naval duties generally. A list of the drill stations will from time to time be forwarded by the Controller General of Coast Guard to the Registrar General of Seamen, for the information of the Registrars.
Period of drill.	70. The time for which each Naval Reserve man can be required to drill in any one year is 28 days. Time occupied in travelling to and from the place of drill will be allowed to the extent mentioned below.
Drill not required during the first broken quarter.	71. No drill will be required during the broken period of the first quarter of the first five years for which a Naval Reserve man is enrolled. The Naval Reserve man may, however, if he wishes it, commence his drill immediately on his enrolment.
How the year for drill is to be reckoned.	72. The first year, for which 28 days of drill are required from him, will begin from the first day of the first quarter after his enrolment; <i>i.e.</i> , the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, or 1st October, as the case may be. Each successive year for drill will be reckoned as commencing from the same quarter-day as the first year.
Example,	73. By way of illustration, it will be well to put a case—say the case of a Naval Reserve man enrolled on the 1st February, 1860:— He may undergo the whole or a part of his 28 days' drill before the 1st April, 1860; but whether he does or does not, his first quarter's retainer becomes due on the 1st April.

As no drill is absolutely required during the broken period of the first quarter, it follows that the first 28 days' drill clears the Naval Reserve man to the 1st April, 1861.

He is, in fact, in the case quoted, entitled to five quarterly instalments of retainer on account of the first 28 days' drill.

The second year, for which 28 days' drill is required, commences, in the case mentioned, from the 1st April, 1861; but a Naval Reserve man may appear for the second year's drill after he has been inrolled one year, without waiting for the commencement of the quarter following, and so on in following years.

74. Each Naval Reserve man may, if the exigencies of the service admit, be allowed by the naval officer to divide his 28 days' drill, provided that the period for which he attends at any one time be in no case less than one week. This will enable him to take his drill at different places, and at different times of the year, should the nature of his employment require it.

75. The following scale shews the attendance required for drill, viz. :—

MEN PRESENTING THEMSELVES FOR DRILL FOR							
28 DAYS.		21 DAYS.		14 DAYS.		7 DAYS.	
Actual days to be drilled.	Days to be paid for.	Actual days to be drilled.	Days to be paid for.	Actual days to be drilled.	Days to be paid for.	Actual days to be drilled.	Days to be paid for.
22	28	16½	21	11	14	5½	7

Scale showing the required attendance for drill.

Therefore—

Men taking 28 days' drill,  
Will be drilled 20 entire days and 4 half days (*Saturdays*).

Men taking 21 days' drill,  
Will be drilled 15 entire days and 3 half days (*Saturdays*).

Men taking 14 days' drill,  
Will be drilled 10 entire days and 2 half days (*Saturdays*).

Men taking 7 days' drill,  
Will be drilled 5 entire days and 1 half day (*Saturday*).

76. The only holidays allowed are on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday. when pay and allowances will be granted. Holidays.

77. On Sundays no drill, but time and pay will be allowed. Sundays.

78. On Saturdays drill in the forenoon; afternoon, cleaning ship and receiving drill-pay. Time and pay allowed for the entire Saturday. Only one Saturday and one Sunday are to be allowed to count for each seven days' drill. Saturdays.

79. The time during which a Naval Reserve man is absent from drill on account of sickness or accident caused by or received during drill, does not count as part of the drill, although day-pay and allowances are granted during such time in the same manner as if the Naval Reserve man was actually at drill. Sickness during drill.

On a Naval Reserve man's name being removed from the sick-list, he must complete the proper term of drill required by the regulations. The period of drill to be entered in the certificate R V 2 is not to include the time during which the Naval Reserve man is on the sick-list.

80. Absences from drill, except from causes above stated, are to be made good. Absences from drill.

81. In the case of Naval Reserve men coming from a distance exceeding 25 miles to undergo not less than 14 days' drill, they will, if there is no public conveyance to bring them to the ship or station previous to the commencement of drill, be allowed not more than half a day for the journey; and in similar cases, where there is no public conveyance, after the termination of the period of their 14 days' drill or upwards, which will enable them to reach their homes the same day, half a day will be allowed at the completion of the drill for the journey home. In cases where a Naval Reserve man enters for seven days only, not more than half a day in the whole will be allowed for the journey both ways. Extent of time to be allowed for travelling to and from drill.

82. In making arrangements for drill, it will be the object of the Admiralty, in each instance, to give the greatest facilities consistent with the exigencies of the Public Service, for enabling the Naval Reserve men to be drilled at times and places convenient to themselves. Facilities for drill.

83. The place of drill will be either some ship or hulk, or some battery ashore. Endeavours will be made so to arrange the place of drill as to take the Naval Reserve men as short a distance as possible from home. In places where the numbers of the Naval Reserve men are sufficient to admit of it, provision will be made for drilling them in the port where they reside; and in those cases they will only be required to attend in the daytime, and will be allowed to return to their homes at night. Place of drill.

84. Notices of the times and places of drill will be sent to the Naval Officers and Registrars, by whom they will be posted at the several Mercantile Marine Offices, Custom Houses, Coast Guard, and Drill Stations, and other available places, for the information of Naval Reserve men. Notices of times and places for drill.

85. The naval officer at each station at which drill is carried on should, once a week or oftener, forward to the Registrars of Naval Reserve in his neighbourhood a statement, in form R V 19, of the number of Naval Reserve men he can for the time being accommodate at drill. The Registrar will then take steps for sending forwards such of the Naval Reserve men who apply to him as the naval officer can accommodate. Notice of vacancies for drill. R V 19.

86. When a Naval Reserve man wishes to be drilled, he will of necessity inquire of the nearest Registrar what course he is to take. The Registrar will give him directions according to the information he has received from the naval officer, and forward him accordingly. The Naval Reserve man may, however, if he thinks fit, apply direct to any naval officer. Registrar to issue directions for travelling.

87. No expenses for travelling are to be allowed in any case to a Naval Reserve man where it appears that he seeks to go to a distance for the sake of caprice or of his own convenience, or in any case except those in which it is clear that the travelling is solely necessary for the purposes of the drill. Registrars will therefore not grant a pass or pay travelling expenses for any distance where the expense would be greater than the expense of the journey to the drill ship or station nearest to his port; and if there is a drill ship or station at the port, no travelling expenses whatever are to be allowed. Expenses never to be allowed if Reserve man can be drilled without travelling.

88. Naval reserve men should travel to drill by the earliest cheap trains, and should return home after the completion of their drill by the most convenient cheap trains. Reserve men to travel by early cheap trains.

89. Only two journeys for each period of drill, viz., one journey at the commencement of the 7, 14, 21, or 28 days' drill and one journey after the completion of the period of drill, will be allowed. Daily expenses for travelling not to be allowed.

90. Forms of orders R V 4, for conveyance to the place of drill, should be given by the Registrar to the Naval Reserve men in lieu of money, where arrangements with railway and other companies can be made for the purpose. Travelling expenses, if necessary, to be provided for by orders. R V 4.

91. In cases where no such arrangement can be made, the Registrar will advance the requisite money for the journey by the cheapest conveyance, taking such care as he can to see that it is properly applied; and if he can conveniently do so, paying the fare in advance to the railway company or to the owners of the conveyance. Or to be paid in cash.

Return journey.  
R V 6.

92. With respect to the return journey, the conveyance will be provided for in the same manner, both as to orders on railway and other companies, R V 6, and as to payment of fare; but it will be done by or under the directions of the naval officer.

A pass may be granted, or travelling expenses may be paid, as follows; viz:—

- (1.) To enable the Naval Reserve man to return to the place from which he arrived for drill; or, if he wishes it,
- (2.) To enable him to proceed to any other place which may be reached at an expense equal to or less than the expense of sending him back to the place from which he arrived.

All travelling expenses to be entered in R V 2, and in Schedule 24.

93. All travelling expenses, whether paid in cash or provided for by orders on railway and other companies, either by Registrars or naval officers, are to be entered in the appropriate columns of the certificate R V 2.

94. The receipts of Naval Reserve men for all payments made to them by Registrars, for travelling expenses to drill, are to be taken in Schedule 24, and the amount is to be charged in their account current with the Board of Trade.

Steps to be taken by naval officer on Reserve man presenting himself for drill.

95. On the Naval Reserve man presenting himself for drill, the naval officer will act as follows, viz:—

1. He will ascertain whether the number of the certificate R V 2 is on the cancelled list, and if it is he will forward it at once to the Registrar General of Seamen, stating that it is forwarded because it is on the cancelled list. He need not, however, tell the Reserve man that the certificate R V 2 has been forwarded.
2. He will satisfy himself that the Naval Reserve man is physically competent for service in the Royal Navy, and if he has any doubt on this point he will have the Naval Reserve man medically inspected.
3. If the Naval Reserve man is in every respect fit for duty,—
  - (a) The naval officer will take and retain, till the drill is concluded, the certificate R V 2.
  - (b) He will enter the particulars required in columns 1 to 4 of his "Register" R V 14.
4. If the medical officer considers a Naval Reserve man unfit for duty, he will immediately make a report to the naval officer, and the naval officer will, if he considers the incapacity *temporary*, sanction the Naval Reserve man's return to his home for the time, and will enter the fact of his incapacity in the certificate R V 2, under the head of "Attendance at Drill." The entry must be made in such a manner as to shew that he has not been drilled.
5. If the naval officer considers the Naval Reserve man's incapacity *permanent*, he will report the circumstances to the Controller General of Coast Guard; and the Controller General will, if he thinks it necessary, give directions to the naval officer to discharge the man from the Naval Reserve; the naval officer will then give him a certificate R V 8, and send a report of the circumstance to the Registrar General of Seamen on form R V 20, accompanied by the certificate R V 2.

If fit for duty.

R V 2.

R V 14.

If unfit.

Temporarily unfit for duty.

R V 2.

If permanently unfit for duty.

R V 8.

R V 14.

R V 20.

R V 21.

Reserve men of bad character to be dismissed.

R V 21.

R V 2.

96. If upon a Naval Reserve man's attendance at drill the naval officer considers that he is, from bad conduct or bad character, unfit for service in the Royal Navy, he will report the circumstances to the Controller General, on form R V 21, and retain the certificate R V 2 until a reply is received from the Controller General. The Controller General will then write his decision on the form R V 21, and return it to the naval officer for his information. If the Naval Reserve man is dismissed, the naval officer will send to the Registrar General of Seamen the certificate R V 2, with the form R V 21; the Naval Reserve man will then be struck off the list, and will lose all claim to retainer or pension, and notice of his dismissal will be published.

Rating during drill.

Distinguishing badge for efficiency.

Qualifications for distinguishing badge.

R V 2.

R V 15.

R V 22.

97. Naval Reserve men will, when on drill, be rated as able seamen in Her Majesty's Navy.

98. If Naval Reserve men shew superior qualifications when on drill, they will be allowed to wear, on their caps, as a distinctive mark, an anchor in scarlet cloth.

99. The qualification for this distinctive badge is to be similar to that for the rating of trained men in the Royal Navy, viz.; the reserve man is to be well acquainted with the duties of all the numbers at a gun, and with the use of sights, and is to be able to lay a gun quickly and correctly; he must know the manual and platoon exercises for the rifle, and possess a fair knowledge of the sword exercise, and must be of good character. Trained men will be subject to a test drill of seven days, when, if the efficiency of the former year is maintained, they may be allowed to resume the distinctive badge on the cap. Applicants for the badge are to be examined before the naval officer, and the gunner or chief gunnery instructor of the drill ship or station. When a Naval Reserve man becomes entitled to wear this badge, the fact should be entered by the naval officer in the Drill Register R V 15, and in the certificate R V 2, and should be reported to the Registrar General in the form R V 22.

Pay of Reserve men whilst on drill.

100. Naval Reserve men, whatever their rating in the Reserve, will, when on drill, be paid at the same rate of wages as able seamen in the Royal Navy, and will receive the same allowances. These payments will be made by the paymaster of the drill ship or district to which they are for the time being attached.

Victualling and lodging.

101. Naval Reserve men will be victualled during drill according to the same scale as seamen in the Royal Navy, if they are living on board one of Her Majesty's ships. If they are living ashore, they will receive from the paymaster of the drill ship or district the following allowances, viz.; in lieu of victuals, 1s. 4d. per day, and in lieu of lodging, 4d. per day, and these allowances will be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the drill pay.

Clothes, &c.

102. When Naval Reserve men attend for drill, they must appear in the uniform cap and in a decent suit of clothing. They should if possible be persuaded to appear in a dark blue dress suitable for drill and for general service. The naval officer has no power to *compel* the men to appear in dark blue clothing, but he will no doubt by persuasion and tact be able to induce the reserve men to adopt this suggestion. With a view of assisting Naval Reserve men in this matter, a similar arrangement to that now in operation for selling the caps and ribbons will be made, so as to enable Reserve men to purchase blue frocks, &c., at the Government contract price.

Caps and ribbons to be supplied by naval officers, R V 2;

103. Naval Reserve men are to be supplied by the paymaster of the drill ship or district free of charge with a cap and ribbon, when first appearing for drill after their enrolment.

The caps are blue cloth, made according to a uniform pattern; and the ribbons are black silk, marked with a gilt crown and the letters R.N.R. They should be issued according to the following regulations:—

When a cap is issued free of charge to a Naval Reserve man, an entry of the fact and of the date should be made on the drill page of the certificate R V 2, and initialed by the naval officer or Registrar.

Naval Reserve men losing their caps must obtain others on application to the nearest Registrar or naval officer. The price of the cap and ribbon will be 3s.

and by Registrars.

104. Registrars should obtain and keep in store just sufficient to enable them to meet the applications that may be made from time to time. They can be obtained on application to the nearest naval officer. Registrars need not forward to the Board of Trade or to the Registrar General of Seamen any account of the receipt and issue of these caps, nor of the application of the proceeds of sale; but when forwarding to the naval officer from whom they obtain their supplies of caps the cash received for caps sold during the quarter, they should also send a statement of the number of caps received, issued free of charge, sold, and on hand.

Reserve men incapacitated during drill. R V 16.

105. Naval Reserve men taken seriously ill during the period of drill, or injured at drill, may be sent for treatment into naval hospitals, if practicable, or medical aid may be procured. Such cases must be entered by the naval officer, in the column headed "Remarks" in his "Drill Register" R V 15.

106. The following rules are to be acted on by naval officers in granting medical treatment and medicines, and sick pay and allowances, to Naval Reserve men taken ill or incapacitated during drill, viz. :—

- (a) If the Naval Reserve man is taken ill during the period of drill, and the illness is *not* caused by the drill, he is entitled to medical treatment and medicines, but to nothing more.
- (b) If the illness or injury is caused by or arises from the drill, he is entitled to medical treatment and medicines, and also to his pay and allowances, during the time he is under medical treatment.
- (c) In either case he should receive medical treatment either at the sick quarters or the infirmary, or at the residence of the medical officer of the division, or at his own residence. If he goes elsewhere, it must be at his own expense.
- (d) The time a Naval Reserve man is absent from drill and under medical treatment under (a) and (b) above, is not to be included in reckoning the twenty-eight days required for drill.

107. When there is not any infirmary or public institution to which Naval Reserve men can be sent in cases of necessity, the best mode of obtaining hospital accommodation, and the probable expense, should be reported to the Controller General of Coast Guard. Hospital accommodation.

108. Naval Reserve men, when at drill, will be subject to the same discipline as seamen in the Royal Navy. But it will be the duty of naval officers to bear in mind the difference between the ordinary rules and practices of the Royal Navy and those of the Merchant Service, and to endeavour, whilst enforcing order and regularity, to do so in such a way as may best conciliate the feelings of merchant seamen. Discipline whilst on drill.

109. In cases of misconduct or absence without leave during the time of drill, the Naval Officer may direct that the Naval Reserve man's name be checked on the ship's books, or in the case of batteries, noted in the register R V 15, and the Naval Reserve man will then incur forfeiture of pay and allowances according to the offence. In cases of grave misconduct, the naval officer may direct that the annual retainer be suspended for such period not exceeding one year as he may think fit. In this case the naval officer will not return the certificate R V 2 to the Naval Reserve man, but will forward it to the Registrar General of Seamen when he sends the drill return R V 22. These forfeitures should be inserted in the drill register R V 15, with particulars, and the facts will be reported by the Registrar General of Seamen in his periodical lists to the Registrars. Punishment for misconduct whilst on drill.  
R V 2.  
R V 15.  
R V 22.

110. Care should be taken by the naval officers, when Naval Reserve men are to be drilled, to send in good time to the Controller General of Coast Guard, requisitions (in duplicate) for the supply required of clothes, arms, and accoutrements, in order that the authorities may have sufficient notice to prepare and forward the supply. Requisitions for arms, accoutrements, &c.

111. Articles of clothing, arms, or other stores placed in the custody of a Naval Reserve man, are, if lost, destroyed, or injured by his fault or neglect, to be paid for by stoppages from his pay. Stores lost by Reserve men to be paid for.

112. Any Naval Reserve man who sells or makes away with any arms, clothes, or stores supplied to him is liable to a penalty not exceeding £3; and any person who knowingly or wilfully buys, takes in pledge or exchange, receives or conceals, any such articles is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, and treble the value of the articles. Summary powers are given for obtaining search warrants, in order to search the premises of suspected persons; and naval officers who have reason to believe that an offence of this description has been committed, should lose no time in applying for a warrant. They should also report the case to the Controller General of Coast Guard. Penalties for selling or buying stores, clothes, &c.

113. The naval officer will enter the attendance for drill and other particulars daily in his drill register R V 15, according to the detailed instructions printed in that book, and will make out from his drill register a daily account on form R V 22 of the Naval Reserve men who have *that day completed seven days of their drill*, or who have become entitled to wear the distinguishing badge named in pars. 93 and 99 above, or who during drill have been taken seriously ill, or who have committed any offence, with the punishment, if any, inflicted or proposed to be inflicted, and will forward the return to the Registrar General of Seamen the same day. Drill returns to be sent by naval officer.  
R V 22.

114. The Registrar General of Seamen will enter these particulars in his General Register.

115. A Naval Reserve man may enter for 7, 14, 21, or 28 days' consecutive drill, and on the completion of the period of drill for which the Reserve man entered, the naval officer will act as follows, viz. :— To be entered by Registrar General.  
Steps to be taken by naval officer when drill is completed.  
R V 2.  
R V 14.  
R V 15.

- (a) He will make and sign the requisite entries in the certificate R V 2, under the head of "Attendance for Drill," and will return the certificate to the Naval Reserve man.
- (b) He will enter the necessary particulars in his "Drill Register" R V 15, and will enter against the Naval Reserve man's name in his register R V 14, the date of the termination of drill.

116. A list of defaulters will from time to time be prepared by the Registrar General of Seamen, showing those Naval Reserve men who have not completed their annual drill, which he will send to the Registrars at the port where the men reside, or where they are expected to arrive. It will be the duty of the Registrars, if and when they can, to warn these men of the danger of neglect; but if no such personal notice is given them, they will notwithstanding be held responsible for non-attendance. Registrar General to prepare list of defaulters.

117. Naval Reserve men who, without satisfactory cause, neglect for twelve months to attend drill, or who during drill absent themselves without leave, are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 in addition to forfeiture of all claim to retainer or pension. Penalty for non-attendance at drill.

#### V.—ANNUAL RETAINER.

118. Each Naval Reserve man will, so long as he remains in the Reserve and abides by the conditions of his engagement, be entitled to an annual payment of £6 a year, as a retainer. It can only be paid to the Naval Reserve man himself, and not to any agent, attorney, or assign. Amount of annual retainer.

119. This annual retainer will be paid in four quarterly instalments of £1 10s. each. The quarters are to be considered as commencing on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year. Time of payment.

The first quarterly payment will be made on the quarter-day after the Naval Reserve man has been enrolled, without any drill being required during the broken quarter.

120. The annual retainer can only be paid in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands. In the United Kingdom it will be paid by Registrars, and in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands by the Collectors of Customs. Places of payment.

121. After the first broken quarter, no payment of any quarterly instalment of retainer will be made to any Naval Reserve man until he has obtained the requisite statements by the naval officer on his certificate R V 2, that his drill is complete for the year, or that he has gone through at least one week's drill for each quarter of the year which has elapsed. No payment of retainer will be made in any year after the first to men who have not completed the whole of their drill for previous years. After first payment, drill to precede retainer.  
R V 2.

122. To meet the case of Naval Reserve men engaged in voyages which under paragraph 44 are considered as likely to exceed six months in duration the following rule is to be acted on, viz. :— In the case of long voyages it may sometimes be paid in advance.  
R V 2.

If when a Reserve man signs articles he satisfies the Registrar that he is not in arrears for drill, and—

- (a) If he has been in the Reserve for five years or upwards, that out of the whole drill required for the then current year, at least 14 days have been performed, or
- (b) If he has not been in the Reserve for five years, that the whole of his 28 days' drill have been performed for the then current year,—

the Registrar will, after making the entries respecting leave in the certificate R V 2, and on the articles of agreement, advance the retainer which would under the previous instructions be due up to the next subsequent



- subsequent quarter day:—*e.g.*, if the articles are signed on the 29th January, the £1 10s. due on the subsequent 1st April, will be paid instead on the 29th January. No further instalment of retainer is to be paid until the return of the Naval Reserve man to the United Kingdom after the completion of the voyage.
123. In case of absence from the country for more than six months with leave, the retainer will continue, and the arrears will be payable to the Reserve man on his return; provided he is not in arrears for drill, and has fulfilled the conditions of the Reserve.
124. Should he not return in the ship from the voyage, or within the time for which leave was given, the Registrar is not to pay the arrears without first obtaining the authority of the Registrar General of Seamen, on form R V 6.
125. When a Naval Reserve man applies for payment of retainer, he must produce his certificate R V 2, and satisfy the Registrar by the entries in this certificate that he has complied with the conditions of the Reserve, as to drill, leave of absence, and appearance before some Registrar; and if it should appear to the Registrar that the conditions of the Reserve have been broken, he should forward the certificate R V 2 to the Registrar General of Seamen, and report the circumstances on form R V 17 or 18, as the case may be.
126. If the Naval Reserve man can shew that his absence was unavoidable, or that any other conditions of the Reserve have been broken, through unavoidable circumstances, he may make a special application on form R V 6 to have his retainer renewed, which will be forwarded by the Registrar, with the certificate R V 2, to the Registrar General of Seamen. Payment of the retainer will not be allowed for the time of absence, except in very special cases.
127. The Registrar, if satisfied that the conditions of the Reserve have been complied with, or if directed by the Registrar General of Seamen, will pay the instalment or instalments of retainer which may be actually due, and will enter the particulars and obtain the Naval Reserve man's receipt on the Schedule 24. In obtaining the receipt, the signature of the Naval Reserve man should be compared with that on the face of the certificate R V 2, to see that there is no impersonation. The Registrar will also at the time of payment enter the particulars in the certificate R V 2.
128. If these entries are not made, and the amount be twice paid in consequence of the omission, the Registrar will be liable to make good the over-payment occasioned through his neglect.
129. Some few cases have come to the knowledge of the Board of Trade in which a Naval Reserve man, after obtaining payment of his retainer at one port, has torn the leaf out of the certificate R V 2, containing the entries made by the Registrar, and has again applied for payment of the same quarter's retainer at another port. To detect these attempts at fraud, the Registrar should, on a Naval Reserve man applying for payment of his retainer, examine the entries in the certificate R V 2, and the figures denoting the numbers of the pages, and if he finds any erasures or entries of an apparently fraudulent character, or that any of the leaves are missing, he should detain the certificate R V 2, and tell the applicant to call again in the course of two or three hours, or at the expiration of such a time as the Registrar may consider necessary, to enable him to telegraph to the Registrar General of Seamen for instructions.
130. The Registrar General will refer to the records in his department, and will direct the Registrar what further steps to take in the matter. To prevent a failure of justice, the telegram reporting the facts to the Registrar General of Seamen should be sent immediately after the irregularity is discovered.
131. If it appears on reference to the list of cancelled certificates published periodically by the Registrar General of Seamen that a Naval Reserve man, when applying for his retainer, presents a cancelled certificate R V 2, the Registrar will detain it, and forward it with the man's explanation to the Registrar General of Seamen. If the Registrar has reason to suppose that fraud is attempted, he should report by telegram to the Registrar General of Seamen, and act in the same manner as in the case of mutilated certificates.
132. When Naval Reserve men are engaged or discharged before a Deputy Registrar, and any retainer is due to them under the regulations, or when Naval Reserve men reside nearer to the place where the office of the Deputy is established than to the Registrar's port, the Deputy should pay the retainer and travelling expenses (if any), and should account for and enter the amount in the manner directed above; but should send the Schedule 24 direct to the Registrar General of Seamen, instead of sending it to the Registrar, as in other cases.
133. The Deputy Registrar should make up and forward to the Registrar at the end of the week, a statement of the sums paid, and entered in the Schedule 24, during the week. These statements should be made on the form headed "Summary of Schedule 24," and should be forwarded to the Board of Trade by the Registrar with his account current.
134. The funds required by Deputy Registrars for making these payments are to be supplied by the Registrar: the amount to be supplied can generally be pretty accurately ascertained, and need never be more than sufficient to meet one quarter's payments. Money remitted to a Deputy Registrar for this purpose is not to appear in the account of the Registrar as a disbursement, but is to be included as part of the cash balance in the hands of the Registrar. As the Deputy pays it away, and forwards his weekly summaries to the Registrar, the Registrar will take credit in his account with the Board of Trade for the amount of those summaries; the whole amount advanced to the Deputy will thus gradually be worked off. Any expense incurred in remitting money to the Deputy is to be charged in Schedule 6.
135. When the amount paid for retainers on any one day renders it necessary to use more than one Schedule 24, the amount of the first Schedule should be carried on to the second, and of the second to third, and so on. The gross amount should be shewn at the foot of the last Schedule, and should be entered in the Summary. Before the Schedules 24 are sent to the Registrar General of Seamen, they should be stitched together at the top left hand corner, and the vouchers should be attached.
136. Registrars of Naval Reserve in the United Kingdom and Collectors of Customs in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, will forward Schedule 24 daily to the Registrar General of Seamen whenever any payments have been made.
137. Collectors of Customs in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands will charge the payments in their account current with the Commissioners of Customs, writing against the entries therein the words "as per accounts and vouchers sent to the Registrar General of Seamen." On receipt of the Schedules 24 from these Collectors, the Registrar General of Seamen will notify periodically to the Commissioners of Customs the amount to be allowed for this service in the Collectors' accounts.
138. The following are the rules for the payment of retainers due to Naval Reserve men voluntarily entering the Royal Navy as seamen of the Fleet, when not called out by Royal Proclamation:—
- (a.) When the Naval Reserve man enters the Navy, the officer in command of the ship he enters will note the fact in the certificate R V 2, and forward it to the Registrar General of Seamen, 6 Adelaide-place, London Bridge, E.C.
  - (b.) The Registrar General of Seamen will enter the particulars in his General Register, and will make a note of the amount of retainer (if any) due to the Naval Reserve man.
  - (c.) The Naval Reserve man, on arriving in the United Kingdom, should apply to any Registrar for the amount due to him.
  - (d.) The Registrar to whom he applies will report the application to the Registrar General of Seamen, for directions.
  - (e.) The Registrar General will check the claim, and send directions to the Registrar to pay the amount actually due, and to charge it in Schedule 24.

(f.)

(f.) The amount of retainer to be paid for each complete quarter is £1 10s. as stated in the regulations. For broken periods of a quarter, 10s. will be paid for each twenty-eight days. No payment will be made for any period under twenty-eight days.

139. A Naval Reserve man will not be entitled to the annual retainer for the time which he actually serves in the Navy, but if, after his discharge from the Navy, he is eligible for the Reserve, he can re-enter the Reserve under the usual conditions.

140. In the event of the death of a Naval Reserve man, the balance of any retainers which may be due to him will be paid to his widow or child (if any). Application for payment of the balance of retainers due to a deceased Naval Reserve man should be made on form R V 34, through a Registrar.

Stoppage of annual retainer in case of men called out.  
R V 2.  
Retainers due to deceased Reserve men.  
R V 34.

#### VI.—ACTUAL SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

141. All seamen for the time being belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve are liable to serve in the Navy when called out by Royal Proclamation. It is, however, intended that the Naval Reserve shall be called out only when an *emergency* requires a sudden increase in the naval force of the country.

142. The longest time for which any Naval Reserve man can in any case be called upon to serve in the Navy is five years in the whole, unless he re-enters in the Naval Reserve. In the first instance he may, when called out, be required to serve in the Navy for three years. If at the end of that time there is actual war, and if the Naval Reserve man is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he will, if Her Majesty, by Proclamation, require it, be liable to serve for two years longer.

143. In such cases, however, the Naval Reserve man will be entitled to receive 2d. a day, in addition to his ordinary pay and allowances, for such period as he may serve in the Navy beyond three years.

144. After five years' service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation, each Naval Reserve man may demand his final discharge from the Royal Navy, and will be liable to no further service in the Navy unless he again enters the Reserve.

145. When Her Majesty requires that the services of Naval Reserve men shall be continued beyond the time for which they were originally called out, or that they shall be called out again after having been once discharged, notice will be given by Proclamation.

146. Upon the issue of a Royal Proclamation, signifying Her Majesty's intention to require the Royal Naval Reserve men to serve in the Navy, the Admiralty will take immediate steps to make the same known; and all Naval Reserve men are required to apply to the nearest naval officer or Registrar for instructions as to joining the Navy.

147. A Naval Reserve man who is absent from the United Kingdom at the time when the Proclamation is issued will, except in a case in which he may have been called upon to serve whilst abroad, be deemed to have received notice of the Proclamation on his first subsequent arrival in the United Kingdom.

148. The tide surveyors or other Customs officers are to give notice of the Proclamation in every ship that enters port after the Proclamation is issued.

149. Naval Reserve men, *being in the United Kingdom*, and not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating them to serve, who, when called out to serve, fail to appear at the time and place appointed, are liable to be apprehended and punished in the same manner as seamen belonging to the Navy who desert or improperly absent themselves. Naval officers will, in such cases, deal with them as stragglers or deserters from the Royal Navy, and Registrars will give their best assistance. Naval Reserve men who fail to appear when called out, will, in addition, forfeit all claims to retainer or pension. These benefits will not be restored unless reasonable cause for their non-appearance can be shewn, and then only on special application to the Admiralty.

150. When the Naval Reserve is called out for service, any Naval Reserve man, who may be serving in a merchant ship at any place abroad, will be liable to serve in the Royal Navy, if called upon by the officer commanding any of Her Majesty's ships there stationed.

151. When the Naval Reserve have been called out for service, officers commanding Her Majesty's ships will be directed to communicate with Her Majesty's Consuls in foreign ports, and with the officers of Customs in H.M. possessions abroad, to examine the agreements of British merchant ships, and to call for any documents relating to the crew, in order to ascertain whether any Naval Reserve men are on board. If any such Naval Reserve men are found, the officers commanding H.M. ships will call on them to join the Navy, and will take steps to secure their services. In so doing he will take care to distress merchant ships as little as possible. The officer abroad will, in all cases, give all the assistance in his power to enable Naval Reserve men to join the Navy after the Royal Proclamation has been issued.

152. When a Naval Reserve man, who is at the time under an agreement to serve in a merchant ship, joins the Navy, the officer commanding H.M. ship will send to the Admiralty notices similar to those which he sends in the ordinary case of seamen volunteering from merchant ships, and he will make similar indorsements on the agreements of the merchant ship, taking care to note thereon that the man is a Naval Reserve man, and the number of his certificate R V 2.

153. After the Royal Naval Reserve or any part of it is called out, the Registrar will, on every occasion when men are shipped and discharged before him, ascertain whether any of them are Naval Reserve men; and if so, he must call upon them to serve, and to quit any engagement upon which they may have entered. If they refuse or fail to appear, as in duty bound, the Registrar must apply to a constable or to the police, and have them arrested as deserters.

154. The Registrar will exert himself to discover all Naval Reserve men who live in or come to his port or district, and to forward them to the rendezvous. In so doing he will co-operate with any Coast Guard Officer or Naval Officer on full pay who may be in the place, and he will seek the assistance of such officers, as well as that of the police, when necessary, in order to forward to the rendezvous any Naval Reserve men who attempt to abscond or conceal themselves.

155. Instructions will be sent to each Naval Officer and Registrar, informing them to what places the Naval Reserve men who apply to them are to be sent. These officers will accordingly take such steps with respect to each Naval Reserve man as may be necessary to carry the instructions into effect.

156. Naval Officers, Inspecting Commanders, and other officers of the Coast Guard will communicate and co-operate with the Registrars, so that the Naval Reserve men may be sent as cheaply as possible, according to the route lists which will be furnished. Arrangements will be made with the railway and other companies to receive and pass the Naval Reserve men to their destination.

157. Each Naval Officer and Registrar will forward by each day's post to the Registrar General of Seamen, a list, in form R V 23, of all Naval Reserve men whom he has that day forwarded to the rendezvous.

158. Each officer in command of any ship or station to which Naval Reserve men are summoned, will send daily to the Registrar General of Seamen a list, in form R V 24, of all Naval Reserve men who have that day joined.

159. A return of those Naval Reserve men who fail to serve when called on to do so, and of the steps taken to secure their services, should be forwarded by Registrars in the United Kingdom, on form R V 26, to the Registrar General of Seamen, and should be specially reported to him by officers abroad.

These officers will also report in a similar manner, on the form R V 26, all cases in which they have been obliged to call for the aid of the police, or to use force, or in which they have reason to believe that a Naval Reserve man has absconded or concealed himself, or intends so to do, or is in any way trying to evade his liability to serve.

Pay, victualling, and rating whilst on service.

160. Naval Reserve men, when called out for actual service in the Royal Navy, will be attached to such ship or other service as the Admiralty may direct. They will receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals as continuous service able seamen or petty officers in the Royal Navy of the same rating; they will have the same prospect of promotion and prize money; they will have the same means of allotting their pay to their wives, relations, and friends; and they will, whilst on service, be treated in the same manner in every respect.

Clothing, bedding, and mess traps.

161. Naval Reserve men, when joining for actual service in the Fleet, will receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps, as continuous service seamen.

Discipline whilst on service.

162. Naval Reserve men, when on service, will be subject to the same discipline as other seamen belonging to the Royal Navy; and in case of misconduct, it will be in the discretion of the Admiralty to direct that, in addition to any other punishments they may have incurred, they shall be struck off the list of Naval Reserve men, and forfeit all claim to annual retainer or pension they might have had or earned in the Reserve.

Officer in command to take charge of R V 2 whilst on service.

163. The commanding officer for the time being of the ship to which a Naval Reserve man is attached, should, during the man's service, take charge of his certificate R V 2, and deal with it as directed by pars. 165 and 166.

Discharge of Reserve men from actual service.

164. Naval Reserve men who have been called out will be discharged from the Navy when their proper time arrives, or when they are invalided or sent to hospital, in the same way as seamen belonging to the Royal Navy.

R V 2 to be returned in certain cases to Registrar General.

165. If the Naval Reserve man during his service in the Navy dies, deserts, or is dismissed for misconduct, or if he leaves the Naval Reserve and becomes a regular seaman of the fleet, a note of the circumstances should be made in the certificate R V 2, by the naval officer commanding, and the certificate returned by that officer to the Registrar General of Seamen. See also par. 179 below.

Entries in and return of certificate R V 2.

166. When a Naval Reserve man, after being called out by Royal Proclamation, is discharged from actual service in the Navy, his certificate R V 2 should be returned to him, with the requisite entries of service made therein.

Return of men discharged to be sent to Registrar General. R V 25.

167. A return, on R V 25 of all Naval Reserve men discharged after actual service in the Navy, required by Royal Proclamation, is to be sent by the Naval Officer commanding to the Registrar General of Seamen.

#### VII.—RETIREMENT AND DISCHARGE FROM THE RESERVE.

Naval Reserve man entitled to discharge after five years.

168. At the end of each successive period of five years, reckoning from the date of the certificate R V 2, each Naval Reserve man will be entitled to claim his discharge, provided he is not at the time required by Royal Proclamation for actual service in the Navy.

But not obliged to retire.

169. No Naval Reserve man will ever be discharged from the Reserve without his own consent, except on the grounds mentioned in par. 173, but will, if he wishes to remain in the Reserve, be allowed to do so by re-entering, as mentioned below.

Naval Reserve man may purchase discharge. Sch. 29.

170. Any Naval Reserve man may, when not called out for service in the Royal Navy, if the exigencies of the service admit, obtain his discharge from the Reserve on payment of the sum of £10, or on repaying the amount of retainers he has received, when such amount is less than £10. These receipts are to be brought to account in Schedule 29.

Masters or mates may obtain discharge without payment.

171. Every Naval Reserve man who, subsequently to his enrolment in the Reserve, passes an examination for a certificate as master or mate under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and who can prove that he has obtained *bonâ fide* employment as master or mate in a merchant ship, may, if he wishes, obtain his discharge from the Reserve without payment.

Application for discharge. R V 7. R V 2.

172. A Naval Reserve man who wishes to leave the force must apply to some Registrar, who will give him a form of application for discharge, R V 7. The Naval Reserve man must sign this, and deliver it, with his certificate R V 2, to the Registrar, who will forward them to the Registrar General of Seamen.

Grounds of compulsory discharge and dismissal, or of forfeiture of retainers.

173. Any Naval Reserve man may be discharged from the Reserve for physical inability to serve in the Royal Navy. He may be dismissed from the Reserve, or punished by forfeiture of one or more retainers, for any of the following causes, viz. :—

- (a.) For misconduct whilst on drill or in actual service.
- (b.) For neglect or omission to attend drill.
- (c.) For neglect or omission to serve in the Navy when required.
- (d.) For neglect or omission to make the regular appearances before some Registrar.
- (e.) For repeated or aggravated desertion from merchant ships.
- (f.) For producing false certificates or making false statements at the time of enrolment.
- (g.) For concealment of physical inability at time of enrolment.
- (h.) For obtaining retainers under false pretences.
- (i.) For not giving notice that he belongs to the Reserve at the time of his engagement.
- (k.) For serving in a false name.
- (l.) For proceeding on a voyage likely to exceed six months without leave.
- (m.) For using a cancelled certificate R V 2.
- (n.) For entering the Naval or Military Service of any foreign country.
- (o.) For conviction in a Court of Law.

Any Naval or Medical Officer becoming acquainted with any case of the kind, will report it to the Controller General of Coast Guard; and any Registrar or officer abroad will report it to the Registrar General of Seamen. The Controller General of Coast Guard, and the Registrar General of Seamen, will communicate with the Admiralty or Board of Trade, as the case may require.

Effect of compulsory discharge on retainer and pension.

174. When a Naval Reserve man is dismissed for any of the above causes, he will, in addition to such other punishment as he may have subjected himself to for misconduct, forfeit all claim to retainer or pension.

Manner of re-entry when not dismissed or discharged. R V 9. R V 2.

When he is discharged for physical inability, if the inability to serve was concealed by him when he joined the Reserve, he will forfeit all claim to a pension.

175. If a Naval Reserve man, at the expiration of the first five years, or at the expiration of any subsequent five years, wishes to continue in the Reserve, the Registrar will, on his application, give him a form "for Re-entry" R V 9, which the Naval Reserve man must sign, and deliver, with his certificate R V 2, to the Registrar. Whenever it appears by the certificate R V 2 that the Reserve man's period of five years has expired or is about to expire, the Registrar will, especially if the man is a good man for the Reserve, and satisfactorily proves that he has not permanently left the sea service, call his special attention to the importance of re-entry, and will give him a form of application for that purpose.

Steps to be taken by Registrar, Naval Officer and Registrar General. R V 9. R V 2.

176. The Registrar will then refer the Naval Reserve man to the Naval Officer, in order that he may be re-inspected, and will also forward to the Naval Officer the application for re-entry R V 9. The naval officer need not re-examine the man as to his qualifications, but will cause him to be medically inspected, as in the case of original enrolment, and will inform him of the result of the inspection, and will return the application for re-entry R V 9 to the Registrar. The Registrar will then, after noting the same in his book, forward the application to the Registrar General of Seamen, accompanied, if approved, by the old certificate R V 2. The Registrar General of Seamen will, after the necessary examination and verification, and provided that the obligations of the previous five years have been fulfilled, and provided also that the conduct and character of the man have been satisfactory during the period of his service in the Reserve, and that he has not permanently relinquished the sea service issue a new certificate.

177. If a Naval Reserve man who has been in the Reserve five years does not, if he is in the United Kingdom, within three months from the expiration of the five years apply to be re-entered, his certificate R V 2 should be given up to the Registrar, and he will be considered to have voluntarily quitted the Reserve, and will be struck off the list accordingly, and if not then incapacitated will lose his claim to all the benefits of the Reserve which he may have earned by his previous service. The Registrar should forward the certificate R V 2 to the Registrar General of Seamen in order that it may be cancelled.

Naval Reserve man not applying to be re-entered, to be struck off this list. R V 2.

178. Any Naval Reserve man may, at any time, either when serving in the Royal Navy as a Naval Reserve man, or before being called out by Royal Proclamation, leave the Naval Reserve, for the purpose of entering the Royal Navy as a seaman of the Fleet, and he may enter the Royal Navy in the same way and on the same conditions as any other seaman. In such cases the officer commanding H.M. ship will give him a certificate of discharge, R V 8, from the Reserve, and will forward a report of the same to the Registrar General of Seamen on R V 20, accompanied by the certificate R V 2. See also par. 165 above.

Naval Reserve man may join Navy. R V 8. R V 20. R V 2.

179. If any Naval Reserve man leaves the Reserve for the purpose of entering the Navy, his retainer ceases. If, however, after obtaining his discharge from the Navy, he wishes to re-enter the Reserve, he will, if eligible, be at liberty to do so, provided he leaves the Navy without a pension.

And may afterwards re-enter the Reserve.

#### VIII.—PENSIONS AND PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE.

180. Each Naval Reserve man will, under the following conditions, be entitled to a pension of £12 a year.

Pension £12 a year.

181. If the Naval Reserve man joined the Reserve when above 30 years of age, he must, in order to become entitled to a pension, have belonged to it for a period of at least 15 years. If he has joined when under 30, he must have belonged to it for at least 20 years.

Period of service to entitle to pension.

182. Broken periods of service in the Reserve will count towards a pension in the Reserve, provided the intermediate time subsequent to enrolment in the Reserve has been served in the Royal Navy.

Time served alternately in Royal Navy and Reserve to count.

183. If the Naval Reserve man has been called out by Royal Proclamation for actual service in the Navy, his time of actual service will in the Navy count as twice the actual period, e.g., if a man has belonged to the Reserve for twelve years, and has been called out by Royal Proclamation for three out of those twelve years, his whole time will be considered as fifteen years.

Time of actual service when called out by Royal Proclamation to count double.

184. Subject to the conditions mentioned above, and subject also to the due performance by the Naval Reserve man of his duties as a member of the Reserve, the pension will be given to every Naval Reserve man who attains the age of 60.

Pension at 60 years of age.

185. Subject as aforesaid, the pension will also be given to any Naval Reserve man who previously to attaining the age of 60 years is incapacitated from earning his livelihood, provided that his incapacity is not due to his own imprudence or misconduct. Rejection by the medical officer on the ground of physical incapacity to serve in the Navy will not alone be accepted as proof of incapacity to earn a livelihood, but special evidence will be required. If a Naval Reserve man who has been pensioned on the ground of incapacity resumes the sea service, his pension will be suspended until he attains the age of 60.

Or previously if incapacitated.

186. A Naval Reserve man, if wounded or injured on service, or on drill, will be entitled to the same pension to which any other seaman in the Navy of the same rating would be entitled for a similar wound or injury.

Pension for wounds.

187. The Naval Reserve pensioners will be liable to be called on to serve in the Royal Navy, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as other naval pensioners; but subject to this liability, they will be allowed to follow whatever occupation they please. If they do serve in the Navy, they will continue to receive their pensions as Naval Reserve men, in addition to their pay and allowances as seamen of the Fleet or petty officers as the case may be.

Pensioners not incapacitated liable to serve.

188. If a Naval Reserve man who has served in the Navy as a Reserve man, on being called out by Royal Proclamation, continues in the Navy as a seaman of the Fleet, the time of his actual service in the Navy as a Reserve man will count towards a naval pension, in the same manner as if he had joined the Navy in the ordinary way, without belonging to the Naval Reserve. In such case he will be discharged from the Naval Reserve, and will cease to be entitled to any further payment of retainer or pension from that force.

Pension for voluntary continued service in the Navy when called out by Proclamation.

189. If a Naval Reserve man has, under the conditions relating to Naval Reserve pensions, become entitled to a pension as a Naval Reserve man, and if he has also by reason of continued service in the Navy, or wounds, become entitled to a Navy pension, he will be entitled to receive so much of both pensions as does not exceed the largest pension given to any seaman of the same rating in the Royal Navy.

Double pension in certain cases.

190. Any married Naval Reserve man who is entitled to a pension may, at the time when it is granted to him, make his option, either to have the whole pension paid to himself during his life, or to have a pension of reduced amount, but of equal aggregate value, paid to himself during his life, and to his wife, if she survives him, during her life. The amount of the reduced pension will depend on the ages of the husband and wife, which must be proved by production of their certificates of baptism, and it will be calculated according to the tables which will be prepared.

Married men may elect to have a reduced pension for themselves and wives.

191. A Naval Reserve man who has once decided on taking the pension for the lives of himself and his wife, cannot afterwards withdraw that decision and receive the larger pension himself.

This decision to be final.

192. No Naval Reserve pension can, except by special permission, be paid in any place not within the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man; nor can any pension be assigned to any agent or attorney for the pensioner.

Pension not to be paid abroad or to agents.

193. Forms of applications for pensions will hereafter be prepared and forwarded to all Registrars before the period at which any pensions can become due. At the same time, due notice will be given of the time, place, and manner of payment.

Forms of application, &c. will be forwarded.

194. Naval Reserve men who have belonged to the Naval Reserve for ten years, and have not been called out for actual service by Royal Proclamation, or who have belonged to the Reserve for seven years, and have for two or more years during that time been called out for actual service, will, if fit in point of age, strength, character, and capacity, be eligible for the Coast Guard Service. The age will be the same as that required in the case of Seamen selected from the Royal Navy.

Naval Reserve men eligible to Coast Guard.

195. Applications for admission to the Coast Guard must be made to the naval officer of the district, who will forward them, with the Naval Reserve man's certificate R V 2, and with any observation he may have to offer, to the Controller-General; and that officer will, after communicating with the Registrar General of Seamen, in order to ascertain the applicant's character, &c., give the requisite instructions.

Application for admission how to be made. R V 2.

196. Naval Reserve men who have belonged to the Reserve for ten years, or who having been called out by Royal Proclamation have actually served for three years in the Navy, will be eligible for all the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, according to the regulations for the time being in force, to the same extent and in the same manner as seamen belonging to the Royal Navy.

Reserve men entitled to benefits of Greenwich Hospital.

197. Any Naval Reserve man who, whilst competent to serve in the Navy, of his own accord seeks for and obtains his discharge, or who does not, whilst competent to serve in the Navy, continue to re-enter at the expiration of each successive period of five years, will forfeit all claim to a pension.

Naval Reserve men who do not re-enter Reserve, forfeit pension, &c.

198. No pension will be granted to any Naval Reserve man who has been dismissed from the Reserve.

Men dismissed forfeit pension.

199. Naval Reserve men will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society.

Interest in Benefit Societies not forfeited.

## IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Controller General and Registrar General to act as organs of communication.

Correspondence.

Drill ships.

Incidental expenses on account of Naval Reserve. Schedule 28.

General Register of Naval Reserve men.

Returns to Board of Trade by Registrar General.

Returns to Naval Officers and Registrars.

Supply of printed forms.

Remuneration to Naval Officers and Registrars.

200. Where it is specially stated in the regulations that communications are to be made to any particular officer, they will of course be made to that officer. In other cases the Naval Officers will communicate on all subjects relating to the Reserve with the Controller General as their official superior, and the Registrars of Naval Reserve with the Registrar General of Seamen. These two officers will act as the organs of communication between the Admiralty and the Board of Trade respectively on the one hand, and the Naval Officers and the Registrars of Naval Reserve on the other.

201. All correspondence respecting the Reserve, whether addressed to the Coast Guard Office, to the Board of Trade, or to the Registrar General of Seamen, should be marked "ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE" in bold letters on the first side, in a conspicuous place near the top of the page.

This is necessary to distinguish letters respecting the "Reserve" from those respecting the "Naval Coast Volunteers." The Reserve should also in all official correspondence be mentioned as the "Royal Naval Reserve," and not as the "Reserve of Naval Volunteers."

202. Training ships for the Naval Reserve and training ships for boys for the Royal Navy have hitherto both been called by the name of "training ships." To prevent confusion, it has been decided that the ships on board of which "Naval Reserve men" are drilled shall be called "drill ships."

203. Payments made on account of the Naval Reserve (except those for retainers and travelling expenses to drill) are to be charged in Schedule 28, and included in the monthly or quarterly account current, as the case may be.

204. The Registrar General of Seamen will, from the returns sent to him in pursuance of these regulations, keep a complete register of all the Naval Reserve men, with their descriptions, present employment, and whereabouts; past service, drill, character, and competency; payments and claims to retainer, pension, &c., &c.; and from this register he will, from time to time, compile and circulate such lists and notices as may be required. He will also be ready to receive and to communicate any particulars which may be required by any Naval Officer or Registrar.

205. The Registrar General of Seamen will make out and forward to the Board of Trade, quarterly, or oftener if required, a return in duplicate containing the following particulars:—

Number of Naval Reserve men on the list, distinguishing the number who have completed the whole or any portion of their drill; the number who are abroad on foreign-going voyages, distinguishing those who are absent on special leave; the number who are on home-trade voyages; and the number who are supposed to be actually in the United Kingdom.

Also the number inrolled, distinguishing those who re-enter the Reserve, the number who have died or who have left the country for good, the number who have absconded, the number who have voluntarily sought their discharges, the number who have been discharged for misconduct, the number who have been discharged for physical inability, the number pensioned, and the number who have ceased for any other cause to belong to the service.

206. Lists of the numbers of the certificates R V 2 belonging to all Naval Reserve men who have been discharged, or have died, or have in any other way ceased to belong to the Naval Reserve, and of certificates cancelled for any other cause, will be from time to time issued by the Registrar General of Seamen to all Naval Officers and Registrars; and it will be the duty of these officers to detain any certificates which may appear in these lists and forward them to the Registrar General of Seamen.

207. The forms specially required under these regulations by Naval Officers, and by Customs Officers who are not Registrars, will be supplied by the Registrars in the same way as the forms relating to wreck and salvage. Registrars should be careful to keep a sufficient stock on hand.

208. Naval Officers and Registrars will be remunerated in such manner as may be determined by the Admiralty, or the Board of Trade, as the case may be.

(Mr. Romaine to Sir Frederic Rogers.)

Admiralty, 10 May, 1866.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, stating that the Colonial Naval Defence Act has received the Royal Assent, and requesting to be informed what my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would require in regard to Colonial ships of war, I am commanded by my Lords to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they will require, in order that the flag of a Colonial vessel of war may be recognized as a lawful cruiser, that she should be commanded by a properly commissioned officer.

To facilitate compliance with this requirement, my Lords will send to the senior officer on the various stations, blank forms of commissions and warrants signed by their Lordships and their Secretary, in which the names of such commissioned, warrant, or other officers of the Royal Navy, selected to command or serve as such officers in the Royal Naval Reserve, or in ship or ships of the Colony, may be inserted.

My Lords will, if desired, select from among such officers as may volunteer for the service, those whom they deem fit for these special duties, and who can be spared for a time from service in Her Majesty's ships.

In order to obviate any difficulty in bringing the Act into operation, my Lords will, under the 8th clause of the "Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865," authorize the senior officer of any station to exercise in their name and behalf those powers exercisable by the Admiralty, which it may from time to time seem desirable to delegate.

My Lords will, when Mr. Cardwell wishes it, give authority to senior officers to fill up blank commissions and warrants sent to them by their Lordships, with the names of persons duly qualified to be officers, who may be nominated by the authorities of the Colony, and who are not actively engaged in Her Majesty's service.

They will further authorize them, if called upon by the proper authorities, to give an acting order to an officer of the Royal Navy, who may volunteer from any of Her Majesty's ships returning to England, and whose services can be spared, or to a properly qualified officer who may be found ready to serve, in order that there may be no delay in fitting out a vessel or in replacing an officer in command who may die or be removed from the service.

My Lords would suggest, that Colonial Governments should be warned to give the longest notice in their power of their desire for the appointments of officers of any rank to serve in the Royal Naval Reserve, or on board any Colonial man-of-war.

Any vessel of war fitted out by a Colony, and commanded by a properly commissioned officer of the Royal Navy, should wear a Union Jack in the usual place, and the White Ensign, with either the Arms of the Colony, or such other distinguishing mark as may be chosen by the Colony, and approved by the Colonial Office and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords send herewith a copy of a form of appointment of an officer to command, altered as they propose to use it, under the 5th clause of the 3rd section of the Act, also copy of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.

They propose to appoint officers for periods of five years, during which time, unless in case of great emergency, they will not be called upon to serve in the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom.

When

When any officer receives a commission or warrant, he should also receive a copy of the statute 28 Vic., cap. 14, the "Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865."

My Lords send copies of the commissions and warrants for rank in use in the Royal Navy, which can easily be altered to suit the purposes of the Royal Colonial Navy, and the form of which my Lords suggest should be retained as nearly as may be found convenient.

My Lords would suggest to Mr. Cardwell, that whenever the privileges created by this Act are actually conferred upon any Colony, due notification should be made to other maritime powers, informing them of the mode in which such Colonial vessel will be commanded, and acquainting them with the flag which will be worn by the said Colony, and that my Lords have accorded to such war vessels of the Colony in question, the status and rights of a vessel of war of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

I am, &c.,  
W. G. ROMAINE.

*Proposed Form of Order to an Officer on commissioning a ship of the Royal Colonial Navy.*

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

HAVING allowed you to volunteer to command the \_\_\_\_\_ a ship-of-war belonging to the Colony of \_\_\_\_\_, which the Government of that Colony has ordered to be fitted, stored, and victualled at \_\_\_\_\_ for service at sea, and manned with \_\_\_\_\_ men, you are hereby required and directed to cause the utmost dispatch to be used, so far as the same may depend upon you, in getting her ready for sea accordingly; and having so done, you will follow such orders as you may receive from the authorities of the said Colony, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature entitled "*An Act to make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies*," passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Given under our hands, this \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed by two Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.)

To  
The officer commanding the Royal Colonial  
ship \_\_\_\_\_  
Colony of \_\_\_\_\_

By command of their Lordships,  
A. B., Secretary.

*Proposed Form of Order to an Officer on Appointment to a ship of the Royal Colonial Navy.*

By command of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

To \_\_\_\_\_ hereby appointed  
of the Royal Colonial ship \_\_\_\_\_  
belonging to the Colony \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_  
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having appointed you \_\_\_\_\_ their Lordships hereby direct you to repair on board that ship at \_\_\_\_\_ and then to follow the orders of the authorities of the said Colony, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Legislature entitled "*An Act to make better provision for the Naval Defence of the Colonies*," passed in the 28th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

You are further desired to report to me the day on which you shall have joined her, and to acknowledge the receipt of this communication *forthwith*, addressing your letter to—

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.,

through the senior officer of the station.

By command of their Lordships,  
A. B. (Secretary of the Admiralty).



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EXPENSE OF MILITARY DEFENCE.

(FURTHER DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1865.*

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

(No. 36.)

*Downing-street,  
26 May, 1865.*

SIR,

In my despatch of the 26th January last, No. 8, I informed you that, in the case of Victoria, it was in contemplation to substitute two batteries of Royal Artillery, at a cost of fifty-five pounds a head, in the place of a quota of Infantry assigned to that Colony; and I requested that this modification of the original arrangement might be made known to your responsible advisers, in case they should desire a similar modification as regarded New South Wales.

I have now to state that I am informed by the Secretary of State for War, in answer to applications received from Tasmania and South Australia for Artillery, that there is no battery available for this service, consistently with the maintenance of the necessary reliefs. Her Majesty's Government are, consequently, unable at present to accede to these applications; and in like manner, would be unable to extend to New South Wales the modification already assented to in the case of Victoria.

You will, however, understand that your Government will be allowed to retain the battery now in the Colony, to be completed to its proper strength, at the charge of seventy pounds a man, in accordance with the terms of the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch of 26th June, 1863.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.





1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 26 March, 1866.*

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

(No. 82.)

Downing-street,

27 November, 1865.

SIR,

I communicated to the Secretary of State for War, a copy of your Despatch, No. 74, of the 21st of August, enclosing a requisition for guns and ammunition required for the use of your Government; and I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of the reply.

14 Nov., 1865.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*[Enclosure in foregoing.]*

War Office,

14 November, 1865.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 31st ultimo, with its enclosures, respecting the supply of ordnance, carriages, and stores, for the Defences of Sydney, New South Wales.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you, that Earl de Grey and Ripon has ordered the supply, from Woolwich, of the fifteen 68-pounder guns, with their carriages, platforms, ammunition, and stores, on repayment; but that, in consequence of the heavy pressure of work existing in the Royal Gun Factories, in preparing the various equipments required for Her Majesty's Service, he regrets that he is unable to give instructions for the preparation of the 150-pounder, the 300-pounder, and the 600-pounder Armstrong Guns, now asked for by the Governor of the Colony.

I am however to suggest, that the Elswick Ordnance Company, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, may be able to undertake the construction of these guns, with the necessary equipment; and Captain Mayne, the Agent for the Colony, has been informed accordingly.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales Agency,  
36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,  
November, 1865.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 21st of August last, No. 65/83 (received on the 16th ultimo), instructing me to make application to the War Department for the guns noted in margin, I have the honor to report for your information that I immediately placed myself in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, R.E., on the subject, and discussed with him the steps to be first taken so as most to expedite the object desired.

15 cast iron naval guns,  
known as No. 2 68-pdrs.  
1 150-pdr. Armstrong  
rifled shunt.  
1 500-pdr. do. do.  
1 600-pdr. do. do.

2. Having on the arrival of the Southampton mail ascertained that the Governor's Despatch to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been received; that, it having been put forward in the course prescribed, an early communication would be made to me; and that, consequently, till then, a formal application from me could in no way expedite the matter, I waited for such communication, in the mean time, however, placing myself, as did Colonel Ward also, in personal communication with Captain Gordon, the Principal Superintendent of Stores at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and obtained from him at different times much valuable information, both general and detailed.

3. On the 1st instant, I received from the Colonial Office the letter of which I enclose a copy. On the 4th instant, in company with Colonel Ward, I proceeded to Woolwich, where we had, on the several points connected with the Armament, a lengthened interview and discussion with Colonel Shaw of the Carriage Department, Major Scrutehley, R.E., Major Palliser, and Captain Gordon. In pursuance of the conclusions then arrived at by Colonel Ward and myself, I addressed to the War Department, on the 15th instant, a formal application for the guns, &c.; this was on the point of being despatched, when I received from the War Office the letter of which (with one of my reply) I enclose a copy. In three hours after receiving this communication I was again at Woolwich—had an interview with the Principal Superintendent of Stores, whose letter of the 15th instant (copy enclosed) I had not then received—discussed with him matters of detail—and having again visited him on the 16th instant, despatched to him on the same day, on my return to my office, the letter and detailed list, of which copies are enclosed. Having reference to these, Captain Gordon addressed to me (as you will observe, on the 17th instant) the letter, a copy of which I enclose, together with one of my reply.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

Nos. 5 and 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

4. I could much have wished that the exact description of the mode in which it was desired that the 68-pounders should be mounted, had been more precisely defined in the Governor's Despatch, and in the instructions conveyed to me. Both these, while defining the 68-pounders as "naval guns," and specifically mentioning "carriages, slides, and accessories of every description," omit mention of platforms, and this suggested a doubt as to whether the carriages, slides, and accessories were, or were not, to be those designated for "Land Service." The batteries for which those guns are intended being land batteries, and the conclusion arrived at—at the interview which Colonel Ward and I had with Colonel Shaw, Major Scrutehley, Major Palliser, and Captain Gordon, on the 4th instant—having been that the platforms should be dwarf traversing with A racers, it followed, I considered, that the carriages and accessories should be for "Land Service," and this dictated my list, and also my answer to the question in Captain Gordon's letter of the 17th instant. In this view I was confirmed by finding, on reference to correspondence in 1863 with my predecessor, that the want of precisely the same information as I am without—"the extra racers"—then interposed to obtaining the supply sought,—the same obstacle as would now arise; and that I must, consequently, decide for the platforms being dwarf traversing with A racers, or must wait the receipt of the requisite information as to the radii, &c., from the Colony—a course that I could not reconcile with the expedition enjoined by my instructions.

5. The copy letter from Captain Gordon which I enclose, will inform you of the approximate cost of the fifteen 68-pounders with the accessories, and of their tonnage. I have not been able to ascertain the period at which I may expect to have them delivered to me; but I have grounds for confident hope that part, if not all, will be in course of shipment within next month.

No. 9.  
About £7,500.  
About 325 tons.

From the amount approximately given (£7,500), you will see that, after adding to the cost of the guns and stores, freight, insurance, and charges, there will remain, of the credit (£13,000) placed at my disposal, not more than from £4,000 to £4,500, which will have to be supplemented to the extent needful, to meet the cost of such further guns and stores as I may be directed to procure.

The supply of ammunition is that considered by competent judges sufficient, but not in excess of what, at a station so distant from main sources of supply, should be in possession and available to meet emergencies.

As a precaution for its proper stowage and safe transport, I propose to have it made a condition with the ship, that "the stowage of the ammunition shall be subject to the approval of the Stevedore of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich." For this suggestion, I am indebted to Captain Gordon, who has kindly promised to enable me to avail myself of the services of the Stevedore for the purpose.

6. Had my instructions left me a discretion as to these guns, I should certainly have exercised it by not applying for cast iron smooth-bore 68-pounders, having had conclusive evidence of the very low estimation indeed in which they are held by experienced artillerymen of the present day; but as the instructions did not leave me a discretion, and as I learned from the proceedings of the Committee, and from the Appendix to their Report (forwarded for my information), that the Committee, the Assembly, and the Government, had before them the fact of the 68-pounders standing low in estimation, I could not feel justified in doing otherwise than adhering to them. Whatever may be the defects and shortcomings of the cast-iron smooth-bore 68-pounders, they possess this advantage at least—that they are largely in use in Her Majesty's Service; that there is consequently an established drill for working them; and that ammunition for them can always be obtained from Her Majesty's Arsenals, Stores, and Ships.

7. With the Armstrong guns ordered, however, the case is different. There has not been either an 150, a 300, or a 600-pounder adopted into Her Majesty's Service, and from the best information accessible to me, I do not believe there ever will be; there is consequently no drill established for the Royal Artillery for working 150, 300, or 600-pounder Armstrong guns. There is not, and will not be available for them, from the Royal Arsenals, Stores, or Ships, any supplies whatever of ammunition and accessories, and for these the Colony would in all circumstances have to depend on the Elswick Works alone. Further, the Shunt principle, I have to point out, has been abandoned after trial by the Imperial Government. These objections have appeared to me, and to Colonel Ward, of such paramount importance, that I have decided on taking the responsibility of deferring any steps towards obtaining any of the Armstrong guns designated in my instructions, until I receive the further directions of the Government regarding them, after having had before them objections which are of such gravity.

8. Could I have felt justified in exercising a discretion in the case of the 68-pounders ordered, I should, in lieu of them, have directed my attention to the same guns lined, on Major Palliser's principle, with two tubes of wrought iron, and rifled; or to the 7-inch Woolwich wrought iron, rifled gun. The former, costing only about £330, possesses the advantage of great economy as compared with the latter; it has, as the enclosed Report of the Ordnance Select Committee will shew, been very satisfactorily tested, and is the gun which, should the further trials to be made of it prove satisfactory, I should recommend in lieu of 150-pounder Armstrongs, and, to meet the recommendation in the Report of the Committee, adopted by the Assembly, for "a battery of eight 68-pounders, or guns of greater power, if procurable, on the elevated point between the Inner South Head Light-house and the Gap." No. 10.

9. In place of 300 and 600-pounder Armstrong guns, I would recommend that, if their efficiency be satisfactorily proved, the 8 and 9-inch Woolwich wrought iron and rifled guns, or the same of the cheaper construction (cast iron, lined on Major Palliser's principle, with two tubes of wrought-iron, and rifled), should be obtained. These are guns which, if on trial prove themselves to be what is confidently expected—guns combining great endurance, with the power to bear large charges, and project heavy conical shot to long ranges—are certain to be adopted into Her Majesty's Service (the calibres, 8 and 9-inch, are already decided on, whatever construction may ultimately be determined), and to be consequently—as regards an established drill for the Royal Artillery for working them, and supplies of ammunition and accessories obtainable from the Royal Arsenals, Stores, and Ships—available for efficiently arming the forts and batteries for the defence of Sydney.

The cost of the 7, 8, and 9-inch guns lined on Palliser's principle, as compared with the Woolwich wrought-iron guns of the same calibres, is about as one to three.

10. You will not fail to observe in the prompt action of the whole of the Imperial Departments having had to deal with the application of the Colony, the most cordial desire to meet the wishes of the Government of New South Wales—a course claiming full recognition, and which has largely indeed lightened my duties in the matter, and to the utmost expedited their discharge. To Capt. Gordon, the Principal Superintendent of Stores at the Royal Arsenal, I am, in an especial degree, indebted for most valuable and kind assistance and facilities.

11. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sense of the obligation I am under to Lieut.-Colonel Ward, R.E., who has given me advice and assistance of the highest value, such as all in New South Wales who know him will feel satisfied he would be forward to give in any matter in which the interests of the Colony were concerned.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,

Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

[Enclosures

[Enclosures in foregoing.]

No. 1.

Downing-street,  
31 October, 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that a Despatch has been received from the Governor of New South Wales, enclosing a requisition for guns and ammunition for the use of that Government; and that a copy of it has been sent to the War Department, with a request that Earl de Grey will give directions for the supply of these military stores to you on your making application for them.

Captain Mayne.

I am, &c.,  
FREDERIC ROGERS.

No. 2.

War Office,  
14 November, 1865.

Sir,

With reference to a letter addressed to you by the Auditor General, New South Wales, dated 21 August last, I am desired by Earl de Grey and Ripon to inform you that, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he has ordered the supply of fifteen 68-pounder guns with carriages, platforms, ammunition, and stores, on repayment, for service of the Harbour Defences of Sydney, New South Wales.

In consequence of the pressure of work in the Royal Gun Factories, he is, however, unable to give instructions for the supply from that department of the 150-pounder, 300-pounder, and 600-pounder Armstrong Guns required, but he would suggest that the same may possibly be obtained from the Elswick Ordnance Company at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I am also to request that you will place yourself in communication with the Principal Superintendent of Stores at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and that you will furnish that officer with a detailed proportion of the ammunition and stores required for the fifteen 68-pounder guns previously alluded to.

Captain Mayne,  
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales,  
36, Cannon-street, E.C.

I have, &c.,  
J. C. CAFFIN.

No. 3.

New South Wales Agency,  
36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,  
15 November, 1865.

My Lord,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter No. 57-20-3,632, of yesterday, intimating that, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, your Lordship has ordered the supply of fifteen 68-pounder guns, with carriages, platforms, ammunition, and stores, for service of the Harbour Defences of Sydney, New South Wales, on repayment; and requesting that I shall place myself in communication with the Principal Superintendent of Stores at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, on the subject of the detail of ammunition and stores required for the fifteen 68-pounder guns ordered to be supplied.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I am prepared to repay the cost of those guns and stores, when called on to do so; and that I shall lose no time in placing myself in communication with the Principal Superintendent of Stores at Woolwich, as requested.

3. I beg to be allowed to express, on the part of the Government of New South Wales, the high sense I entertain of the prompt compliance with which your Lordship has met the application for the supply of those military stores.

The Right Honorable  
the Secretary of State for War,  
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.,  
W. C. MAYNE,  
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

No. 4.

## GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

5

No. 4.

(No. M-3,779.)

Military Store Office,  
Woolwich, S. E., 15 November, 1865.

Sir,

Having, under authority dated 14th instant (57-20-3,632), received instructions from the War Office to supply you with fifteen 68-pounder guns, with their carriages, platforms, ammunition, &c.,—

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to supply me with a detailed list of articles you require to be supplied to you.

I would observe, the order sent to me describes the guns as cast iron *naval* guns, known as No. 2 68-pounders.

I would observe, I know the guns by no such name, but conclude they are to be 68-pounders of 95 cwt. fitted as Land Service guns.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. GORDON.Captain Mayne,  
&c., &c. &c.,  
36, Cannon-street, E.C.

No. 5.

New South Wales Agency,  
36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,  
16 November, 1865.

Sir,

In pursuance of the request conveyed in your letter of yesterday, I have now the honor to enclose a detailed list of the stores required with the fifteen 68-pounder guns, ordered to be supplied to the Government of New South Wales.

2. I shall feel obliged by your informing me approximately, of the cost and tonnage of these guns and stores, and of the date at which I may expect to receive them for shipment—expedition in this being urged on me by my instructions.

I have, &c.,  
W. C. MAYNE,  
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.The Principal Military Storekeeper,  
Royal Arsenal,  
Woolwich.

No. 6.

## FOR 68-POUNDER GUNS.

Axles, transporting, with wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bittoms, wood, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336
Boxes, tin	{	fuze	{ black for 10	...	...	...	15
		tube	{ blue for 10	...	...	...	15
Buckets, wood, water...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Buckets, wood, water...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Caps, sponge	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Carriages, dwarf, traversing	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cartouches, leather, large	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cartridges, flannel, empty, 16 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
Cases	{	leather, cartridge	...	...	...	...	30
		metal, lined...	...	...	...	...	60
Fids, wood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Flanges for hollow-soled trucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Funnels, copper, cartridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Furnaces, heating shot, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fuzes	{	percussion, Pettman's, L. S.	...	...	...	...	600
		wood, time	{ common	...	...	...	1,300
			{ diaphm. shrapl.	...	...	...	350
Garlands, iron, 2-8 x 2-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gauges, ring shot or shell (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Handspikes, 7 feet	{	common	...	...	...	...	30
		metal roller	...	...	...	...	30
Heads, spare	{	rammer	...	...	...	...	15
		sponge	...	...	...	...	15
Implements, shell and fuze, Garrison sets	{	No. 1.	...	...	...	...	1
		No. 2.	...	...	...	...	2
		No. 3.	...	...	...	...	3
		No. 4.	...	...	...	...	8
Irons, priming, Garrison (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kege, metal lined cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ladles, copper, with staves	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lanyards, friction tube	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Levers,

Levers, wood, iron-shod	{ 7 feet	...	...	...	...	...	5
	{ platform, 4 feet	...	...	...	...	...	30
Limbers with wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Needles, brass	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ordnance, iron, 95 cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pedestals, wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Platforms, dwarf traversing	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Plugs, vent	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Powder, lbs.	{ L. G.	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
	{ shell F. G.	...	...	...	...	...	100
Punches, vent	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rammers with staves	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Rivets, common shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336
Ropes, preventor L. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Scrapers, shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shells	{ common loose	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
	{ Daphn. rivetted	...	...	...	...	...	285
	{ case	...	...	...	...	...	190
Shot	{ grape	...	...	...	...	...	185
	{ solid	...	...	...	...	...	1,875
Spikes	{ common	...	...	...	...	...	30
	{ spring	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sponges with staves	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Straps	{ fuze box	...	...	...	...	...	30
	{ tube	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tackles luff, double (sets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Thumbstalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tompions	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Trucks, hollow-soled	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tubs, wad	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tubes, copper, friction	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
	{ grummet	...	...	...	...	...	1,875
	{ junk	...	...	...	...	...	600
Wads	{ papier mâché	{ common	...	...	...	...	1,230
		{ load to hole	...	...	...	...	290
Wad hooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Worsted, lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wrenches	{ cross-handled	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ sights	...	...	...	...	...	2
Racers, raised (sets) A	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gyns, triangle, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waggon, sling, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staves, spare	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

No. 7.

Royal Arsenal,  
Woolwich, 17 Nov., 1865.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 16th inst., relative to the Armament preparing for Sydney,—I have the honor to request you will be good enough to state whether I am correct in supposing that the 68-pounder guns of 95 cwt. are to be mounted upon dwarf sliding carriages and dwarf traversing platforms.

Immediately upon hearing from you in this matter, you shall have the information asked for.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. GORDON.

No. 8.

36, Cannon-street,  
London, E.C., 18 Nov., 1865.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., I have the honor to inform you that you are correct in supposing that the 68-pounder guns of 95 cwt. are to be mounted upon dwarf sliding carriages and dwarf traversing platforms.

2. Observing that in a former correspondence it was recommended that "the platforms should be so fitted as to admit of their being changed to casemate, affording the means of firing over a 4 ft. 3 in. parapet, or 3 ft. 2 in. genouillere, according to the construction of the work," I beg to state that I consider it desirable that the platforms now to be supplied shall be so fitted, if doing so will not involve any serious delay.

I have, &c.,  
W. C. MAYNE,  
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.The Principal Military Storekeeper,  
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Royal Arsenal,  
21 November, 1865.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a list of the stores to be supplied to Sydney, as arranged with you.

The cost of the same will be about £7,500, but the exact sum cannot be stated until the issue has been made.

The tonnage of the stores will be as per margin.

The dwarf traversing platforms are capable of conversion into casemate, if required, by the addition of metal trucks in lieu of the flanges and iron trucks in front, and by the removal of the rear blocks, the rear trucks and flanges being attached to the sides of the platform.

150 tons heavy.  
111 " light.  
68 " powder.  
4 " com- bustibles.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. GORDON.

No. 10.

O.S.C., subject No. 1913-2.  
W.O., registry 80-P.

ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Committee Minute No. 14,445-10<sup>th</sup>.—Report No. 3,657.

*Present :—*

- Brigadier General Lefroy, R.A.
- Captain L. G. Heath, C.B., R.N.
- Colonel Younghusband, R.A.
- Colonel Freeing, R.E.
- Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Baynes, Unatt.
- Colonel Hogge, C.B., R.A.
- Captain Heyman, R.A., Secretary.

*Subject :—*

Major Palliser.—Method of strengthening cast iron guns by internal wrought iron tubes. With reference to W.O. letter, 19-1-64 80-P-162.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In accordance with the approval of the Secretary of State, in the W. O. paper quoted in the margin, a 68-pounder 95 cwt. gun, No. 8,493, Low Moor 1858, was selected for the further trial of Major Palliser's method of strengthening cast iron guns by the insertion of wrought iron tubes. This gun had been condemned for fissures round the vent after 373 rounds. Min. 11,004.

It was bored up to the same diameter, and with the same taper as the lined gun Exptl. No. 207, tested in a calibre of 9 inches, the screw arrangement at the muzzle being similar to that of the 7-inch lined gun Exptl. No. 220, which failed in proof. 13-366 muzzle,  
13-021 breech.  
Report 2,955.  
Min. 9,636.

It is lined with a double coiled tube,—the B or outer tube being made of strong, hard iron, of about 27 tons to the square inch; the A or minor tube of soft ductile iron, and bored to the diameter of 7 inches.

The breech end was closed by a screw-plug, the gun was vented with a copper vent, the lower end being made of the alloy proposed by Messrs. Matthey & Co., and the vent entered the chamber of the gun at a point where the diameter of the inner tube was reduced to 5 inches. Min. 5,779.

It was first decided to rifle this gun, on the shunt principle, with six grooves, and a twist of 1 in 40 calibres; but subsequently, at the request of Major Palliser, the rifling was altered to three plain grooves, on the French plan, with an accelerated spiral of from 0 to 1 turn in 28 calibres. Min. 11,296.  
Min. 12,892.

With a view to save expense in the trial of this gun, which was to be tested for endurance, it was agreed to use the 7-inch B.L. round-bottomed shells, of obsolete pattern; 900 of these shells were fitted with copper studs adjusted to the rifling, and 100 new shot were specially demanded to try the accuracy and range of the gun, previous to the test for endurance.

The results of the firing of these 100 rounds are included in the following table :—

TABLE. MIN. 13,889.

Date.	No. of rounds fired.	Charge.	Corrected elevation.	Mean recoil.	Mean time of flight.	Ranges.			Mean difference of range.	Mean observed deflection.	Mean reduced deflection.	Rectangles.	
						Min.	Max.	Mean.				Length.	Width.
1864.		lbs.		feet.	sec.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
22 Nov.	20	16	29° 15'	6.2	3.01	1,246	1,339	1,330	32.9	4.4	1.2	91.2	3.2
18 "	20	12	50° 8'	3.1*	7.50	2,401	2,617	2,480	40.0	9.3	7.2	111.0	19.8
17 "	20	16	50° 8'	6.4*	7.57	2,470	2,754	2,567	53.0	13.8	3.5	147.1	9.8
18 "	20	20	60° 7'	6.2	7.95	2,641	2,832	2,762	40.6	18.7	4.5	112.6	12.7
17 "	20	16	100° 5'	5.7*	14.00	4,082	4,416	4,222	73.5	80.2	9.9	204.1	27.4

\* Mean of 19. 1 round not observed.

The



The vent was taken out and examined after the 5th, 40th, 60th, and 80th round, and found clean, with no signs of entry of gas round it.\* Rounds 2, 6, 8, and 50, loaded with difficulty.

Length of shot, 11·65; weight—mean of 10—100·8 lbs.; diameter over body, 6·925.

Six studs, gun-metal { front ones, diameter 1·19. Projection, 0·239.  
rear ones " 1·615. " "

Length of cartridge, 19·25; diameter in front, 6·75, behind, 4·75.

The square hole in the centre of the studs appears to weaken them; they have, however, stood very well, a few only of the rear ones having shifted a little forward. The wearing is not uniform, giving the idea of the shot not having been perfectly steady in the bore.

The above practice, although somewhat inferior to that of the 7-inch competitive gun of 149 cwt. rifled on the French principle, is on the whole satisfactory.

Major Palliser wished to improve it by deepening the groove which is uppermost at the bottom of the bore, to the extent of 0·05 inch throughout its entire length, and to have recovered the shot restudded with slightly increased height of stud, but as the experiment was one of endurance rather than accuracy, the Committee did not feel justified in acceding to this proposal.

Min. 14,022.

Twenty recovered shot were however restudded with zinc studs to test the relative value of zinc and gun-metal as a material for studs these were fired with 20 lbs. charges at 5° and 10° elevation; the results were unfavourable to the zinc metal.

Although the practice for range and accuracy was carried on with 12 lbs., 16 lbs., and 20 lbs. charges, with a view to obtain as much data as possible to compare with the practice of the 7-inch competitive gun rifled on the French system, it was decided that for the test for endurance, the charges should be restricted to the service charge of the 68-pounder gun, the weight of the projectile being the same as before, viz., 100 lbs.

Between the 8th October, 1864, and the 16th January, 1865, the gun went through 800 rounds with the following charges, viz. :—

	Charge.	Projectiles.	No. of
	lbs.	lbs.	Rounds.
Woolwich, fired in proof butt	16	Shot 100	10
" " "	"	Shell 99½	10
Shoeburyness. Min. 13·889	12	Shot 100·8	20
" " "	16	"	60
" " "	20	"	20
Shoeburyness. Min. 14·022	20	"	20
For range and accuracy			140
Woolwich, for test of endurance	16	Shell 99½	660
Total			800

A small fissure radiating from the vent was observed at the 240th round. At the 750th round a crack was observed passing from the bottom of the bore in the direction of the muzzle, about an inch to the right of the vent and in prolongation of the upper groove of rifling.

Fifty more rounds were then fired without causing much apparent change in the character of the crack, completing in all 800 rounds.

The "A" tube is split longitudinally and apparently through, commencing in the corner of the bearing side of the "up" groove, and extending to the end of the bore, in all about 33 inches in length; and the whole of the grooves are considerably worn on the bearing and driving sides, extending from the seat of the shot to the muzzle.

Looking to the danger attending the loading of a gun with so large a fissure, the Committee have thought it expedient to discontinue the test, but they are by no means certain that the gun in its present condition would not stand the 200 rounds that remain of the test originally proposed for it.

They are of opinion that the result of the trial is more favourable to the system than if the gun had fired a larger number of rounds and then burst with violence without giving warning. No rifled gun has as yet fired so many rounds with such large charges; and the accident which has led to the suspension of the experiment might, to all appearance, as well occur to the inner tube of any wrought iron gun.

It is probable that the split was first caused by the groove becoming guttered, and that this guttering was accelerated by the use of the round bottomed shells—a form which would favour the entry of the gas into the grooves before the shells had sensibly moved.

Major Palliser now proposes to withdraw the inner or "A" tube, by cutting three grooves quite through it.

The three segments will then come away from the "B" tube, and can be withdrawn for examination. If the next or "B" tube appears to be uninjured, he is desirous of inserting a new inner tube. The

\* The phrase used is "no escape."

The Committee think that this examination will be one of considerable interest; and in anticipation of the approval of the Secretary of State for War, they have put forward a demand for this service to be performed. The same process will be applied to the 7-inch gun, No. 220, the steel tube of which split down at proof, but the further question of relining both or either of these guns is one which must await their examination as to the condition of the outer tube.

J. H. LEFROY,  
Brigadier General R.A., President.

AGENT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales Agency,  
36, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,  
26 January, 1866.

SIR,

Referring to my letter No. 11, dated 27th November, 1865, I have now the honor to report shipment of the guns and ammunition therein referred to, and supplied by Her Majesty's Government, viz. :—

Half the order by the "Elizabeth Nicholson," cleared January 16th;

Half the order by the "Golden Spur," cleared January 18th,

and consigned to the Clerk for Stores.

The ammunition has been shipped with great care, under the direction of the Stevedore of Woolwich Arsenal, magazines having been erected in each ship to contain it.

The B/L and packing particulars have been enclosed to the Honorable the Treasurer.

Sailed from Deal  
January 23.  
Sailed from Deal  
January 24.

I have, &c.,

W. C. MAYNE,  
Agent for the Colony of New South Wales.

[Price, 9d.]



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 20 February, 1866.*

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to GOVERNOR SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART

(No. 71.)

Downing-street,

18 October, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 59, of the 19th of July, forwarding two Returns of the Volunteer Corps in the Colony under your government. I have to call your attention to the remark of the Inspecting Officer,—that the attendance will not be what it should be until the adoption of a more comprehensive Act and Regulations. He adds his opinion,—that the Volunteers are generally desirous of such an Act, &c., and would warmly respond to it by a more numerous and cheerful attention to their duties.

I trust that all possible steps will be taken to render the Service acceptable to the Volunteers.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.



1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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AD VALOREM DUTIES.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING MODE OF COLLECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 15 March, 1866.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 February, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Opinions of the Crown Law Officers, together  
“with all Papers and Correspondence relating to the mode of  
“collecting the *ad valorem* Duties.”

(*Mr. Samuel.*)

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## AD VALOREM DUTIES.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

(No. 9.)

Custom House, Sydney,  
8 January, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Treasurer, an entry for salt, tendered by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt & Co., which I refused on Friday and Saturday last, and which has been tendered a third time to-day.

The ground of my refusal is, that the salt, which is entered at £77, is worth perhaps nearly £200, and that, consequently, it is not valued "according to the true price and value thereof," as the law requires. The ground taken by them is stated in their letters annexed.

It is quite clear to me that they are wrong in their view of the law; but as the 22nd section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15, is, in appearance at least, not quite in accordance with itself, merchants will persist in misinterpreting it, and in defrauding the revenue, by declarations founded on invoices many of which are sure to be falsified for the purpose, and even when genuine, sometimes represent, as in this case, a fraction only of the colonial value.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one conversant with the subject, that it is the value in Sydney, and no where else, that should be declared; but as this will not be admitted by many, and invoices are notoriously worthless, I think a special clause will have to be introduced into the Bill, clearly defining the meaning of the word "value," and giving ample powers to enforce that definition, even by the confiscation of the goods, if necessary.

Unless this is done, I have already had sufficient experience of the working of the new measure to satisfy me, that whatever degree of firmness may be exercised, it will be a comparative failure in producing the expected revenue.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

The Law Officers of the Crown will oblige by favouring the Treasurer with their opinion in this case, at the earliest possible moment.—M.B.—10/1/66.

Secretary to Crown Law Officers.—B.C., 10/1/66. *Very urgent.*—J.W.

I am of opinion that the construction put on the 22nd section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15, by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt & Co., is the correct one. It is only in the cases particularized in the last proviso of the 22nd section, that the value is to be according to the price at Sydney. In all other cases, the value is to be regulated according to the value at the port of export.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

J. H. P.  
B.C., 12 Jan., /66.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. HENRY BELL,

Salt, per "Orwell."

To GILCHRIST, WATT &amp; Co.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GW in diamond S under.—500 sacks, contg. 50 tons salt, costing .. ..	71	5	0			
Off 6d. per ton .. ..	1	5	0			
				70	0	0
Charges in London .. ..				2	0	6
Insurance—£85, at 1¼ Gs. per cent. .. ..	1	2	1			
Commission, 5 per cent. .. ..	3	12	0			
Exchange, 1 per cent. .. ..	0	14	6			
Entry .. ..	0	2	6			
				5	11	1
Package duty .. ..	10	0	0			
Ad valorem duty—£77, at 5 per cent. .. ..	3	17	0			
Wharfage 50s., Postages and Petties 5s. .. ..	2	15	0			
				16	12	0
Due this day .. ..	£94	3	7			

Freight £72 3s. 9d.

M. & O. E.  
Sydney, 3rd January, 1866.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. GILCHRIST, WATT & Co. to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 31 January, 1866.

SIR,

As you have refused to receive the duty payable in respect of 500 bags of salt—marked G W & Co. in diamond with S under right hand corner, and consigned to us by the ship "Orwell"—upon the value declared by our clerk, which we believe to be the true and full value upon which you are entitled to demand duty, under the Acts 9 Vict., No. 15, and 29 Vict., No. 14, and demand that duty shall be paid upon the valuation of £3 per ton, which is excessive,—we, in order to obtain possession of the salt, comply with your demand and pay duty accordingly, protesting that your valuation is excessive and unauthorized, and intimating that we shall take such steps as we may be advised, to recover back the sum we are now compelled to pay in excess of the amount payable upon the importer's declaration of value, made in conformity with the said Acts.

We have, &c.,  
GILCHRIST, WATT & CO.

MESSRS. GILCHRIST, WATT, & Co. to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 23 February, 1866.

SIR,

We have the honor to request that you do cause to be refunded to us the sum of three pounds and thirteen shillings (£3 13s.) sterling, being amount in excess of actual duty chargeable on fifty tons salt, ex "Orwell," as per statement at foot, paid by us under protest at your request, and to save trouble and expense in detention of said salt.

We have, &c.,  
GILCHRIST, WATT & CO.

Amount of invoice of salt, ex "Orwell"...	£70 0 0
Ten per cent. added	7 0 0
	£77 0 0
<i>Ad valorem</i> duty, 5 per cent.	£3 17 0
Amount of duty paid under protest, on the value of £3 per ton	7 10 0
Amount paid in excess to be refunded	£3 13 0

Date of Entry	Warrant Number
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COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

(No. 16.)

Custom House, Sydney,  
23 January, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to request that I may be favoured with the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General on the construction of the word "value," in the third section of the "Additional Customs Duty Act of 1865."

There are at least four different constructions now being put on that word, which are not only working immense injury to the revenue, but also grievous injustice to the more conscientious importers.

The first is the construction intended by myself and by the Government, when drawing the Bill, and estimating the revenue to be derived from it, namely, the wholesale price of the goods in Sydney, as they lie on board the vessel at the time of declaring the value.

The second is the net invoice price of the goods at the port of shipment, which in many cases would not be more than a sixth of the Sydney value—in some cases, as in oils, sulphur, and other articles, from the South Sea Islands, it would be no value at all.

The third is the net invoice price, with 10 per cent. added, which is liable in a less degree to all the same objections.

The fourth is the invoice price and cost of package and shipment, with 10 per cent. added. This, in some classes of goods, would give a fair approximation to the colonial value, but in others, such as salt, sulphur, slates, cement, and bulk goods generally, would give only a fraction of the colonial value, and, in the case of there being no invoice, would give little or no value at all.

There is another difficulty in adopting the invoice as a criterion. It is a painful fact that very many consignments of goods are accompanied with two and sometimes three different invoices of different values, one of which is for the express purpose of defrauding the revenue; and I have reason to know that many letters were sent to London by the December mail, requesting that such fraudulent invoices should in future be sent, to defeat the levying of *ad valorem*, duties.

Those



Those who tender entries and declarations founded on the invoice price, rely on the construction put, in the Upper House, upon the 22nd section of the Act 9 Vic., No. 15. I believe that construction to be a wrong one, as it is "the true price and value" of the goods, and again, the "true and real value of such articles at the port of *importation*" in the said Colony, on which the duty is to be estimated.

Unfortunately, between these two quotations, there is a passage which bears the construction the honorable gentleman referred to put upon it, and in the case of a large quantity of imported articles, is contradictory to the preceding and subsequent parts of the section.

As an illustration of the present working of the system, I may mention that while one merchant has entered a cargo of coarse salt at £3 per ton (a fair price, as I conceive), others have tendered declarations for the same article as low as 9s. per ton, or about one-seventh of its present Sydney value.

These latter, I have of course refused; and as there are now, I think, seven cases of this kind pending, and I am threatened by some with actions for refusing duty on the invoice price with 10 per cent. added, I must beg to be favoured with the earliest possible instructions how to act.

I do not conceive for a moment that the Government will tolerate the false and discrepant declarations of value to which I have referred; and if the present law be found defective, and more stringent legislation is necessary, I should be happy to assist in preparing a Bill, which would, as far as legislation can do it, go to the root of the evil.

I have, &c.,

W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

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*Copy Opinion of Crown Law Officers, as to construction of the word "value," in 3rd section of "Additional Customs Duty Act of 1865."*

It appears to us that the "value" of goods for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of duty chargeable thereon under the "Additional Customs' Duties Act of 1865," is the value at the port of *importation*. By the 22nd section of the 9th Vict., No. 15, the importer is to declare the *value* in writing on the Bill of Entry; and if the officer of Customs is not satisfied with such valuation, he may require the importer or his agent to declare on oath the invoice price, and that he believes such price to be the current value at the place of export; and such invoice price and current value, so evidenced, with 10 per cent. added, shall be taken to be the value for the purpose of duty. If, however, it should appear to the Collector or other proper officer, that the goods are invoiced below the true value at the place of export, or if the invoice price cannot be ascertained, then the value is to be ascertained by appraisers, in the mode pointed out in the 22nd section. The value on which duty is to be charged is, in all cases, the value at the port of importation. The original declaration should be a declaration of such value. If the Collector is not satisfied, he can take the steps above specified to ascertain the value at the place of export and add 10 per cent., and the two sums so added are to be taken to be the value at the port of importation. If the Collector should think the invoice price given to him for the purpose of adding the 10 per cent. is below the value at the place of export, or if the invoice price is not known, then he must take steps to have the value at the place of import settled by appraisement, as above stated.

As to the oath required by the 22nd section, a declaration will, under the 9th Vict., No. 9, suffice, if the Proclamation required by that Act has been published by the Governor and Executive Council.

JAMES MARTIN,  
Attorney General.

R. M. ISAACS,  
Solicitor General.

B.C., 24th January, 1866.—W.E.P.

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The Collector of Customs, for information and guidance.—G.E.—29/1/66.

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MESSES. GILCHRIST, WATT & Co. to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 25th January, 1866.

SIR,

We beg hereby to give you notice that our salt, ex "Orwell,"—the entries for which were tendered some time ago, and are now retained by you—is being landed by the agents of the ship, and that we hold you liable for all expenses that may be incurred, or damage that the salt may sustain, in consequence of the stoppage of the entries, and that it now lies at your risk on the wharf.

We have, &c.,

GILCHRIST, WATT & CO.

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COLLECTOR

## AD VALOREM DUTIES.

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COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to MESSRS. GILCHRIST, WATT &amp; Co.

Custom House, Sydney,  
25 January, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of this date, I can only repeat, what I have already stated, that when you enter your salt, ex "Orwell," according to the true price and value thereof, as the law directs, it will be delivered. I may however add, that the Attorney General and Solicitor General fully uphold the view of the law which I had taken.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

COLONIAL TREASURER to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 3 February, 1866.

## MINUTE PAPER.

Subject:—Valuing goods for *ad valorem* duty.

As some misunderstanding seems to exist, in reference to the proper interpretation of the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, as to the mode of valuing goods for the purpose of charging the *ad valorem* duty, the attention of the Collector is called to the fact that, in the event of the proper officer of Customs not being satisfied with the value declared by the importer, his first duty is to demand proof of two things,—

1st. The invoice price; and—

2nd. That such invoice price is the current value at the place of export,—

And on being satisfied of these two facts, he is to add 10 per cent. to such value; and the aggregate amount thus ascertained is to be taken to be the value, for the purpose of charging the duty.

From this it follows, that if the value originally declared be equal to the invoice price and current value at place of export with 10 per cent. added, such valuation will be deemed sufficient.

Appraisers are only to be called in, in the event of the Collector *bonâ fide* doubting or disbelieving the proof of the facts before mentioned.

If he does so doubt or disbelieve, then he can require the appraisers to value according to the price here, without reference to the price elsewhere.

No words other than those denoting "value" must be added to the statutory declaration.

As already stated by the Crown Law Officers, in their opinion, the value for duty is the value here; but that value may be fixed in the mode pointed out.

The Collector must not refuse a declaration in the words of the Act.

In case of false declaration, the course to be adopted is shewn in the Act.

G. EAGAR.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM &amp; MULLEN to COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Sydney, 273, George-street,  
10 February, 1866.

SIR,

On the 3rd instant we paid £25 duty on thirty-five cases oilmen's stores, ex "Strathnavan," as follows:—

100 cases pickles	...	...	£150
25 " cheese	...	...	150
10 " hams	...	...	200

£500 Duty £25.

These goods were entered at Sydney value, under the assurance from our agent that no other would be received, whereas we should have declared only invoice value, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
100 cases pickles	...	...	100 0 0
25 " cheese	...	...	105 5 0
10 " hams	...	...	126 9 0
			331 14 0
Say 10 per cent. for charges	...	...	33 3 0

£364 17 0 Duty £18 4s. 10d.

We will thank you to order us a refund of £6 15s. 2d.

We are, &c.,  
FOTHERINGHAM & MULLEN.

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COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.

Custom House, Sydney,  
12 February, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to inform you that your original entry at Sydney value was in strict accordance with the law. The Crown Law Officers state, that "the value on which duty is to be charged, is in all cases the value at the port of importation in the Colony," and that "the original declaration should be a declaration of such value." The invoice price is to be referred to only in case the Collector is not satisfied with the value so declared. Then (unfortunately for the interests of the honest declarer), if the Collector finds that the invoice is genuine, and that 10 per cent. has been added to the amount, he must, as the law now stands, be satisfied with it, whether it represent the true value or not. It is only when he doubts the invoice, that he is to ascertain the Sydney value by appraisement, and charge duty thereon.

The law thus explained, is, I grant, most unsatisfactory to the honest importer, and offers a large premium to the unscrupulous; but you will see that it leaves me no power to refund any duties paid upon an honest declaration of the value "at the port of importation in the Colony," even if others, less scrupulous, have obtained similar goods, on a questionable declaration, at a lower rate.

It is to be hoped that the law will shortly be amended, so as to enable me to hold a fairer balance between importers themselves, as well as between them and the revenue.

I have, &c.,  
W. A. DUNCAN,  
Collector of Customs.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, WOLLONGONG.

(PETITION—INHABITANTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 November, 1865.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Wollongong, and the District of Illawarra, agreed to at a Public Meeting thereof, and signed by the Mayor of Wollongong, the Chairman, by order and on behalf of the Meeting held on Tuesday, October 31st, 1865, at the Queen's Hotel, Market Square, Wollongong,—

RESPECTFULLY SUEWETH :—

That in the Sessions of 1860, the sum of £26,892 sterling was voted in the Estimates for that year, to enlarge, deepen, erect breakwaters, and otherwise improve, the Harbour at Wollongong.

That from that period until the present time, the works, according to the Engineer's plans, have been carried on partly by the Government employing labour, and partly by contractors, and have been subjected to continual and long intervening stoppages; and although your Petitioners have from time to time sent repeated memorials and deputations to the Minister of Works, complaining of these stoppages and delays in carrying out the work, no explanation or satisfaction has been given as to the cause of these grievous obstructions and neglect to complete the improvements for which your Honorable House have, years since, granted the necessary funds.

That contractors have neglected to pay the labouring men employed on the works with regularity, and there is reason to complain that some of the contractors have not paid their men in full; and cases of this kind being very common, your Petitioners would respectfully suggest that in future, provision should be made in all contracts for public works, that contractors for such should be subject to heavy penalties for neglecting to pay their workmen regularly every week, and, in addition, find extra security for the due payment of workmen's wages.

That these delays and stoppages inflict on our community the following injuries, namely :—

Firstly—Injury to the tradespeople, shopkeepers, and house-owners, who have from time to time been induced to give credit to the men employed. The men having only occasional and precarious employment, and not regularly paid their earnings, are unable to pay their way, and by these means become unthrifty and demoralized.

Secondly—Injury to the owners, lessees, and workmen employed in raising and exporting coals—the harbour accommodation being so limited that no extension of trade is possible until the improvements are completed and made available for the use of shipping.

Thirdly—Injury to the owners of coal land, as no new mines are likely to be opened and worked until increased facilities for direct shipment of coals to the Eastern, China, and other markets, are provided for in the completion of the present improvements.

Fourthly—The trade, commerce, and business of the district is obstructed and kept stationary, and all progress prevented, by the miserable policy adopted in delaying the completion of these works.

That these enlargements and improvements could have been properly executed in (2) two years from the commencement thereof, whereas they have been so mismanaged and muddled that the most important and difficult parts of the work now remain unfinished, after nearly five (5) years' time has been spent thereon.

2 HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, WOLLONGONG.—PETITION.

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That the money expended on the works is charged to the Loan Account of the Colony, upon which interest is paid, causing a serious loss to the Colony—these works being yet unproductive; but if these improvements had been completed in a reasonable time, our harbour would long since have been reproductive, and have largely augmented the Public Revenue, both in the way of harbour dues, and in the consumption of dutiable goods arising from increased employment of labour.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most earnestly pray your Honorable House to inquire into the cause of these delays in finishing our harbour improvements, and make such order thereon as will effectually redress the injuries complained of in the premises.

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

JOSEPH WOOD WILSHIRE, J.P.,

Mayor of Wollongong,  
Chairman of Meeting.

1865-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HARBOUR OF PORT JACKSON.

(COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO CONDITION OF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland  
Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

FREDERICK WILLIAM SIDNEY, Esquire, Commander in Our Royal Navy ;  
GEORGE STRONG NARES, Esquire, Commander in Our Royal Navy ;  
GEORGE ROBERTS SMALLEY, Esquire, Astronomer ;  
JOHN SMITH, Esquire, M.D., Professor of Physics, &c., University of Sydney ;  
EDWARD ORPEN MORIARTY, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and Engineer-in-Chief for  
Harbours and River Navigation ;  
FRANCIS HIXSON, Esquire, Superintendent of Harbours, Light-houses, and Pilots ; and  
THOMAS WATSON, Esquire ;

Greeting:—

KNOW ye that, in compliance with an Address from the Legislative Council of the said Colony, we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the present condition of the Harbour of Port Jackson, and particularly into the changes which have taken place in the depth of water in various parts of it; to investigate into the causes of the shoaling of the water, and generally into the effect produced by the sewerage of the city being conveyed into the harbour; and to report on the most efficient means by which any further silting up may be prevented: We do by these presents give and grant to you or any three or more of you at any meeting or meetings, to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such charts, maps, plans, drawings, tracings, books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same, or any of them, may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all other lawful ways and means: And our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, after due examination of the premises, do and shall, within the space of two months after the date of this our Commission, or sooner, if the same can reasonably be certified to us, in the office of our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises, and what (if any) alterations, improvements, and regulations respecting such matters as aforesaid, or any of them you shall think fit to be made and established: And this Commission shall continue in full force, although the proceedings thereunder shall not be continued by adjournment from time to time, and you or any three or more of you as aforesaid, may, from time to time, if you shall see fit, without waiting for your full and complete report, certify your several proceedings into our said office, as the same shall be respectively perfected:

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And

And we hereby command all Government Officers, and other persons whomsoever, within the said Colony, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you, the said Frederick William Sidney, to be President of this Commission, and do give you power, at your discretion, to procure such clerical or other assistance as may be absolutely necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Commission.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right, trusty, and well-beloved Councillor, 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, at Government House, Sydney, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) JOHN YOUNG.

By His Excellency's Command,  
CHARLES COWPER.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS to SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B.

*Harbour Commission Office,  
14 February, 1866.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Excellency to examine into the present condition of the Harbour of Port Jackson, and particularly into the changes which have taken place in the depth of water, and the cause thereof, and generally into the effect produced by the sewerage of the city being discharged into the harbour, have the honor to submit the following brief Progress Report of our proceedings for the information of your Excellency.

The Commissioners having carefully examined such of the old surveys of the harbour as they have been able to obtain, and compared them with more recent surveys, as well as with those lately ordered and executed by this Commission, find that rapid and most alarming encroachments have been made on the water space of the harbour available for navigation; this diminution of area has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the depth of water.

The existence of these changes is further confirmed by extensive and valuable written evidence which has been furnished to the Commissioners by very many intelligent persons, in reply to a series of questions which the Commissioners caused to be printed and circulated for the purpose of obtaining information on the point.

In almost all instances, this evidence tends to establish the fact that these changes are attributable to the total absence of all proper means of intercepting the solid matter, sand, and refuse washed down from the streets in heavy rains, to disturbing the loose surface soil for the purpose of building and clearing the land, &c., and to the indiscriminate discharge of the sewerage into the harbour.

The total absence of some provision for intercepting the solid matter discharged from the sewers, the Commissioners feel, has been a grave omission in carrying out these works.

A personal inspection of the various bays in the harbour has been made by the Commissioners, re-surveys of certain localities have been taken in hand, tide-poles fixed at various places, and a self-registering tide-gauge has been established at Fort Denison, from which valuable data may be expected.

Several portions of the harbour, however, still require a careful examination, and the verbal evidence of competent witnesses, from whom, the Commissioners are informed, much valuable information and suggestions are to be obtained, are still wanting.

Considering that the period of the Commission, which terminates on the 20th instant, will be too short to admit of the completion of these investigations with that degree of fulness and detail which their importance demands, we would respectfully urge the renewal and extension of the Commission.

We have, &c.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of February, 1866.;

FREDERIC W. SIDNEY,	
Commander R.N., President.	(L.S.)
GEORGE R. SMALLEY.	(L.S.)
E. O. MORIARTY.	(L.S.)
FRANCIS HIXSON.	(L.S.)
THOS. WATSON.	(L.S.)

1865.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

(REPORT FROM ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, FITZ ROY DRY DOCK, to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,  
*Department of Public Works,*  
*Fitz Roy Dock Branch,*  
*Sydney, 8 May, 1865.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, the present state of the works of this establishment, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 33.

2. On Monday, the 5th June, 1854, the first stone of this dock was laid; and on the 1st December, 1857, the first vessel (being H.M.S. "Herald") was docked.

3. A detail of the ships docked since that date, up to 30th April of the present year, is annexed, shewing a total of 66 ships of war, and 97 merchant vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 71,862 tons.

4. The machinery of the workshops in connection with the dock establishment is in full working order, a detail of which will be found in the annexed printed scale of charges and conditions for the use of the dock.

5. Hitherto, this machinery has been driven by a small 6-horse power engine, or by the pumping engine; but it will be necessary eventually to erect (say) a 20-horse power engine, exclusively for this service and for the smith blasts.

6. The additional pumping machinery authorized for the dock, for which £1,575 was voted in 1860, and £500 in the following year, was constructed on the establishment, from original designs, at a cost of £1,930 3s. 6d., and has been found to answer most satisfactorily; it consists of four 22-inch cylinder lift-pumps, with four-feet stroke, driven by a lever motion in connection with the original engine shaft. The dock can now be emptied in about four hours.

7. A new boiler, of sufficient capacity for this pumping arrangement, has also been constructed on the establishment, at a cost of £333 13s. 11d.—£400 having been voted on the Supplementary Estimates of 1862 for this service. The setting of this boiler will be completed in about one month, and the chimney shaft which has been erected in connection with this portion of the works, will be brought into use with it. This shaft is 80 feet high, circular in form, and has been built entirely by prison labour.

8. Three sets of screw moorings have been laid down off the entrance to the dock; and I would remark here, that this description of mooring appears to be both economical and well adapted for the oozy and tenacious clay bottom of this locality; their total cost having been £105 0s. 6d., the original estimate and vote for ordinary moorings being £300.



9. The excavation for the elongation of the dock has been carried to its full depth; and this additional length could, in case of emergency, be readily brought into use, by the removal of the temporary dam left between it and the dock. This would afford an available length of 400 feet over all, or about 380 feet of keel blocking.

10. It has been necessary to remove the gang of prisoners employed at this work to the adjacent quarry, not only for the purpose of procuring suitable blocks of stone for the invert and altars of the dock, but also to remove that portion of the cliff which has been found to abut inconveniently on the space at the head of the dock.

11. A complete set of wedge blocks has been laid down fore and aft the dock. This, I am informed, is the only instance in which blocking of this description has been used in the Colony; they are spoken favourably of by the shipwrights, as affording very great facilities in the performance of work at the keel of a ship.

12. I have been enabled to make the plate rollers on the establishment, at a cost of £234 15s. 5d., authorized by your letter of the 10th June, 1864. I proposed in the first instance that this machinery should be procured from England, and provision was made by the vote in 1864 for this service. A considerable saving (including £150—the entire amount for freight, &c.) has thus been effected. I have also constructed, in accordance with the authority contained in your letter of the 10th July, 1863 (with the exception of the boiler), the Steam Portable Crane for which funds were voted in the year 1863, also two Mooring Buoys for the Harbour Department.

13. The late lamentable boiler explosion at the Water View Bay Dock, has necessarily caused an increased demand for the use of this dock, which is now in full occupation; and should the prospective additional mail communication with England be carried out, it may be anticipated that this demand for it, as well as for all similar establishments of this port, will be very pressing.

14. When I prepared the original designs for the Fitz Roy Dock, the dimensions were pronounced by able and experienced officers to be ample for any possible contingency, and objections were taken by private parties to the effect that Government was interfering with private enterprise. The fallacy of these views has been candidly admitted on all sides; the great facility afforded for repairing and refitting vessels in this port must necessarily have been and is of great advantage to it; and looking forward to the requirements of the class of shipping constructed in the present day, to the maintenance of this port as the principal place of resort in the Southern Hemisphere, for vessels requiring repairs, and to the presence of at least one iron-clad man-of-war (which, I venture to record, will at no distant period form a prominent feature in any efficient system of defence for the port, and which would require frequent docking), I would suggest, for the consideration of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, the expediency of immediate steps being taken for the construction of an additional dock of sufficient capacity for any future requirements.

15. Cockatoo Island affords every advantage for a work of this nature. Situated as it is, with easy approach, ample depth of water, and well behind any defences that may be erected, this locality is evidently destined to become the Naval Arsenal of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

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[Enclosure]

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

[Enclosure with Engineer-in-Chief's Report of the 8th May, 1865.]

FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 20th January, 1864.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following being the Conditions and Scales of Charges, in accordance with which, for the future, vessels can be docked in the Fitz Roy Dry Dock.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

CONDITIONS.

1. All vessels belonging to H. M. Navy, the Colonial Government, and men-of-war of other nations, will be admitted to repair in the Fitz Roy Dock, Sydney Harbour, free of any dock dues or rates; but they will be required to repay all actual expenditure of stores, wages, and material.
2. All other vessels will be liable to a minimum dock rate of 6d. per ton, per diem, if of 1,500 tons register or upwards, and an additional  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny, per ton, for every decrease of 50 tons or portion of 50 tons down to a maximum rate of 9d. per ton for a vessel of 300 tons, and all below, as set forth in the scale attached hereto.
3. Double rates will be charged for the day of docking.
4. The dock dues will include and cover the cost of pumping, shoring, wedges, and blocking, and the cost of all labour connected with opening and closing the dock, and all incidental labour connected with the actual operation of docking a vessel.
5. The Government will not undertake the repairs of a vessel; and all parties availing themselves of the use of the dock, will be required to make their own arrangements for this service, and provide all necessary labour and material for the same.
6. The Government will not hold themselves responsible for any accident occurring to a vessel whilst docking, undocking, or in dock.
7. The officers, crews, and workmen of any vessel, whilst in dock, will be required strictly to adhere to the regulations of the establishment.
8. The captain, master, or pilot of a vessel, after making fast to any buoy or bollard off the mouth of the dock for the purpose of entering, will thenceforth be required to attend to the directions of the officer of the dockyard, superintending the docking or undocking of the vessel.
9. Applications for the use of the dock or machinery will be registered in the order of their receipt; but the Government reserves to itself the right of determining the order of priority in special cases.
10. Vessels registered, and not arriving at the dock at the appointed time to enter, will be liable to the forfeiture of their turn on the register, and will also be held responsible for any expenditure that may have been incurred to dock them.
11. In future, vessels will be admitted into the dock on the application of the owner or master, who will be held responsible for payment of all dues and charges.
12. No vessel will be permitted to enter the dock with gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board.

WORKSHOPS AND MACHINERY.

13. Vessels in dock, and private engineering establishments, will be permitted to avail themselves of any portion of the machinery of the dockyard workshops, on payment of a rate per hour, preference being always given to the requirements of a vessel in dock. These charges will be in addition to dock dues, and in accordance with the rates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule.
14. All parties using the machinery will be permitted to employ thereat such skilled labour as may be deemed by them requisite; but the officer in charge of the establishment will retain full power to at once dismiss any incompetent workman, or reject any work that he may deem injurious to the machinery.
15. The rate for the machinery will include the cost of putting and maintaining the machine in motion, the use of the 20-ton overhead traversing crane, and all tools belonging to the machine in use, but nothing further.

Scale of Charges for Dock Dues.

	Per ton, per diem.
1,500 tons, and all above .....	6d.
1,450 tons and under 1,500 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,400 " " 1,450 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,350 " " 1,400 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,300 " " 1,350 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,250 " " 1,300 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,200 " " 1,250 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,150 " " 1,200 .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,100 " " 1,150 .....	7d.
1,050 " " 1,100 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,000 " " 1,050 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
950 " " 1,000 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
900 " " 950 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
850 " " 900 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
800 " " 850 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
750 " " 800 .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
700 " " 750 .....	8d.
650 " " 700 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
600 " " 650 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
550 " " 600 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
500 " " 550 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
450 " " 500 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
400 " " 450 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
350 " " 400 .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
300 " " 350 .....	9d.

Schedule of Rates for the use of Machinery.

	Per hour, or fractional part of one hour.	
5-foot centre lathe.....	5 0	
9 x 9 x 21 planing machine..	5 0	
4 x 4 x 11 do. ....	2 6	
18-inch centre break lathe ..	3 6	
12-inch centre lathe .....	2 6	
Slotting machine .....	3 0	
Vertical boring machine ....	2 6	
Boring mill.....	2 0	In addition to cost of lathe.
Small vertical drill .....	1 0	
Punching and shearing ma- chine .....	3 0	
40-cwt. Nasmyth's hammer..	10 0	Does not include furnace fuel.
5-cwt. do. do. ....	4 0	
25-ton jib crane .....	1 0	Per ton per hour or part of an hour.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that all parties requiring to make use of the Fitz Roy Dry Dock, or the machinery at that establishment, should apply, in writing, to the Engineer-in-Chief, indorsed "Application for the Dock" or machinery.

NOTE.—The dock has from 19 to 20 feet of water over the caisson-sill at high-water, and is now capable of taking in a vessel of 850 feet over all, and when completed, 400.

[Enclosure

## FITZ ROY DRY DOCK.

[Enclosure with Engineer-in-Chief's Report of the 8th May, 1865.]

RETURN of Vessels docked from the opening of the Dock to the 30th April, 1865.

Year.	No. of Ships of War, &c., docked.	Merchant Vessels docked.	Total Vessels docked.	Tonnage of Ships of War, &c.	Tonnage of Merchant Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	No. of Days Dock in use.	Amount of Dues and other Receipts.
1857	1	.....	1	400	.....	400	4	£ s. d.
1858	7	.....	7	3,600	.....	3,600	77	96 1 8
1859	7	1	8	3,650	1,491	5,141	59	249 1 0
1860	5	11	16	1,900	6,569	8,469	101	945 17 3
1861	5	8	13	1,900	1,795	3,695	163	113 10 0
1862	14	39	53	9,285	13,174	22,459	236	2,531 2 7
1863	8	13	21	4,285	3,866	8,151	204	957 15 10
1864	13	16	29	8,920	4,625	13,545	222	1,401 6 7
1865	6	9	15	2,420	3,982	6,402	91	1,013 6 1
	66	97	163	36,360	35,502	71,862	1,157	7,308 1 0

GOTHER K. MANN.

[Enclosure with Engineer-in-Chief's letter of the 10th June, 1865, No. 24.]

RETURN showing the Annual Expenditure connected with the Docking of Vessels, from the year 1858 to the 30th April, 1865.

Year.	Materials.	Wages to Shipwrights and Firemen, and Incidental Labour.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	194 3 3	.....	194 3 3	96 1 8
1859	200 16 8	.....	200 16 8	249 1 0
1860	319 14 1	39 4 8	358 18 9	945 17 3
1861	214 12 11	73 15 7	288 8 6	113 10 0
1862	412 16 1	525 17 11	938 14 0	2,531 2 7
1863	350 13 10	527 2 2	877 16 0	957 15 10
1864	534 19 11	667 6 3	1,202 6 2	1,401 6 7
1865	185 18 11	181 4 1	367 3 0	1,013 6 1
	2,413 15 8	2,014 10 8	4,428 6 4	7,308 1 0

GOTHER K. MANN,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

[Enclosure with Engineer-in-Chief's letter of the 16th June, 1865, No. 24.]

RETURN showing the Expenditure on the Fitz Roy Dry Dock Buildings and Machinery, since its commencement, in 1847, to the 30th April, 1865.

Year.	Salaries and Wages.	Workshops and other Buildings.	Machinery.	Dock Works, including Surface Excavation, Excavation at Entrance, Mooring Buoys, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1847	80 10 0	.....	.....	81 16 7	162 6 7
1848	105 10 0	.....	.....	131 5 6	236 15 6
1849	159 14 0	.....	346 4 3	216 18 8	722 16 11
1850	431 1 11	.....	385 13 3	301 19 10	1,118 15 0
1851	465 15 6	.....	2,706 0 0	305 18 4	3,477 13 10
1852	962 12 8½	227 4 2	85 10 10	494 8 8	1,769 6 4½
1853	1,862 10 1	834 18 6	367 9 6	1,265 10 3½	4,330 8 4½
1854	2,759 5 7	1,533 15 6	585 3 0	1,598 6 9½	6,526 10 10½
1855	2,884 16 4	698 6 5½	523 5 4	3,271 3 8	7,877 11 9½
1856	2,530 12 9	160 2 1½	26 8 3	2,143 14 2½	4,860 17 4
1857	2,524 19 2	701 17 2	71 8 5	1,962 14 10	5,260 19 7
1858	2,567 14 4	177 8 9½	593 4 8	3,298 9 0½	6,636 16 10
1859	2,330 16 0	762 18 0½	344 15 4	1,811 7 8½	5,249 17 1
1860	2,591 10 10	290 6 9	1,536 4 11	2,098 18 11	6,517 1 5
1861	2,521 14 6	897 18 5½	62 10 7	2,093 8 4½	5,575 11 11
1862	2,305 13 4	535 14 9	183 18 9	2,303 19 2	5,329 6 0
1863	2,306 10 0	120 0 2	454 19 11	1,268 1 5	4,169 11 6
1864	2,193 10 10	433 15 5	325 17 10	2,093 9 10	5,056 13 11
1865	538 18 6	.....	58 13 0	653 5 8	1,250 17 2
	32,128 16 4½	7,424 6 3½	8,657 7 10	27,419 17 6	75,630 8 0

GOTHER K. MANN,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

1865-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## BOILER EXPLOSION, WATERVIEW BAY.

(DEPOSITIONS TAKEN AT INQUEST.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 13 March, 1866.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 February, 1866, praying that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of the Depositions taken before the City Coroner,  
“ at the Inquest held on the bodies of Joseph Porter, John  
“ Gordon, and Robert Craig,—killed by the bursting of a  
“ Boiler at Waterview Bay Dry Dock.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

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## BOILER EXPLOSION, WATERVIEW BAY.

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

AN inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the house of Frederick Vale, known as the Warwick Castle Hotel, Balmain, in the district of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, the 29th March, 4th, 6th, and 8th of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before John S. Parker, gentleman, Coroner for the district and city of Sydney, on view of the bodies of Robert Craig, John Gordon, and Joseph Porter, lying dead at Balmain, in the said city of Sydney, upon the oath of—

Edward Ramsay, foreman,	Charles York,
James Barr,	James Watkinson,
William Bates,	William Loughlin,
James Beattie,	George Eve,
John Booth,	John Murray,
Thomas Hemmings,	George Neale,
Frederick Vale,	

good and lawful men of the said Colony, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said deceased came by their deaths, do upon our oath say we find that the deaths of Robert Craig, John Gordon, and Joseph Porter, were occasioned by the bursting of a boiler on the premises of Mr. John Cuthbert, at Mort's Dry Dock, Water-view Bay, Balmain; but as to how the occurrence primarily arose (the evidence being on this point very conflicting), we find ourselves unable to determine, and are unanimous in expressing our opinion that we have evidence before us shewing no blame was attaching to any one. Believing the explosion to be purely accidental, we urgently recommend to the Government the advisability of appointing competent persons to make periodical inspection of all laid boilers.

In witness whereof, as well as the said Coroner, the Jurors aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner. (L.S.)

EDWARD RAMSAY.	JAMES WATKINSON.
JAMES BARR.	WM. LOUGHLIN.
WILLIAM BATES.	GEORGE EVE.
JAMES BEATTIE.	JOHN MURRAY.
JOHN BOOTH.	GEORGE NEALE. (L.S.)
FREDERICK VALE.	THOS. HEMMINGS.
CHARLES J. B. YORK.	

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

INFORMATION of witnesses, severally taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the deaths of Robert Craig, John Gordon, and Joseph Porter, at the house of Frederick Vale, known as the "Warwick Castle Hotel," Balmain, in the district of Sydney, in the said Colony of New South Wales, on the 29th March, and 4th, 6th, and 18th of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before John S. Parker, gentleman, Coroner for the district and city of Sydney, on an inquisition then and there taken on view of the bodies of the said Robert Craig, John Gordon, and Joseph Porter, lying dead at Balmain, in the district of Sydney, as follows:—

To wit.

*John Cuthbert*, on oath, says:—I am a shipwright—I served my time to it; for thirteen years; I have carried on business on my own responsibility; the Dry Dock at Waterview, Balmain, I have had under lease for the last three years; I employ a large number of men; the deceased Robert Craig was in my employment; the other two men killed were in the employ of P. N. Russell & Co.; I have two engines and machinery for pumping the dock out, and it is necessary to have both boilers at work when doing so; Mr. Wardrop, an engineer, has had charge of the engines since I have leased the dock; he had two firemen under him, the deceased Craig was one of them; the boilers are mostly idle, the average working of them was six hours a week; whenever I came over I asked the engineer if everything was all right; I cannot say that the boilers were cleaned out after they were used; the boilers are supplied with water from a tank by the side of the building;

building; the boilers were under cover; I had the boilers and everything connected with them examined before I leased the dock; Mr. Evans, the Government engineer, acted in my behalf; Mr. Russell and another engineer also examined the boilers, and the three engineers certified that the boilers and everything connected with them were in good working order, and well able to last the term of my lease, namely, five years; I believe some repairs were done to one of the boilers; I cannot say what sort of boilers they are; I recollect when Captain Rountree had the dock that two men were killed in consequence of one of the boilers bursting; I believe both boilers are alike; Mr. Wardrop did not call my attention at any time to anything connected with the boilers being wrong; I cannot say how the water is thrown into the boilers; there is a tank under the boilers to feed them (the boilers) with water; as I have not been well I have not been at the engine for two months; my foreman, Mr. Pashley, a shipwright, managed my business for me; all the men I employ are sober steady people; the steamer "Otago" was taken into dock yesterday morning; the engine was about to be started when this occurrence happened; when I heard of it I came over at once; I saw the left hand boiler had been launched down through the workshop, killing the three men in its course, and carrying everything in its way; the place is so out of repair that all work has been stopped; whatever repairs were done to the boilers were performed by P. N. Russell & Co.; I am not aware that either of the two firemen ever had charge of the large engine; they may have had charge of the small engine during the night; Mr. Wardrop is a practical engineer.

*By the Foreman:* Did the engineer certify what amount of work the engine was capable of doing? The engine was expected to be constantly in use.

*By Coroner:* If I had known that the boilers were out of repair I would not have allowed them to have been worked; my boilers have not been examined by any engineer on behalf of the Government; I consider they should be examined the same as marine engines, by some competent person; I erected a smaller engine to relieve the large engine.

JOHN CUTHBERT.

Sworn before me, this 29th March, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*James Porter,* on oath, says:—I am the brother of the deceased Joseph Porter, age seventeen years, a native of London; for the last three or four years he has been apprenticed to P. N. Russell & Co., learning to be an engineer; yesterday I heard of the occurrence; his head was much injured; he was a healthy young man; his wages were nominal.

JAMES PORTER.

Sworn before me, this 29th March, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Samuel Gordon,* on oath, says:—The deceased John Gordon was my brother, his age twenty-seven years; he was an engineer, and has worked for P. N. Russell and Co. for the last three years; he was a married man, and is the father of two children, the youngest being fifteen months, the eldest three years; I know nothing of the occurrence.

SAMUEL GORDON.

Sworn before me, this 29th March, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

The engineer, Mr. Wardrop, was called, but he was unable to attend, as he is severely injured.

JOHN S. PARKER,  
Coroner.

*James O'Keefe,* on oath, says:—I am a labourer and work at the dock for Mr. Cuthbert; yesterday morning I was working thirty or forty feet from the boilers, I heard a noise and looked round and saw bricks, dust, and timber in the air; about five minutes before the explosion I saw the engineer in the engine room—as far as I could judge he was trying to stop the engine, at the same time I saw the deceased Robert Craig there—the mutilated remains picked up afterwards, I identified as Craig's, as well as the watch and chain produced, also the waistcoat produced; Craig was a fireman, has been so three years; I have worked with him two years and nine months; when the engineer went out he left the fireman in charge of the engine; I have acted as fireman and I have looked after the engine in question in the absence of the engineer; I have some knowledge of an engine; the boilers were very old and have been worked for a long time, there were four safety valves to the two boilers—they were on top of the boilers; to reach the valves you had to mount the boilers; the weights were regular weights; the weights (not being regular weights) have been put on to keep the steam down; some of them have been on ever since I have been there, they are fastened with spun yarn and rope; the additional weights were put on to keep the steam in; the engine was used to pump out the dock; additional weights were on both boilers; I recollect when this boiler burst before and killed two men; I never liked this boiler which exploded yesterday;

yesterday ; I have seen it get red-hot twice at the top of the crown ; I tried the taps and found no water escaped ; there were six taps I think to this boiler ; also a glass ; no engineer had charge of the boilers when I saw the boilers red hot ; there is sufficient water to keep the boilers going ; the boilers are flue boilers, as far as I can recollect these boilers have been worked for ten years ; a short time ago the boiler that burst was repaired ; I did not like this boiler, I often kept clear of it ; I told Craig I thought the boiler was getting bad and ought to be looked to, he was of the same opinion as I was ; our wages £2 10s. a week ; when I saw the boilers heated Capt. Rountree had charge of the place ; when I told him of it he told me to clear the fire out and to mind it did not blow up ; when pumping the dock out the pressure has been up to 30 lbs. ; I did not see the boiler till 1½ hour after the occurrence happened ; I saw the engineer carried out from the *debris* of the engine-room.

*By a Juror* : This engine is what is called a high pressure engine ; the engineer was putting the stop on when I saw him shortly before the occurrence ; I have had charge of the engine for a whole night, and that during the last three years ; I told the engineer that the boilers ought to be looked to and cleaned out.

*By Coroner* : The boilers have not been well cleared out lately ; we cleaned them out the best way we could with salt water ; to the best of my knowledge one was cleaned out twelve months ago, the other boiler not for two years.

*By a Juror* : The boiler has been kept working both night and day, to keep the water out of the dock when the dock was leaking, the small engine not being sufficient for the purpose.

*By Coroner* : Mr. Cuthbert's engine did not work Mr. Russell's machinery ; I spoke to Mr. Wardrop the engineer about the boilers.

*By a Juror* : There was a steam pressure gauge to the boiler ; I never saw it rise about thirty.

*By Coroner* : I saw them filling up yesterday at 7 o'clock preparing to work the engine ; it would take two hours to get steam up.

*By a Juror* : I have seen the engine working every other day, and afterwards remain a week idle ; the boilers have not been emptied out of water for some time ; I have not seen the flues red-hot since Mr. Wardrop has had charge.

JAMES O'KEEFE.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of March, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Owen S. Evans*, on oath, says:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner residing at Balmain ; about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning I was sent for to the Dry Dock ; I found that Porter and Craig were dead, and Gordon dying ; Craig's body was divided in several pieces ; Porter had the back of his head severely injured, the brains protruding. Gordon died shortly afterwards ; the parties died from injuries resulting from an explosion, being struck by projectiles and steam ; several other workmen were severely injured.

OWEN SPENCER EVANS.

Sworn before me, this 29th March, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till Tuesday, the 4th April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN S. PARKER,

29th March, 1865.

Coroner.

INQUEST resumed at the Warwick Castle Hotel, Balmain, District of Sydney, this 4th April, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

*James Hall*, on oath, says:—I am by trade an iron-moulder ; I served my apprenticeship in Sydney with Mr. Struth ; I have been a fireman about twelve months ; I have been employed as such at the Dry Dock for a little over three weeks ; I am employed by Mr. Cuthbert ; I worked with Mr. Wardrop, the engineer, and the deceased man Craig ; when both boilers were working the three of us were employed ; ever since I have been there the engineer always was present when the engines were working ; two boilers drove the large engine and one boiler the small engine ; both engines worked at the same time for the purpose of pumping out the dock ; the large boilers were the same size and very much alike, and worked up to the same pressure ; Mr. Wardrop always took notice of the gauge ; when we wished to touch the safety-valves we had to mount the top of the boilers by a ladder ; we only had occasion to do so once, because when the engine was started it kept on working till the dock was emptied ; it takes from four and a half hours to six hours to empty the dock ; it depends upon the tides ; the engine was worked from 28 lbs. to 30 lbs. ; there were round balls on the levers ; I never took particular notice of them ; the water was always in one boiler or the other ; there is a constant supply of cold water from the feed pump through the boilers. I lighted the fire on the 28th of last month, at half-past 4 o'clock, A.M., the boilers were full of water then ; I could not put any fresh water in till the engine started ;  
the

the engineer came up before 6 o'clock; there was no steam up then; he knew when I lighted the fires; we were to commence to pump out at 7 o'clock. About 6 o'clock a heavy fog came on—Mr. Wardrop said "The 'Otago' steamer will not come up in the fog—do not hurry the fires, and open the furnace door," which I did; I did not increase the fires; Mr. Wardrop was aware the steam was not up then; the boilers were the usual heat at the time; the water was well up the glass near the top, when I lighted the fires; that indicated there was sufficient water in the boilers; the boiler was filled a few nights previously; we got steam up about half-past 10 o'clock; the engines had been working since 7 o'clock, pumping the boilers; the furnace doors were open all the time; we obeyed the orders of the engineer; the water used was fresh water, tolerably clean; near about 10 o'clock we got the steam up again; I was present then, so was the deceased man Craig, and the engineer; the engine was started by the engineer, and shortly afterwards I went into the engine-room to fill up the oil cups; Mr. Wardrop had been there a little more than an hour; Mr. Craig was in front of the boilers putting on coal; I was out of sight of the boilers when in the engine-room; there is a window to the building; I was oiling the engine when the leather belt that works the centrifugal pump came off; I did not see that, but I saw the engineer at the valve stopping the steam off the engine; I was by the side of him; I was aware, by the way the engine was going, that something had happened; the engine was then going at a fearful rate; I ran out to see what was the matter with the belt, and I saw the belt had come off; the belt was on the off side of the building; we all had an eye to the belt; the belt had slipped off the drum; it can be produced now; there was a considerable amount of strain on the belt; I cannot say how the belt slipped off the drum; when I saw the belt before the engine started, it (the belt) was in its right place; the engineer examines the belt every time before the engine starts; it was a new belt; while I was outside at the belt the boiler exploded (after I had left Mr. Wardrop screwing the steam off); the belt slipping off the drum would have the effect of taking the steam from the engine; I did not hear any unusual noise; the engine was stopped, or nearly stopped when the explosion took place; I was not struck by anything; I heard a report, and a confused noise afterwards; there may have been two reports; I did not see the boiler leave its proper position; I found Mr. Wardrop down the pump hole, about thirty or forty feet from where the boiler was situated; he was trying to get on his feet; he was not immersed in water; we got him out, but he was insensible; I did not see the remains of Craig; when I passed, seeing the furnace doors open before the explosion, I concluded Craig was on the top of the boiler; just before this occurred, the engineer said he did not require so much steam as usual, as the tide was high; that could be regulated by the fires; I saw the boiler had been launched down Mr. Russell's workshop, several yards from where it was embedded; after the boilers were used they were blown out; that was done the last time the dock was pumped; while I have been there it has been done three times; that work was done by the engineer and Mr. Craig; the boiler has not been repaired to my knowledge; Craig told me that the boilers were old; he did not tell me that any occurrence had happened from them; Craig informed me that he believed the boilers were worked up to as far as they were safe, and that they were safe, or else he would not be there; he made that remark some time ago; it may have been a week or a fortnight; I cannot say the pressure of the boiler when the explosion took place; it was not a case of emergency when the engine was worked up to 30 lbs.; the small engine was for pumping the leakage water out of the dock, so as not to use the large engine for that purpose; I never saw any salt water pumped into the boilers; I am aware O'Keefe was working on the dock; I do not know him; I cannot say why the second boiler did not explode; both boilers were connected with each other.

*By a Juror:* I cannot say whether the steam was blowing off at the time of the occurrence or not; I did not see leakage about the blow-off cocks; I did not try the glasses, therefore cannot say whether the water was higher in the boilers than the glasses; the governors did not act; I did not see whether there were any indents in the flues—I did not look into them; I have never seen the boiler red-hot; I cannot say whether there was any waste water from the boilers.

*By Coroner:* I never took charge of all the boilers.

*By Mr. Milford, on behalf of Mr. Wardrop:* When the belt comes off, and the governors do not act, the course to pursue is that which Mr. Wardrop followed in this case; the engine would tear itself to pieces if that was not done; the small engine was called a relieving engine; it was not to assist the larger engine, because it was weak; I did not look at the gauge-pipe shortly before the occurrence; if there is any doubt about the gauge-glass it is blown through, to see whether it is telling the true height of the water in the boilers; there was plenty of fresh water; the operation of blowing out the boilers to clear out the sediment often being used is equivalent to cleaning them out.

*By a Juror:* The feed pumps were in good order; there was never any difficulty in using them.

*By Coroner:* Mr. Wardrop's instructions, first and last, was to attend to the water in the boilers.

JAMES HALL.

Sworn before me, this 4th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

Dr.



*Dr. Owen S. Evans*, recalled, says :—I am in attendance upon Mr. Wardrop, he is still unable, from severe illness, to leave his bed, or give evidence; he may be able to do so in a week's time or ten days.

OWEN SPENCER EVANS.

Sworn before me, this 4th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Mr. George Russell* was called, and he appeared, and after some consultation the Jury decided not to hear his evidence, being an interested party in the case.

JOHN S. PARKER,

4th April, 1865.

Coroner.

*Edward Orpen Moriarty*, on oath, says :—I am Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers; I have been twenty-five years an engineer; I have examined, slightly, the exploded boiler, and all connected with it, at the Dry Dock, Waterview; I found the boiler had been displaced from its original position, and that the explosion must have been very great; the end of the boiler has been blown out, in the opposite direction, to a considerable distance; also the internal flue; there were several good plates in the boiler; I believe the cause of the accident is not connected with the plates of the boiler; the crown of the internal flue has collapsed, and that recently, and presents to my eye as having been overheated, and if this boiler was properly filled with water that would not be the case; the leather belt coming off the drum would not be injurious to the boiler, but if the engine was going with great velocity, so would the feed-pump, and thereby throw into the boilers a greater quantity of water than usual, and most likely might be the remote cause of the explosion by engendering a large amount of steam; the boiler was quite safe to be worked at the ordinary pressure, which I now find was 50 lbs.; it is not wrong to attach additional weights to the lever; I could not see that any of the boiler-plates were thinner than usual; my opinion is, the cause of the accident was want of sufficient water; the other boiler might have had more water in it; the injured boiler was a high pressure flue boiler, and had been repaired at some time; there was nothing wrong with the boiler; if I had been called on to survey the boiler, I would have passed it for six months; blowing out a boiler of this kind is not of much importance, as it is supplied with fresh water; bolts are used in repairing boilers where rivets cannot be used; if the taps were tried and no water found, I should say then there was not sufficient water in the boiler, and if allowed to continue, would cause an explosion; the man in charge of a boiler constantly worked, should constantly examine the boiler, and whoever is in charge should also see that the boiler was well supplied with water; I should say an engineer should have charge of every engine, but I have known men, who have been stokers at first, that have ultimately become first-class engine-drivers; the feed-pump should be kept constantly going, to keep sufficient water in the boiler; I do not think there was sufficient water in this boiler, and that was the cause of the explosion, I believe; it is highly probable that one end of the boiler was weaker than the other end; if the water gets low in the boiler, the best course to pursue would be to clear out the fires, and the engineer, shutting off the steam so as to fix the belt properly, did what was right—doing so was beneficial than otherwise; it would take some time to cause a deficiency of water in the boiler, and give, I think, sufficient time for the man in charge to become aware of it; all the gauge-cocks and glasses of the other boiler are in good working order; I think, for safety, that there ought to be a donkey feed-engine for this large engine; there was nothing unsafe about the plates of this boiler, for I see nothing wrong about them; I attribute the occurrence to want of sufficient water, as stated *prima facie*; I should say that was carelessness, and till I heard an explanation from the engineer, and then I might be induced to think otherwise; if I was called upon to survey this boiler, I should not feel justified in condemning it; my opinion is, that the enormous amount of pressure was so rapid that the indicator could not shew anything; a fusible plug would guard somewhat against occurrences of this kind; the explosion did not take place from a deposit of sediment; there were no signs that the boiler exploded before; new plates had been put into the furnace, and they extended about 6 feet.

*By a Juror*: If there had been a deposit of sediment, I would have seen it; the boiler, I should say, was not dirty.

*By Coroner*: The crown of the boiler has been overheated, and from this I should say the engineer was the responsible party; I consider the boiler was supplied with everything necessary.

*By a Juror*: I saw a blister on one part of the flue blown away; I cannot say if it was done on a former occasion; if it was done on a previous occasion, I would not attach any importance to it as connected with the explosion; the blister was about 4 inches by 2 inches; I should not say it was a recent blister, and it is a little at the back of the rivets; this accident is as likely to take place with a new boiler as an old one, and from the same cause, namely, want of water.

*By Coroner*: I should say steam could be got up easily in 1½ hour.

*By Mr. Milford*: I think both the flue and the boiler are circular; I did not measure them.

*By Coroner*: The boiler is corroded to a certain extent, but not so as to render it unsafe.

By

## BOILER EXPLOSION, WATERVIEW BAY.

7

*By Mr. Milford:* There ought to be from 4 to 8 inches of water above the crown of the furnace, but not less than 4 inches; I consider both the flue and the boiler should be circular; if the gauge-glass shewed the water was above the crown, I should go on working, if nothing particular took place; with the exception of one of the cocks on the uninjured boiler, all the cocks appear to have been used, and I should say if an engineer tried the cocks at one boiler he would have done so with the other boiler; if there was any water over the crown, fresh water coming into the boiler would not tend to cause an explosion, and therefore, if the water was over the crown, the accident could not be caused by a want of water; but the crown shews there was a want of water; if you can prove there was water over the crown, I cannot account for the explosion; although turning the gauge-cocks and examining the glass are not infallible proofs that there is water over the crown of the boiler, still it is as much as is expected from the engineer; there ought to be not less than 4 inches of water above the crown before starting; the best plan would be to draw the fires, and pump in the water by hand, if the water was very low; this boiler requires great looking after, the steam space being rather limited.

*By Coroner:* The closing of the feed-cocks, whereby the water is prevented from passing into the boiler, and the boiler thereby becoming overheated and red-hot, would cause the explosion; the fact of mounting the boiler by a ladder to reach the safety-valve is not injurious; a boiler should be expected to stand three times the ordinary pressure.

E. O. MORIARTY.

Sworn before me, this 4th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Henry Brodrick,* on oath, says:—I am assistant engineer, Cockatoo Island; it is thirty years since I entered the business; I examined the exploded boiler, in company with Mr. Moriarty; I examined it minutely; I considered it safe under an ordinary working pressure; the flue is collapsed, and there is on one portion of the flue-plates indications that those plates have been overheated, and consequently would not be able to stand the pressure subjected to them; the cause would be want of water, that is, a want of water above the furnace flue; other circumstances might arise from that—a sudden change in the pressure of steam may arise and does arise from one or more causes; one cause would be, the steam which is in the boiler being in contact with the overheated plates would be very rapidly increased in pressure, without any augmentation from the water in the boiler; that being the case, the excessive pressure in connection with the overheated plates, in a large tube of that description, is sufficient to account for the explosion; also, that from the fact when plates are overheated, they lose five-sixths of their tensile strength; the deficiency of water may arise from a number of causes—water may be observed, and five minutes afterwards, could not be seen in the gauge-glass; and it is not an uncommon occurrence, where two boilers are connected, the same as these were, both the stop-valves being closed, and one boiler generating steam faster than the other, the extra pressure in one boiler would force the water from that boiler to the other one, providing there were no check-valves; another cause might arise from the opening of the steam-valves, and one boiler will act as a siphon to the other boiler, which will at times cause an excess in one and a deficiency in the other; that is done suddenly; I have seen it take place with the boilers at Cockatoo Island.

*By Coroner:* It would be injurious to work an old boiler with a new boiler, but it is not unsafe; fresh water being thrown into the boiler in which there was a deficiency, would generate a great amount of steam; it is impossible, from the manner in which the boiler has been injured, to state which of the several causes I have suggested caused the explosion; such an occurrence is likely to take place when an engineer is present; it has taken place within a few minutes; it is only to be guarded against by strict observation; the engine over-running itself had nothing to do with the explosion, although it would be the duty of the engineer to stop the engine; the engineer, if he suspected there was a deficiency of water, should try his cocks, and if he found no water, to draw the fires; sometimes there is time to do that; he would direct to lift the safety valve if the pressure was too high; the boiler has been slightly reduced by wear and tear; the original thickness of the plates was three-eighths of an inch; the plates are not so reduced as to account for the explosion; the boiler was quite safe under ordinary pressure, about 40 lbs.; I should say a boiler should be cleaned out more than once in twelve months; the rent or tear in the boiler is across the rivet holes, which is the weakest part in boilers; I should not like to say that carelessness is attributable to any person, as the want of water may be caused suddenly by the causes I have stated; I would leave my boilers under the care of a fireman, if he was an intelligent man; one man frequently attends to two boilers; it is not unusual for a man to be at that work for ten or twelve hours; the slipping off of the belt might arise from a number of causes; if that took place, the steam should be shut off; I observed the boiler in question had been repaired; it was repaired at the crown of the flue and at the side; the repair on the furnace flue has not been done apparently more than six months; it apparently has been ruptured through former force; the flue may have been put out of its true circle; from what I saw, I should say the boiler had been well cared for; the boiler was quite safe at 30 lbs., that is, if the flue was under a true circle; this boiler had two stays at each end; the centre tube is the main strength of a boiler of this description; boilers should be cleaned out every month; under some circumstances it may

may be done every three months ; the flue of this boiler was very clear ; there was a little sediment in this boiler, it was of a soft nature, and capable of solution, and thereby easily blown away, and consequently what I saw would not have an injurious effect on the boiler ; water containing a substance likely to cause a calcareous deposit is injurious to be used for boilers.

*By a Juror :* The belt being off, would cause an increase in the velocity of the engine, if the governors do not act.

*By Coroner :* I prefer colonial made boilers.

*By a Juror :* The iron in this boiler is of very good strength.

*By Coroner :* The best quality of iron should be used in constructing boilers ; the boiler in question is constructed of apparently good Staffordshire iron, which will bear a strain of 20 tons to the square inch ; I believe it has been subjected to great pressure.

*By a Juror :* If the flue had been brought down by heat on a previous occasion, and there being plenty water in the boiler, and the fireman tampering with the safety valve, and there being a pressure of 50 lbs., would that cause the accident ? No ; if the flue was out of order the pressure of 50 lbs. might cause the explosion, but I think it did not arise from that cause ; the primary cause I believe was want of water.

*By Mr. Milford :* If I am able to shew there was three or four inches of water over the flue, can you account for the explosion ? Not unless it could be proven that it was previously deteriorated and the shape altered ; it is impossible to tell now whether there was any previous displacement, the shape might be slightly altered and not be noticed by the men in charge. I am led to believe that the germs of all explosions are often laid long before the explosion takes place.

H. BRODERICK.

Sworn before me, this 4th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

Mr. Milford called the attention of the Coroner to the fact that the proceedings of the first day's sitting of the inquest had been published in one of the daily papers, and stated that such a course was prejudicial, and that the proprietors were liable to a criminal prosecution.

JOHN S. PARKER,

4th April, 1865.

Coroner.

Inquest adjourned, to be resumed at the same place on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN S. PARKER,

4th April, 1865.

Coroner.

INQUEST resumed, at the same place, on Thursday, the 6th March, 1865, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Called by Mr. Fitzhardinge, attorney, who appears on behalf of the relatives of Joseph Porter.

*John Bogle, on oath, says :—*

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge :* I am a boiler-maker, and I have been at the trade twenty-one years ; I have followed my trade the whole of that time ; during that time I have seen a great many boilers, and have had great experience ; I have seen the boiler at the Dry Dock which exploded ; the first time I saw the boiler was two years and three months ago ; last June I was called upon to repair the boiler by Mr. Russell ; I put a piece of plate inside the flue, which was only a middling flue ; there was another flaw right on the bridge of the brick-work ; the flaw was a blister ; the flue was neither good nor bad ; it was a middling flue ; there were no stays in the flue ; at the present day flues are stayed, but that was not the case when that boiler was built ten or eleven years ago ; I have known a boiler to be stayed after it has been built, to strengthen it, that is if the flue was out of repair. I did not see any occasion to stay the flue in this boiler in question ; I put the new plate in because there was a flaw ; I cannot say whether the boiler was in a fit state to be constantly worked or not ; I do not know what pressure this boiler carried ; I consider 20 lbs was sufficient pressure for that boiler in question. I looked carefully over this boiler when I repaired it ; I did not take notice of the state the angle-iron at the furnace door was in, as I could not see it, it was covered over ; the angle-iron can be better seen now ; I looked at the boiler since the explosion ; I cannot say to a nicety what was the state of the boiler immediately before the explosion ; I decline answering the question whether the boiler was in good working order or not, because from the state it is in now I am unable to judge ; I cannot tell whether the boiler has been overheated much ; in my opinion no man can ; I cannot tell whether the boiler was burnt or not ; the shell of this boiler is in good condition, part of the flue is in the boiler now ; I cannot say that part of the flue is in good condition ; the iron forming that part of the flue is in a very inferior state now ; part of that inferior state would be caused by the explosion ; there is no part of it that would not be affected by the explosion ; the unsoundness of the flue was caused by the explosion ; I cannot say whether there is any part of the flue in an inferior state that has not been caused by the explosion.

*By*

*By Coroner:* A great many brands of iron are used in making boilers; I cannot say whether this boiler was the worse for wear and tear; the plate I put in has not been blown out; I only repaired the boiler once; I was not told to examine this boiler when I repaired it; I was directed to put in a new plate by the engineer of the dock; I rivetted this plate in; the engineer is Mr. Wardrop, and I stood by till steam was got up, and immediately after I had put in the new plate.

*By a Juror:* I am merely a boiler-maker, and I know the difference between Lomoor and Staffordshire iron when I am working; I cannot say what sort of iron the flue in question was made from; the plate in the boiler for which I put in the new one was worn through; I did not measure the iron; I have seen blisters on the best of iron; burnt plates do not have blisters; the blister on the plate in the flue was not from heat; blistered plates are not used in constructing boilers, that is if the blisters are observable; sometimes the blisters do not shew till the iron is heated; the usual pressure of working of a boiler of this kind when new is 30 lbs.; when I repaired the boiler I considered it was not safe to be worked over 20 lbs.; I cannot say I judged so from the blister being on the flue, and also that after a boiler has been worked ten years the pressure should be reduced 10 lbs.; I cannot say whether the boiler was deficient of water or not.

*By Foreman:* I cannot say what was the cause of the explosion.

Can you assign any reason? I decline answering this question.

*By Coroner:* I did not observe that this boiler was scaled; there was a little sediment in the boiler when I repaired it; sediment will accumulate from any water.

*By Mr. Milford:* The flue and shell are circular, and they were circular when I put in the new plate; there was no convex in the flue; I was working for P. N. Russell, and their manager, Mr. Miller, looked over my work after I did it, before the engine was set to work, and I stood by the boiler when the engine was started; I have not seen the blister spoken of since the explosion; all a boiler-maker has to do is that which is pointed out to him; I saw no sinking at the top of the flue when I repaired the boiler; if there had been I would have made it known; there could not have been a sinking or else I would have observed it; the internal flue is the mainstay of the boiler; I said there was no stay to the flue; there are gusset stays to the front and back of the shell.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* The flue does not strengthen the boiler; it only strengthens the front and back.

*By Coroner:* I cannot say how long a boiler should last; I have known a boiler to last twenty years, and another boiler three years only.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* There were no stays from the flue to the shell in this boiler.

*By Coroner:* The engineer did not ask me, when I repaired this boiler, if I saw the necessity of making other repairs; Mr. Wardrop was in the boiler with me; I did not examine the boiler; I could not see through the brick and mortar which covered the boiler.

*By Mr. Milford:* There could not have been any alteration in the shape of the flue when I put in the new plate, without my observing it; if any plates had been out of repair I would have told the engineer.

*By a Juror:* I drilled the holes in the flue for the new plate, and the thickness of the old plate was about five-sixteenths of an inch.

JOHN BOGLE.

Sworn before me, this 6th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Daniel Cameron Dalgleish, on oath, says:—*

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* I am an engineer; I have been one the last twenty-five years; I regularly served my apprenticeship to the trade; I have lived by no other trade; I have a good knowledge of boilers, which is a necessary part acquired by the trade; I have seen portions of the boiler, the subject of this inquiry, at the Dry Dock; my experience among boilers, and machinery generally, has been very large; I can judge of iron by test; I saw the boiler before the explosion, but not to take particular notice of it. I have made a careful examination of the portions of the exploded boiler; it has been a Cornish boiler, that is, a boiler with one internal flue, one portion of which has been the furnace; the outside diameter, about 5 feet 6 inches; the length of shell and tube, about 18 feet, 16 inches; diameter of tube varying from 3 feet 1 inch to 3 feet 3 inches; this boiler had been fitted with two safety-valves, one of which is fixed on the steam dome; the diameter of the dome is 2 feet 8 inches, I think, and the height the same; one of the safety-valves appears to have been loaded at 50½ lbs. to the square inch, and one 38 lbs. to the square inch; the length of the lever on one valve being 33 inches, and the other 29 inches—the long lever with the fulcrum of 3½ inches, the short lever 4 inches; the weight common to both, as far as I can judge, is 67 lbs.; from that I can arrive at the pressure that each safety-valve could be used, one valve might be loaded with additional weights without increasing the pressure at which the other was set; there is a steam stop-valve in connection with the steam-pipe, which forms part of the same casting, upon which one of the safety-valves is fixed—the counterpart is on the other boiler, and both stop-valves are shut tight down, so that the engine could not have moved until they were opened; they were closed by screws; the shell with part of the flue has been projected from its seat, a distance of about 120 or 130 feet; part of the flue with front end of boiler has been blown in the opposite direction, a distance of about 120 or 130 feet, a portion further on in the middle of a road, and another portion in the middle of the dock. If the pressure of 50 lbs. existed in the boilers, there would be an end pressure of 50 tons, and compression upon the entire length and circumference of tube, about 500 tons—the

tube is unstayed throughout its entire length, and not strengthened by any bonds of "T" or other iron. The explosion appears to me to have arisen from collapse of the flue, caused by pressure, which its defective state was unable to bear, in consequence of injuries that appear to have existed for a length of time. I find no indication of the tube having been burnt recently; it has been repaired apparently on several occasions; the portion lying in the bed of the creek appears to have been severed from the other portion in the line of rivet holes; the rivets appear to have been too close originally, which I consider a defect in the original formation of the flue; the sixth plate from the end, which is one of the crown plates, bears marks of former injury; the outside plate, attached to this plate, is in some places so much grooved as to be eaten almost right through the plate; the flue has gone in the line of rivets in three or four places in the portion remaining in the boiler; the boiler front appears to have been blown off at the angle-iron, and at the line of rivets; the shell as well as the flue has been rivetted in straight lines; the flue has been lapped jointed; there are check feed-valves on the front of the boiler, glass water-gauges, and steam pressure-gauge, and blow-off cock; the iron in the boiler, in many places, shows lamina or a want of solidity; it can be noticed on the steam dome; it is very apparent where the stop and safety-valves have been wrenched or blown off, and in the existence of blisters in the flue; I do not believe that the explosion has taken place from any want of water in the boiler.

*By Coroner:* But from a combination of causes, which are common to such boilers; I did not look up any authorities until I made my examination, and formed my opinion.

*By Mr. Milford:* What are the combination of causes you refer to? An internal flue or tube is subjected to the opposite pressure to what the shell is—one being subject to compression, the other to tension; a boiler 30 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, with 3 feet flues, constructed as the flue is in this instance, has a strength equal to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to what it has in the shell than the flue; if any flatness or want of circular form existed in the flue, the weakness would be greatly augmented; had the tube been made with angle-iron, or "T" iron, instead of being one continuous length, it would have required 127 lbs. per square inch to effect the same collapse; I believe, from measurement, that the flue in question is oval; the large axis is horizontal; the boiler is lying parallel with the dock.

*By Coroner:* The safety of the second boiler might be attributed to the stop-valves being screwed down, and which also has saved accidents that might otherwise have occurred; the displacement (under the circumstances) of the driving strap of the engine would not affect the boilers; I believe the explosion of the boiler was entirely beyond the control of the engineer; the collapse in this case appears to have been slightly diagonal; the repair I saw, I think not extended far enough, but the flaw might be difficult to observe by a skilled person, unless discovered under hydraulic pressure; if the defects which appeared to be old existed two years ago, I would not have given a certificate of its soundness if called upon to do so; bad water may deteriorate a boiler very quickly; sediment is easily seen; I observed no sediment in this flue, which appears very clean; scales are entirely blown away by an explosion, and the skin is left clean in some cases; a boiler should be cleaned periodically; I believe a thorough official inspection, periodically, of boilers throughout the Colony should take place; some repairs in this boiler have taken place, apparently four or five years ago; there are some recent repairs.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* It is a very difficult thing to say what was the strength of the boiler before the explosion; if loaded to 50 lbs. I should say it was dangerous; the boiler is very good in the shell; the only thing is that it is rivetted in straight lines, which has the effect of weakening it (the boiler); there are a number of bad plates in the flue; the thickness of the plates is three-eighths of an inch, which I consider was sufficient, if constructed with angle-iron rings, or a flanged joint in the middle of the flue; many boilers are constructed of the same thickness of iron, and in the same way as this boiler; Cornish boilers are amongst the safest boilers used.

*By Coroner:* The best iron should be used in constructing boilers; a fireman efficient in his duties is capable to attend the engine of a night; having an engineer to superintend all is an additional precaution.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* The brand I saw on one piece of this boiler is "Fornicroft"; it is not the best iron, nor the worst iron; there is a thin part in the flue I know of which is one-eighth of an inch—that part is ruptured.

*By Mr. Milford:* I measured the furthest end of the flue from the fire; the whole of the internal flue, I think, is not out of shape; there is a bruise and a clean cut a little from the bottom of the boiler, which has been occasioned by coming in contact with one of the side lathes; I think the collapse has taken place from a long series of events; the only part of the flue I measured was the extreme end; if the flue was circular I should not consider it unsafe to work it up to 70 lbs. in its new state; as a general rule collapses in flues go at the rivets, being the weakest part; angle-iron or rings have been in force, to my knowledge, seven or eight years; I believe the oval form of the tube was constructed originally, and was not the result of any explosion.

*By a Juror:* If there was a pressure of 50 lbs. on the boiler it would cause the explosion; 50 lbs. when the boiler was new was a moderate pressure; 50 lbs. was sufficient to remove the shell to where I saw it.

*By the Coroner:* No repairs have been done at the ends of the boilers.

D. C. DALGLEISH.

Sworn before me, this 6th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

Inquest adjourned till Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

6th April, 1865.

JOHN S. PARKER,  
Coroner.

INQUEST resumed at the same place, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Called by the Crown.

*John Wardrop*, on oath, says:—I am a practical engineer; I served my time in this Colony, with Mr. John Struth; I learnt how to make an engine, and how to work one; I was employed by Mr. John Cuthbert, in June, 1862; I had to take charge of the engine, boilers, and everything connected with them, at the Dry Dock, Waterview; I had two firemen, named Hall and Craig; on the morning of the 28th March last, I went to the engine about half-past 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock; the fires were alight then; they had been alight about half-an-hour. Steam was not up, I looked at the gauge-glass, and there was water in it; there was about 6 inches of water above the crown of the furnace; I ascertained that when I first went down; the boiler in question was perfectly safe with the quantity of water mentioned; at about a quarter to 7 o'clock, A.M., I had about 5 lbs. of steam in each boiler; I then started the engine, and put the feed on the uninjured boiler; when that one was filled, which took about half an hour, I put the feed on the boiler that exploded; there was an inch less of water then; I kept on feeding the boilers alternately, till the time for starting arrived, and that was about 25 minutes to 11 o'clock; previous to starting the pump, I examined both boilers, to ascertain the height of the water; the fireman, Craig, was then blowing the gauge-glass of the boiler that has exploded, I looked in that glass, and it shewed water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the top of the glass; I remarked to the fireman, Craig, "That is right, keep plenty of water in your boilers"; I went in to the engine, and with the assistance of the two firemen, I put the big pump in gear; I then moved the engine, so that the firemen might keep the pump feeding the boiler; I then went to the engine-room door to look out for the signal for starting; I got the signal for starting about five minutes afterwards; I then looked at my steam-gauges, which indicated 29 lbs. on the square inch; I then started my engine to pump; I had been under-weight about five minutes, when the water splashed from the pump on to the belt, causing the belt to slip off the drum immediately; I shut the steam off from the engine immediately, and called to the fireman, Craig, to open the furnace doors, and to ease the safety-valves; I remember no more; I heard a noise, but I cannot say what it was.

*By Coroner*: I was standing with my hands on the stop-valves at the time; I cannot say whether any steam was blown off or not; Craig at the time was on top of the boiler, or coming down from them; I had sent him to ease the safety-valves, it was Hall's duty to see to the belt; the engine was going at a great speed; I shut the steam off from the engine, but I cannot say whether the engine worked afterwards or not.

Can you say what caused the explosion? I can only give one cause, and that is the sudden shutting off of the steam in both boilers; I had the boiler repaired twice; I have not seen the boiler since the explosion; both boilers carried the same, and I should say that the exploded boiler was the weaker boiler of the two; the highest pressure I ever saw on the boilers was 31 lbs.; the valve weights will shew what amount of pressure was on at the time of the explosion; I worked generally from 27 lbs. to 30 lbs.; after pumping out the dock I always fill my boilers and blow them down, and get everything ready for the next time to pump, my object being to keep the boilers clean; many times I have gone into the boiler and examined it; the boiler was in good working order; I certainly would lessen the pressure as boilers get older; the boiler sprung a leak once in the flue, and once in the side; the rivets were rather too close which would weaken the plates, but the boiler was not defective on that account; during my time the crown of the boiler was never over-heated; the flue was circular I think; I never measured it; if the flue was not circular it was injurious; O'Keefe was once my fireman; Mr. Evans and Mr. Davidson looked at the boilers about two and a half years ago—they took my report; from 21st April, 1863, to 24th March, 1865, the dock has been pumped out 113 times, and the engine working 715 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours; I do not feel disposed to hear the evidence at present.

*By a Juror*: The water used for the boilers is taken from a covered reservoir; every time I blow the boiler out, I consider I clean the boiler out; I never got more than a bucketful of dirt out of the boilers since using fresh water; the last time I was in the boiler was shortly before Christmas; there was a blister on one of the plates which I consider was not dangerous; there was a check-valve to each boiler; I never knew either of the boilers to prime; they worked together; I never knew the gauge-glass to prime.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge*: I do not feel disposed to say what the weights were; I do not wish to answer any questions about the lever or valves; Mr. Evans did not go into the boiler, he took my report for it.

*By Mr. Milford*: The last time I saw the gauge-glass there was 29 lbs. of pressure; that would depend upon the weights on the safety-valves; additional weights are not put on on account of leakage; I never made any alteration in the weights on the safety-valves; the boiler was quite capable of bearing a pressure of 29 lbs.; by adding weights to the safety-valves I could increase the pressure; when the belt slipped off the drum it was my duty to shut the steam off; if I had not done so, the engine would have torn itself to pieces and done other damage; there might have been a little concavity in the flue; I measured

measured the angle-iron and it was 3 feet in diameter, there was 8 inches of water above the flue the last time I saw it; I never heard any person express a fear of the boiler; I never told O'Keefe or any person to keep clear of the boiler; the water used was not of a mineral nature; I never saw any sediment in the boiler; I paid every attention to the engine and everything connected with it.

*By Coroner:* I should not like to have been near the boiler with a pressure of 50lbs.

*By Mr. Milford:* The flue could not have collapsed unless I was aware of it.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* There was a steam-pressure gauge on each boiler—they were "Smith's patent."

*By Coroner:* I believe the boiler was ten years old; a boiler in time wastes away; I observed thin plates in the flue of the exploded boiler; they were "honey-combed"; I could not detect that the flue was over-heated; I do not think it could have been over-heated on the day of the occurrence; the last time I looked at my gauge-glass it indicated 29lbs., and that was about ten or fifteen minutes previous to the occurrence; the weights were not on the extreme end of the lever; my attention at the time was drawn to the engine; when the tide was very high the belt came off several times; the tide was very high on the morning of the occurrence; I gave no orders to draw the fires on that morning.

*By Mr. Milford:* I never saw the plate with the blister on red-hot, or any portion of the flue whatever.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* The valve weights on both boilers were 6 lbs.; the length of one lever is 2 feet 9 inches; the other lever 2 feet; the length of one fulcrum was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the other one 4 inches; one of the valves was  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches, the other  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; the one on the steam-chest was the largest; I am able to write, but am unable now, my right hand being injured.

his  
JOHN + WARDROP.  
mark.

Witness—  
GEO. M'KAY.

Sworn before me, this 18th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Daniel Healey, on oath, says:* I am a boiler-maker by trade; I have been eighteen years doing that kind of work; for twelve years I have superintended that work; I know the boiler that has exploded; I have seen the boiler since the explosion; I see one lever is weighted 50 lbs., and with that pressure I would not like to be near the boiler; I cannot get at the other valve, and therefore cannot say the weight; the flue was the weakest part of the boiler; the boiler could carry a stronger flue; pressure would cause the collapse; there are no indications to shew that the boiler was deficient of water, or that the flue was ever over-heated; the flue is all one colour; I consider the shell was not strong enough; whenever a flue collapses, it never, when repaired, has its uniform shape in the centre; I am aware this flue collapsed before, and it was repaired; it was a hurried job; to have done it properly the flue should have been rolled out; the boiler was quite safe at 30 lbs., but not more; as a boiler gets older, the pressure should be lowered; I find one stop-valve closed, or nearly so, on the exploded boiler; if the stop-valve was closed with a pressure of 30 lbs., I would not consider it unsafe; the flue was very defective; the flue was not hooped; the boiler has not been neglected as far as I can judge; there is very little sediment; I never repaired the boiler; I gave plates to repair it; about three years ago, I sent some boys into the boiler to clean it out, and they brought out a large amount of sediment; a flue in a Cornish boiler should be taken out every ten years; I would have passed the boiler for six months to be worked at a pressure of 30 lbs.; the sides are stronger than the ends of boilers; the rivet holes are the weakest part of the plates; the rivet holes in this boiler were not too close; such an explosion could take place unknown to the engineer; the explosion took place from wear and tear.

*By Mr. Milford:* The flue collapsed about five years ago; I gave Lomore plates (which are of the best of iron) to effect the repairs; I sent three or four plates I think; I did see the repairs from the outside; I did not examine the repairs; I measured the angle-iron; it is the same diameter all round, with the exception of five-eighths of an inch; the flue is all curled up; the stop-valve I cannot say was perfectly closed; if it were slightly open, the engine could be worked slowly.

*By a Juror:* I cannot say what pressure was on the lever when the explosion took place.

DANIEL HEALEY.

Sworn before me, this 18th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

*Edward Evans, on oath, says:—*I am an engineer, and in the employ of the Government, in the marine branch; about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years ago, I examined the boiler in question, with two other engineers, at the request of Mr. Cuthbert, for Wardrop's satisfaction; Mr. Wardrop was directed to examine the boiler, and to report if there were any defects; no defects were mentioned by him; I looked at the boiler under a pressure of 30 lbs.; we considered 30 lbs. enough pressure; I looked upon the boiler as safe; I would not guarantee a boiler for five minutes; the boiler had been repaired some time

time previously; I saw nothing wrong with the boiler, or any appearance of it; at the time of rupture there must have been a large amount of steam, and I should say the pressure was about 180 lbs.; there was no appearance, when I reported on the boiler, that the flue was out of shape; the boiler is not a particularly good boiler—it is an imported boiler; in my opinion the boiler was short of water at the time of the occurrence; I judged so from the colour of the iron; I believe the flue was heated and fell into the water and engendered a large amount of steam; a deficiency of water may take place in two minutes, and the engineer not be aware of it; the boilers should be kept full of water; I have had accidents of a similar nature occur to me, although there was plenty of water at hand, but there was no explosion; the boiler could bear 30 lbs. of pressure; it would be safe at 35 lbs.; it was not carelessness for the pressure to be weighted as I found it, viz., 180 lbs.; the ends are the weakest part of a boiler; the boiler has not been fairly treated some time or other; I cannot say what pressure was on at the time of the occurrence.

*By a Juror:* I see now that some of the plates are of bad iron; I saw no blisters; there would have been no collapse unless there was a deficiency of water; I examined the angle-iron, it was out about half an inch, that was detrimental; the safety-valves were of no use in an occurrence of this kind; the collapsing pressure was 235 lbs., the bursting pressure 450 lbs.

*By Mr. Milford:* Where two boilers are connected, sometimes one boiler acts as a siphon to the other, and by that means draws the water from one boiler, and the flue then gets overheated, and explodes within a very short time, and might escape the notice of the engineer; if you could satisfy me that there was water over the crown of the flue, I should say the cause of the explosion was pressure by the confinement of steam.

*By Mr. Fitzhardinge:* It is impossible to say correctly what time it would take to cause a deficiency of water in one boiler; the water could escape only through the feed-pipe, which I have not measured: there were stop-valves on the feed-pipes; I cannot say whether they were closed or not.

*By a Juror:* I have known one boiler to prime, but that would not take place so soon as a deficiency of water, speaking generally.

*By Coroner:* A belt is likely to slip off at the time of starting.

EDWD. EVANS.

Sworn before me, this 18th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

Called by Mr. Milford:—

*John Wardrop, recalled, says:—*

*By Mr. Milford:* What I told Mr. Evans concerning the boiler in question was perfectly true; the stop-valve being opened the eighth of an inch was sufficient for the speed I required; the boiler was repaired in June last; Mr. Millar, Mr. Russell's superintendent, along with me, examined the patch; he went inside and examined it with a lamp.

his  
JOHN × WARDROP.  
mark.

Witness—  
GEO. M'KAY.

Sworn before me, this 18th April, 1865—

JOHN S. PARKER, Coroner.

**Finding.**—Bursting of a boiler at the Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, Balmain. Unable to determine how the occurrence primarily arose, but believe the explosion to be purely accidental.





1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 November, 1865.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 June, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence which may have taken place relative  
“ to the Bridge proposed to be erected over the Richmond  
“ River, at Casino ; and also, all Correspondence relative to  
“ the Punt and Wharf at Casino.”

(Mr. Laycock.)

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## BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.

### No. 1.

SURVEYOR PEPPERCORNE to ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Casino, 24 September, 1859.*

SIR,

In accordance with your instructions transmitted to me through Mr. Greaves, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in a separate enclosure, a plan and cross sections of the Richmond River, at Casino.

2. The section on the line AB is at the present crossing-place for drays, which has a hard rocky bottom. The section on the line CD is at a point opposite to Hickey-street, where the river is more contracted in width. I should have taken other sections opposite the main street, but the depth of water was too great to allow me to wade through the river, and no boat could be brought to these spots.

For the same reasons, I could not take a section at the point marked E on the plan. Here there is a deep and wide pool, and it is the only spot where a Punt might be placed.

The other information required by Mr. Moriarty is contained in the sections of the river.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. S. PEPPERCORNE.

Forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief for Docks and Harbours, by whom the information is required.—A. G. M'LEAN, A.S.G.—B.C., 20th Oct., 1859.

### No. 2.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Department of Harbours and Rivers,*

*25 October, 1859.*

SIR,

The accompanying papers having reference to the establishment of Punts at the townships of Grafton and Casino, having been forwarded to this office for my report, it occurred to me that, before submitting estimates for them, it would be well to ascertain whether Punts were really suitable to those localities, or if Bridges might not be constructed for a little more money, which would much better meet the wants of the districts. I accordingly requested the Acting Surveyor General to be so good as to furnish me with any information he might himself possess as to these places, or which he could obtain from the officers of his department resident there.

Mr. M'Lean has kindly procured the enclosed cross-section of the River Richmond, at Casino, from which it appears to me that a Punt would be quite unsuited to the circumstances of the case. I should say that a low level Bridge, thrown across at a level a little above that of the ordinary summer floods, would be much better.

It will be observed that, at present, a very slight rise in the river must interrupt the traffic, the water (at summer level) being about 3 feet 6 inches deep; 1 foot, or 18 inches rise, must cut off the communication between the north and south sides of the townships; such a rise might take place for many months continuously in a wet season. On the other hand, a low-level Bridge, which would be above the ordinary freshets, although it might be occasionally submerged during extraordinary floods, would only remain so for a few days at a time during the year, so that the inconvenience would be but trifling.

The bottom of the river-bed appears to be sandstone rock; but I think a Bridge somewhat like that I have roughly sketched, might be constructed to withstand the winter floods; the cost would be about £760. A Punt for the same locality would cost about £350; it would be more likely to get out of repair, and would require the constant attendance of at least one man.

I have not yet received any sections of the Clarence River, at Grafton; but from what I can learn, I am disposed to think a Punt would be the more suitable; the cost of a large Punt, 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, would be about £420—rope and boat included.

I have, &c.,

E. O. MORIARTY.

No. 3.

## BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.

## No. 3.

## MINUTE OF CAPTAIN MARTINDALE.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 26 October, 1859.*

It will be seen that Mr. Moriarty recommends a Bridge at Casino, to cost about £720, instead of a Punt, to cost £350. A rough sketch of a proposed Bridge is enclosed by Mr. Moriarty.

On the Estimates for 1860 there is,—  
Punt at Casino..... £300  
Punt at Grafton..... 300

Mr. Moriarty may be asked to submit plan, section, estimate in detail, and specification, for the Bridge at Casino, and when the estimate comes under discussion, this item may be amended.

Engineer Navigation.—4th November, 1859.

## No. 4.

## UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 4 November, 1859.*

SIR,

Adverting to your letter of the 25th ultimo, reporting with reference to the proposed establishment of Punts at the townships of Grafton and Casino, in which you state that a Punt at Casino would not meet the requirements of the place, and recommend that a Bridge over the Richmond should be erected instead,—I am directed, by the Secretary for Public Works, to request that you will have the goodness to submit a plan, section, estimate in detail, and specification, for a Bridge accordingly.

2. I am also to request that you will report further, with reference to the Punt at Grafton, the cost of which you estimate at £420, when you have obtained the sections alluded to by you.

I have, &c.,  
B. H. MARTINDALE.

## No. 5.

## MINUTE OF MINISTER FOR LANDS.

A Vote of £720 was taken in 1860 for a Bridge over Richmond at Casino. I think the matter was handed over to Works. I should like to know from that Department what has been done.

JOHN R.  
30th May.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 4th June.—M.F.

An estimate of the Bridge alluded to, together with an estimate of a Punt for the Clarence River, at Grafton, were forwarded to the Lands Department on the 23rd April, 1860; the papers do not appear to have been since returned to this office, and as the money was voted under the Lands Department, of course no steps were taken in the matter in this office.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 5/6/61.—J.R.—Urgent.

Messrs. Henry Garrard, P.M., Mackellar, and J. S. Hays of Richmond River, may be authorized to expend the £720 (by public tender) voted in 1860 for a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino; they may also be furnished with the estimates and specifications necessary.

JOHN R.  
17 June.

## No. 6.

## No. 6.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. GARRARD, Esq., P.M.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1861.*

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Under Secretary for Finance has been requested to cause a cash credit to be opened in your favour in the Bank of New South Wales conjointly with the gentlemen named in the margin, for the sum of £720, for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino.

Messrs. Mac-  
kellar and J. S.  
Hayes.  
£720.

I am at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to invite public tenders for the performance of the work in accordance with the estimate and plan forwarded for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

## No. 7.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1861.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will be good enough to cause a cash credit for a sum of £720 to be opened in the Bank of New South Wales, in favour of Messrs. H. Garrard, P.M., Casino, Mackellar, and J. S. Hayes, of Casino (who have been requested to call for tenders), for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino.

£720.

2. This expense will be charged against the Vote for this purpose on Estimates-in-Chief for 1860.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

## No. 8.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to CLARK IRVING, Esq., M.L.A.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 20 June, 1861.*

SIR,

With reference to your personal interview with the Secretary for Lands, on the subject of the Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, I am directed to inform you that the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has been requested to cause a cash credit to be opened in the Bank of New South Wales in favour of the gentlemen named in the margin, for the sum of £720, for this purpose.

Messrs. H.  
Garrard, P.M.,  
Casino; Mac-  
kellar; J. S.  
Hayes.  
£720.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

## No. 9.

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to SURVEYOR GENERAL.

*Police Office, Casino,  
20 July, 1861.*

SIR,

As considerable sums of public money are about to be expended on Roads and Bridges in this district, I have the honor to request that Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne may be allowed, when applied to, to render his professional services, by advice or otherwise, and particularly that he may be allowed to superintend the construction of the Bridge at Casino, as I fear the engineering acquirements of myself and brother Magistrates are not equal to the task.

It is also necessary that a permanent road should be marked out from the contemplated Bridge at Casino to the Bridge at Deep Creek.

I have, &c.,  
HY. GARRARD, P.M.

For

For consideration of the Secretary for Lands. I understood that the Bridge was to be erected by the Public Works Department; but if by the P.M. and other Trustees, Mr. Peppercorne's assistance might prove very beneficial to the public, although, of course, a loss on the other hand in the cost of the surveying party.—A.G.M.—B.C., 6 Aug., 1861.

Appd.—J.R.—14 August.

Police Magistrate, Casino.—August, /61.

Returned for the information of the Acting Surveyor General.—B.C., 23rd August, 1861.—M.F.

Surveyor Peppercorne—31st August, /61.

The road within referred to has been surveyed and marked by Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne, and being in its length through Crown land, may be adopted by the Trustees.—A.G.M.—B.C., 18 Feby., 1862.

Seen.—J.R.—10th March.

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### No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to POLICE MAGISTRATE, CASINO.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 23 August, 1861.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Acting Surveyor General, requesting that Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne may be allowed, when applied to, to render his professional services, by advice or otherwise, in regard to the works on the roads in your district, and more particularly that he may be allowed to superintend the erection of the Bridge at Casino, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of Mr. Peppercorne being allowed to render such professional assistance as may be deemed necessary in connection with the works in question.

I have, &c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

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### No. 11.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR PEPPERCORNE.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 31 August, 1861.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will superintend the construction of the Bridge at Casino, for which a sum of money has been voted, and that you will, when applied to, render any professional services, by advice or otherwise, which the Bench may require.

2. I have also to request that you will mark out the best line of road between the Bridge above referred to and that at Deep Creek, forwarding plan, &c.

I have, &c.,

A. G. M'LEAN,  
A.S.G.

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### No. 12.

SURVEYOR PEPPERCORNE to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Casino, 16 November, 1861.*

SIR,

Having been requested by the Surveyor General to superintend the erection of a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino, the design for which was transmitted from your department, I beg to call your attention to the fact that on the north or right bank of the river, at the spot where the Bridge will be erected, the soil is of a very loose description and is easily washed away during floods, and, during those which took place in the early part of the year, a deep gully was formed exactly where the Bridge will abut on the bank.

2. I think it, therefore, very requisite that a solid stone abutment, with short retaining walls, should be built on this bank, starting from the rock for a foundation; this will have the effect of adding very greatly to the security of the Bridge in times of flood.

3. I trust, therefore, that you will give me the necessary instructions, so that this may be done, as I understand that a contractor is now ready to commence the stonework.

I have, &c., &c.,  
FREDK. S. PEPPERCORNE.

I don't think it comes within my province to issue any instructions on this subject to Mr. Peppercorne, who is an officer of the Survey Department, but I should think that any suggestion of his for alteration or improvement of the plan which his local knowledge can suggest should receive attention.—E.O.M.—22/11/61.

The Surveyor General.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands. If a specific contract has been taken for the Bridge, and the contractor is ready to go on with the work, it might be best to let him complete the work as contracted for, unless the Trustees can make terms with him to make desirable alterations without much additional expense, and without much exceeding the Vote.

Mr. Peppercorne being on the spot, and devoting his time for the present to this work, it will be well to leave with him the responsibility and discretion of making desirable alterations, so far as the contract or the concurrence of the contractor will permit.—A.G.M.—B.C., 4 Dec., 61.

Approved—JOHN R.—10 Dec.

No. 13.

SURVEYOR GENERAL to SURVEYOR PEPPERCORNE.

*Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, 16 January, 1862.*

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 16th November last, addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief for Docks and Harbours, suggesting that, as on the north or right bank of the Richmond, at the spot where the Casino Bridge is to be erected, the soil is of a very loose description, a solid stone abutment with short retaining walls should be built on this bank, starting from a rock for a foundation,—I have the honor to inform you that if a specific contract has been taken for the Bridge, and the contractor is ready to go on with his work, it might be best to let him complete the work as contracted for, unless the Trustees can make terms with him to make desirable alterations without much additional expense, and without much exceeding the Vote.

3. As you are on the spot, and devoting your time for the present to this work, the responsibility and discretion of making desirable alterations, so far as the contract or the concurrence of the contractor will permit, will rest with you.

I have, &c.,  
A. G. M'LEAN.

No. 14.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to H. GARRARD, Esq., P.M., CASINO.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 10 March, 1862.*

SIR,

With reference to the credit of £720 established in your favour at the Bank of New South Wales, in conjunction with Messrs. A. M'Kellar and J. S. Hayes, for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne, who is charged with the supervision of the work, having recommended some alterations in the proposed design for the Bridge, it has been decided to leave to him the responsibility of making such changes as the contract, or the concurrence of the contractor may admit of.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to MINISTER FOR WORKS.

*Police Office, Casino,  
24 February, 1862.*

SIR,

We do ourselves the honor to enclose the tenders which have been received at this office for the erection of a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino. As they are all in excess of the sum of £720, voted by the Government, we beg to know what steps we



we are to take in the matter. May we hope that you will kindly advise us in this matter, as the Bridge is very necessary to the advancement of the district, now that free selection has become law.

We have, &c.,  
 HY. GARRARD, P.M.  
 ALEX. MACKELLAR, J.P.  
 FRANCIS S. HAYS, J.P.

Submitted. May be forwarded to the Minister for Lands, under whose department the money was voted.—1/3/62.—J.R.

W.M.A.—3/3/62.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 3/3/62.—J.R.

I imagine the plans will have to be so far modified as to bring the expense within the Vote.

It would be proper to ascertain whether the Bridge could be constructed substantially with a less expenditure.—JOHN R.—25th March.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 31st March.—M.F.

The Commissioner for Main Roads is requested to report.—B.C., 1st April, 1862.—J.R.

## No. 16.

### PETITION.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Richmond River,—

SHEWETH :—

That on the 25th of June, 1861, a letter was received from the Honorable the Minister of Works, addressed to the Bench of Magistrates, Casino, notifying that a sum of £720 had been placed to their credit for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino.

That tenders were called for, between the months of July, 1861, and January, 1862, for the erection of the said Bridge, which tenders, when opened, being very much in excess of the sum voted, a notification of the same was made to the Minister of Works, with a request that the Bench might be further instructed how to act in the matter, to which no reply was ever received.

That the crossing of the Richmond River is now the only obstruction to the communication between the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, all the creeks being bridged over.

That many valuable lives have been lost in crossing the said river, by want of a Bridge.

That no Bridge which is not placed above flood level will be of any service.

That a properly qualified surveyor, free from local prejudices and feelings, be appointed to select a site for the said Bridge, without regard to private interests, and to estimate at what further sum a permanent Bridge can be constructed.

That your Petitioners are obliged to resort to this mode of making their wants known to your Honorable House, because they have at present no Member to represent them in your Honorable House.

And that your Petitioners, residing, as they do, in one of the most rich and valuable portions of the Colony, feel that they have a claim upon your Honorable House to make such improvements as may facilitate their intercourse with other portions of the Colony, and such as may tend to develop the resources of the district, and be to the general welfare of the country.

That the construction of this Bridge is the more necessary because your Petitioners have not the benefit of steam communication by sea.

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

[Here follow 198 signatures.]

Recd. 30/3, and submitted.—J.R.

Previous papers were forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, for report, on the 1st April, 1862. This may be referred to him also, with a request that he will expedite the matter.—B.C., 31/3/63.—J.R.

Acknowledge and inform. The petition may be taken (in accordance with a private note to that effect), to be addressed to Executive Council and referred to me.—W.M.A.—1/4/63.

Informed.—13/4/63.

BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.

No. 17.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to PETITIONERS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 13 April, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to your Petition relative to the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, which has been referred by the Executive Council to the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Arnold to inform you that this matter is in the hands of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, who has now been requested to expedite it.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

No. 18.

MINUTE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

THE sum of £720 having been voted on General Estimates for 1860, under the Department of Lands, for the above-named Bridge, Mr. M. was asked to prepare a plan, which was done, and tenders were invited; but as they exceeded the Vote, the design had to be altered. The amended plan herewith is now ready, and tenders may be invited.

E.O.M.

Submitted, 4/4/63.—J.R.

Appd.—W.M.A.—10/4/63.

Mr. Moriarty to submit notice inviting tenders.—B.C., 11/4/63.—J.R.

Notice for tender herewith. Should not the Honorable the Minister for Lands be moved to transfer the amount voted on Estimates for the work (£720) to credit of this branch?

For the Engineer-in-Chief.—E.B.

U. S., Public Works—B.C., 14/4/63.

Submitted, 15/4/63.—J.R.

Appd.—Apply to Lands.—W.M.A.—15/4/63.

Tenders to be opened on the 19th May next.—15/4/63.—J.R.

No. 19.

TENDERS RECEIVED FOR BRIDGE, CASINO.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 19 May, 1863.*

Estimated cost.....	£867 4s. 2d.
Amount voted.....	£720. Lands Department, 1860.
Amount of tender .....	£820.

The tenders for the undermentioned work, (6) six in number, are referred to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, for report.

JOHN RAE.

Construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino.—B.C.

The tender of Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir being the lowest, and their proposed sureties sufficient, I beg to recommend its acceptance, and respectfully suggest that the sum of £150 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the completion of the work.

For the Engineer in Chief.—EDW. BERTHON.—22/5/63.

Submitted.—J.R.—21/5/63.

Appd.—W.M.A.—22/5/63.

BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.

[Enclosure in No. 19.]

ABSTRACT of Tenders for Casino Bridge, Richmond River.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS.	12" x 12" Timber in Piers. 164 feet.		Walings, 12" x 6" 218 feet.		Knees. 6.		Corbels, 12" x 12" 144 feet.		Caps, 12" x 12" 108 feet.		Girders, 12" x 12" 460 feet.		Girders, 10" x 4 1/2" 460 feet.		Joists, 7" x 4" 321 feet.		End Timbers, 10" x 9" 42 feet.		3" of 100 feet Planking, 2,150 feet.		Per foot run, Handrail, 300 feet.		Per lb. Wrought Iron, 2,754 lbs.		Per super. foot, Copper Sheeting, 436 feet.		Per lb., Copper Dolts, 85 lbs.		Per cubic yard, Soil Excavation, 122 yards.		Total		SCHEDULED SUM						
	@	£ 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.	@	£ s. d.					
1. J. W. Mason	10/-	83 0 0	5/-	54 0 0	0/60/-	18 0 0	8/-	57 12 0	8/-	43 4 0	8/-	133 12 0	2/-	45 0 0	1/-	40 1 0	.....	130/139 15 0	3/6	62 10 0	-7	80 6 0	3/-	65 8 0	2/6	10 12 0	2/6	15 5 0	0/20	11 4	803 6 0								
2. D. Baile	5/-	41 0 0	8/8	35 2 0	0/40/-	12 0 0	5/-	86 0 0	5/-	27 0 0	4/6	103 5 0	2/-	45 0 0	1/3	57 11 3	3/6	7 7 0	0/115/125	12 6	6/-	88 1 3	3/-	65 8 0	2/6	10 12 0	2/6	15 5 0	0/219 0	0	0/757 5 0								
3. J. White	12/6	102 10 0	6/3	67 10 0	0/20/-	6 0 0	4/6	32 8 0	4/6	24 6 0	4/6	103 5 0	2/3	56 5 0	1/3	57 11 3	3/6	7 7 0	0/110/118	5 0	4/6	67 10 0	-8	91 16 0	2/6	64 10 0	3/6	14 17 0	2/-	12 4 0	0/825 0	0	0/916 5 3						
4. J. D. Larson	4/-	32 10 0	1/3	13 10 0	0/20/-	7 10 0	3/8	23 8 0	2/3	12 3 0	2/3	61 12 0	-8	16 0 0	-3	23 0 0	4 14 0	0/4	604/-	68 10 0	0	-7	80 6 0	2/6	54 10 0	2/-	8 10 0	1/9	10 3 0	6/606 6 9									
5. J. Straus	6/9	55 7 0	4/3	45 18 0	0/112/-	33 12 0	5/9	87 10 0	5/3	28 7 0	4/-	61 16 0	4/6	108 17 6	3/3	138 3 0	2/8	4 14 0	6/136/146	2 6	5/6	82 10 0	-8	91 16 0	1/4	29 0 0	2/-	8 10 0	1/7	9 13 0	2/1187 5	0	0/909 2 8						
6. Brooks and Goodair	8/-	65 12 0	3/7	38 14 0	0/47/-	14 2 0	5/-	36 0 0	5/-	27 0 0	6/-	114 15 0	1/7	35 12 0	6/10	38 7 0	3/4	7 0 0	0/120/129	0 0	5/9	86 5 0	-6	68 17 0	2/4	50 16 0	1/7	6 14 7	2/-	12 4 0	0/820 0	0	0/730 19 1						

FRANCIS T. ROSE,  
21st May, 1863.

## BRIDGE, PUNT, AND WHARF AT CASINO.

11

## No. 20.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 25 May, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN,

Your tender, dated the 16th May instant, for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, at the price stated therein, the work to be completed in six months, having been accepted, I am directed to refer you to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers for further information, and to the Crown Solicitor for the purpose of signing the necessary bond for the due observance of your contract.

I am, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 21.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to CROWN SOLICITOR.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 25 May, 1863.*

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying tender received for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, at the prices stated therein, to be completed within six months, and to request that you will take from Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, whose tender has been accepted, the necessary bond for the due fulfilment of their contract.

2. The bond, when executed by Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir and their sureties, which should be done within fourteen days from this date, you will be pleased to transmit to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 25 May, 1863.*

SIR,

With reference to your B.C. of the 22nd instant, I am directed to inform you that the tender of Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, at the prices stated therein, the work to be completed in six months, has been this day accepted, and that they have been referred to you for further information, and to the Crown Solicitor for the purpose of signing the necessary bond for the due observance of their contract.

The bond will be forwarded to you when executed.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 23.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 27 June, 1863.*

SIR,

As the works to be constructed across the Richmond River, at Casino, are to be carried out by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbour and River Navigation, under the Department for Public Works, I am directed to request that the sum of seven hundred and twenty pounds voted for the purpose in question, under this department, on the General Estimates for 1860, may accordingly be transferred to the credit of the Engineer-in-Chief.

I have, &amp;c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 24.

## No. 24.

CROWN SOLICITOR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 6 June, 1863.*

SIR,

Webster and  
J. Hawdon.

Referring to the instructions contained in your letter of the 25th May, I have the honor to transmit the necessary bond executed by Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, and their sureties, for the fulfilment of their contract to construct a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino.

The plan and specification have been marked, signed by all parties, and returned to the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, who is requested to acknowledge receipt.—B.C., 9/6/63.—J.R.

Bond received.—12/6/63.—E.B.

Put by.

## No. 25.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Casino, 16 July, 1863.*

SIR,

We beg respectfully to request your attention to the following:—Our tender for the erection of a Bridge at Casino was accepted on behalf of your department, about the 30th May last past. We proceeded immediately to procure all plant and ironwork required for its execution, and have them now ready, and on the ground, and further, entered into contracts for cutting the timber, &c., but regret to find the intended site for the Bridge is not found suitable. We have in consequence been at considerable loss of time, outlay, &c., and are now obliged to discontinue our men, and apprehend still further losses by the delay, from the difficulty of not being able to obtain men when required. The favourable season for the execution of the work is rapidly passing away; we do not name these things to *extort* money, but trust you will see the propriety of allowing us such reasonable compensation as in your judgment the circumstances call for; and further, that all possible dispatch may be used in preparing and forwarding any fresh plans, so as to allow adequate opportunity for completing the work before the season for floods sets in again.

We are, &c.,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR.

## No. 26.

REPORT OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

A SURVEY having been made by Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne of the site for a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, a design was prepared in this office for a low-level Bridge, there not being sufficient funds for one on a high level. On my recent visit to the Clarence and Richmond, I took the opportunity of visiting Casino to examine the proposed site, which I found to be altogether different from what I had imagined, and quite unfit for the purpose. The site surveyed is the very worst on the river, and was apparently selected because of its having been the usual crossing-place when the river was down. I feel quite convinced that no low-level Bridge, constructed at this place, can possibly resist the pressure of the floods, which rush down here with enormous velocity and force, bringing sometimes large rafts of cedar in the bay, against which no low-level Bridge can be expected to stand. I have had a survey prepared of another site, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile higher up the river, as well as some other sites lower down, none of which are suited for a low-level Bridge, in consequence of the very rapid fall in the bed of the river which, at this point, consists of a series of rapids, over which the water tumbles with extreme violence in times of flood. There is one place below the rapids where a Punt might be worked with safety; but the people in the neighbourhood seem to be of opinion that a Punt would not afford sufficient facilities to the traffic, and as no low-level Bridge can be guaranteed to withstand the floods, I fear it will be necessary (if a Bridge is to be constructed) to place it at such a height as will keep the platform above the flood-water level. The probable cost of such a structure would be about £5,500, or say £4,800, in addition to the present Vote.

Under Secretary, B.C.

E.O.M.  
4/8/63.

Submitted.—6/8/63.—J.R.

Mr.

Mr. Moriarty has not referred to the contractors' claim for compensation. Had better for the present be left an open question.—E.O.M.—7/8/63.

Has the contract been stopped, or what steps have been taken in the matter?—10/8/63.—J.R.

Mr. Moriarty. 11/8/63.—B.C.

I recommended the contractor to cease getting in any more timber till he should hear further from me, and he has done so.—E.O.M.—11/8/63.

Forward to Lands, for the opinion of the Minister as to what is best to be done under the circumstances set forth in Mr. Moriarty's Minute. The tender (which has been accepted) for the Bridge is £S20; the design having been made on the information furnished by Mr. Surveyor Peppercorne. On visiting the site, Mr. Moriarty finds there is no prospect of such a structure resisting the violence of ordinary floods, and thinks it would be useless to go on. The contractors are willing to give up their agreement on being compensated for price of material and loss of time. The matter is urgent.—W.M.A.—11/8/63.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 11/8/63.—J.R.—Urgent.

It would seem that the least objectionable course will be to compensate the contractors.

Secretary for Works.—JOHN R.

Under Secretary for Works.—M.F.—B.C., 14 August.

Submitted.—17/8/63.—J.R.

Mr. Moriarty, for report on claim of contractors herewith.—B.C., 18/8/63.—J.R.

I would suggest that, say £100 be paid as a full compensation—the contractor retaining his materials.—E.O.M.—21/8/63.

B.C.—Under Secretary.

Submitted.—22/8/63.—J.R.

Appd.—W.M.A.—25/8/63.

Make offer accordingly.—26/8/63.—J.R.

## No. 27.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Sydney, 14 August, 1863.*

SIR,

At the request of Mr. Rae, Under Secretary for Works, we submit to your notice the following account of material provided for Casino Bridge, Richmond River; also the amount of losses sustained on account of the Government not allowing us to complete the work:—

	£	s.	d.
3,182 lbs. ironwork at 6d. per lb. ... ..	79	11	0
563 feet metal sheeting at 2s. 3d., schedule price 2s. 4d., allowing 1d. per foot for securing to piles ... ..	63	15	0
100 lbs. copper bolts and washers, at 1s. 7d. per lb. ... ..	7	18	4
Paints, oil, tar, and cement ... ..	13	0	0
500 feet cube of hewn timber, prepared at 1s. 6d. per foot ... ..	37	14	0
1,000 feet sawn timber, prepared at 20s. per 100 ... ..	10	0	0
Freight of plant and passage money for men ... ..	20	0	0
Travelling expenses and losses sustained through stoppage of works ... ..	120	0	0
	£351	18	4

Should the above offer be accepted, we will hand over all the above-mentioned material to whoever you may appoint for the same at Casino.

We further submit to your notice an offer to remove all material provided for the above-mentioned works, and forfeit all claim, for the sum of £230. We may further state that the cause of this offer being so high is, that there is no work in that district that the timber or ironwork is adapted for, therefore the timber is perfectly useless to us.

We remain, &c.,

BROOKS & GOODSIR,

Newcastle.

## No. 28.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Newcastle, 19 August, 1863.*

SIR,

We beg respectfully to inform you that there is a slight mistake in the account rendered, dated 14th August instant; the amount of ironwork is 3,086 lbs., and not 3,182 lbs. as stated; the sawn timber is also incorrect, there being 2,000 feet, not 1,000 feet as stated; the cause of this mistake is, that the sawyer has cut more timber than expected since I left Casino. By correcting this mistake you will oblige us.

We also beg respectfully to call your attention to our claim for compensation. Should we be detained on account of not receiving a definite answer from Government, also having our plant, &c. laying idle, our claim must necessarily be much larger than the one already rendered. We being desirous of removing our plant from that district, an immediate answer would much oblige—

Your most obedient Servants,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.

Mr. Moriarty, with reference to previous papers sent to him on the 18th instant.  
—B.C., 21/8/63.—J.R.

## No. 29.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 26 August, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo to the Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers, and to your subsequent communications to this office on the subject of compensation being allowed to you for the stoppage of your contract for the Casino Bridge,—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works, under a report from Mr. Moriarty, has approved of your being paid the sum of £100 as compensation, and of your being allowed to retain the material on the ground.

£100.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

## No. 30.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Sydney, 28 August, 1863.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 26th instant, intimating your approval of our being paid £100 as compensation for the stoppage of the contract for the Casino Bridge.

In reply, we beg to observe that the material now on the ground at Casino, comprising timber, ironwork, &c., cannot be removed without considerable expense; the timber, in fact, will not be worth the cost of removal, while the ironwork will be to us comparatively useless, as we have no other work on hand wherein it might be used.

Under those circumstances, together with the great loss of time and labour incurred in the transaction, we respectfully submit the proposal to pay us £100 is totally inadequate compensation for the loss sustained, and we most respectfully beg you will be good enough to allow the matter to be submitted to arbitration in the usual manner, and beg the favour of an answer on this point as early as possible.

We remain, &c.,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR.

Submitted—27/8/63.—J.R.

Re-submit on return of Mr. Moriarty.—J.R.

Re-submitted—9/9/63.

Mr. Moriarty to ascertain what arrangement can be made with these contractors; perhaps if the matter could be most advantageously arranged that way, a contract for a Punt in substitution for a Bridge might be sanctioned by the Governor and Executive Council, and this with the Wharf, for which funds are voted, would probably consume the materials on the ground; and an arrangement might be made with Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, who have the plant on the spot, to take both contracts at a fair price. This seems the best and more probable way of arranging the matter with least loss.—W.M.A.  
—11/9/63.

Mr. Moriarty.—B.C., 12/9/63.—J.R.

## No. 31.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

Newcastle, 14 September, 1863.

SIR,

We beg respectfully an answer to our letter, dated 26th August instant, respecting the settlement of our claim for compensation for the stoppage of our contract for a Bridge at Casino, Richmond River, having seen in the daily papers the arrival of Mr. Moriarty in Sydney, on the 6th instant, also knowing that you were waiting for his decision. You would greatly oblige us by communicating with us as early as possible, as we are now deprived of means of gaining a livelihood, by our plant laying idle at Casino, also our cash being expended for material and other expenses. Under those circumstances we consider ourselves entitled to compensation for every day so kept idle.

Sir, we remain, &amp;c.,

BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.

Mr. Moriarty.—B.C.—J.R.

Their attendance has been requested.—E.O.M.—17/9/63.

## No. 32.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

THE CONTRACTORS state their willingness to undertake the construction of the Wharf at Casino, for which the sum of £200 has been voted, for £264 17s. This would use up most of the materials provided for the Bridge; the remainder might be used in the construction of a Punt if it be determined to devote the funds voted for a Bridge to that purpose, and which the contractors agree to build for £600. The acceptance of these offers appears to me to be the easiest and best way of getting out of the present difficulty.

B.C., Under Secretary.

E.O.M.—29/9/63.

Submitted.—2/10/63.—J.R.

Forward to Lands, for concurrence of Mr. Robertson, with a view to the authority of the Governor and Executive Council being obtained.—W.M.A.—6/10/63.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 7/10/63.—J.R.

But nothing is said about the claim to compensation. Refer back on the point raised above. Otherwise approved.—JOHN R.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 9 Oct.—M.F.

I have already stated that, in my opinion, compensation for loss of contract, expenses, &c., to the extent of £100 would be a fair thing. The account would then stand as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Bridge, Casino, value .....	720	0	0	By Punt.....	600	0	0
To do., Sup. Est., 1863.....	150	0	0	Wharf .....	264	17	0
To Casino Wharf .....	200	0	0	Compensation	100	0	0
	<u>£1,070</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£964</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

E.O.M.  
12/10/63.

## No. 33.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

Newcastle, 3 October, 1863.

SIR,

You would confer a great favour by informing us if our offer for Punt and Wharf at Casino, Richmond River, is accepted or rejected. An immediate answer would save us a great deal of time and expense.

Sir, we remain, &amp;c.,

BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Newcastle.

No. 34.



## No. 34.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Newcastle, 6 October, 1863.*

SIR,

We respectfully wish to call your attention to the urgency of a speedy answer respecting our offer for the construction of a Wharf and Punt at Casino. Seeing that the Ministry has tendered their resignation, further delay would be ruinous to us. An answer as early as possible would confer a great favour on—

Your most obedient Servants,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.

## No. 35.

A. TIGHE, Esq., M.P., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Paddington, 16 October, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request your attention to the contract of Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir for the erection of a Bridge at Casino. At the request of Mr. Moriarty (dated 16th ultimo), they waited upon that gentleman, when certain arrangements were mutually agreed to, and the matter then stood over for the Hon. Mr. Arnold's approval. They have since then twice communicated with Mr. Moriarty, but received no reply; and they have requested me to call at the office and beg for a final answer on their behalf. As it is probable you may be busily engaged at the present time, I have taken the liberty of writing instead of calling at your office, and respectfully request you will be good enough to let Brooks and Goodsir know the intention of the Government with respect to the contract referred to.

I am, &c.,  
A. TIGHE.

This may be forwarded to Lands Department, with reference to previous papers sent there on the 15th instant, and with a request that they may be returned as early as practicable.

Acknowledge.—19/10/63.

Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 20/10/63.—J.R.

## No. 36.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to A. TIGHE, Esq., M.P.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 19 October, 1863.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, on the subject noted hereunder, and to inform you that it will receive due attention.

I have, &c.,  
GERALD HALLIGAN,  
(For the Under Secretary.)

*Subject* :—Calling attention to Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir's contract for the erection of a Bridge at Casino.

## No. 37.

A. TIGHE, Esq., M.P., to MINISTER FOR LANDS.

*Paddington, 23 October, 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honor to beg your attention to a negotiation pending between the Government and Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, of Newcastle, contractors, for a Bridge at Casino. Those persons, with a view of saving the expense of a visit to Sydney on this business (having already suffered much loss of time and money in that respect), requested me to call upon Mr. Rae, on their behalf, and represent that, owing to the delay on the part of the Government in deciding the matter in question, they are deprived of getting a living, as all their tools and plant are at Casino, and they are afraid to incur the expense of removing them until they know whether the proposed arrangements will be carried out or not; and they further requested me to state, that every day's delay in giving an answer, either one way or the other, is a serious loss to them.

Mr. Rae informed me that the matter is before you for decision, and I have therefore taken the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to consider the great loss and inconvenience the contractors have suffered through previous delay; and, on their behalf, I respectfully request the favour of an early answer.

I have, &c.,  
A. TIGHE.

No. 38.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS to MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR.

*Department of Public Works,  
Harbour and River Branch,  
Sydney, 3 November, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the correspondence which has passed between this department and yourselves, on the subject of the Casino Bridge, and to the pecuniary loss alleged by you to have been sustained in consequence of the abandonment of the work by the Government, I have the honor to inform you that I am now authorized to offer you, by way of compensation, the sum of £100, and further, to intimate to you that £600 will be placed on the Estimates for 1864, for the purpose of providing a Punt for Casino, of which you will be allowed the construction when the money is voted.

I have, &c.,  
E. O. MORIARTY,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 39.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Newcastle, 6 November, 1863.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 3rd instant, with reference to our being paid the sum of £100 as compensation for loss sustained through the Government abandoning the construction of Casino Bridge. In reply, we beg to decline the offer, it being totally inadequate to the loss sustained; had the above offer been adequate, we would have accepted it when offered, 26th August instant.

Sir, you must be aware, that our plant, travelling expenses, loss of time for five months, and £230 worth of material provided for the work, that the sum of £100 is totally inadequate. We regret that we cannot, in justice to ourselves, accept the proposal; and as we have strong confidence in the reasonableness of our claim for greater compensation, we would rather prefer appealing to the consideration of Parliament for redress than accept terms so much out of proportion to the loss incurred.

Sir, we remain, &c.,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.

See Minister's minute on 63/2504, dated 26th Nov., /63.

Put by.

No. 40.

MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 14 October, 1863.*

Returned to Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 14/10/63.—J.R.  
W.M.A.—14/10/63.

Make brief précis shewing sums voted, and how proposed to be used.—16.

The original amount voted was £720 for a Bridge, and a tender was accepted for £820, an additional £150 being placed on the Supplementary Estimates for this year. The site was afterwards pronounced to be unsuitable, and the contractors claim compensation for their loss of time, labour, &c. Mr. Moriarty, on visiting the locality, has reported that, to construct a Bridge capable of resisting floods would cost about £5,500, and recommends the substitution of a Punt. Tenders have been received from the same persons whose tenders for the Bridge was accepted, for the work, as also for the construction of the required Wharf. The expenditure proposed by the Works Department is as follows:—

Brooks and  
Goodsir.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount voted for Bridge	720	0	0	By Punt	600	0	0
Do. do. Wharf	200	0	0	Wharf	264	17	0
Amt. further for Bridge on Supplementary Estimates, 1863	150	0	0	Compensation to Contractors	100	0	0
	<u>£1,070</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£964</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

By this arrangement, only £45 of the £150 on Supplementary Estimates for 1863 (but not yet voted) will be required.—23 *October*.

£600 will be placed on the Estimates for 1864 for a Punt. The contractors may be offered £100 as compensation, on the understanding that they are to do the work when the money is voted.—J.B.W.—27th *Oct*.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 28 *October*.—M.F.

Mr. Moriarty, I presume, to make the offer.—B.C., 29/10/63.—J.R.

Offer made, reply transmitted.—E.O.M.—B.C., 17/11/63.

Submitted for instructions.—J.R.—18/11/63.

The contractor to be left to his legal remedy.—A.T.H.—20/11/63.

There is no necessity, I presume, to inform the contractor to that effect at present.—J.R.—21/11/63.

No.—A.T.H.—26/11/63.

### No. 41.

#### PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister for Works.

MEMORIAL of Thomas Brooks and John Goodsir, trading under the name and style of "Brooks and Goodsir," of Newcastle, Contractors,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That on the 16th May, 1863, we tendered for the construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino, for the sum of £820. On the 25th May, 1863, a letter was addressed to us by the Under Secretary for Works, intimating to us that our tender was accepted.

On the 3rd June, 1863, we signed the bond to the Government for the due performance of our contract, and proceeded immediately to the Richmond River, taking with us the necessary plant and material to carry on the work.

On applying to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino, as directed by the Engineer-in-Chief, to point out the site for the Bridge, we were informed that he could not tell us anything about it. We therefore telegraphed to Sydney for the Engineer-in-Chief to furnish us the information, and in the mean time we set men to work, whom we had engaged in Sydney, to prepare all materials for the construction.

In due time Mr. Moriarty went down to the Richmond River, and on examining the site where it was proposed to erect the Bridge, condemned it and caused another site to be surveyed, and he invited me to return to Sydney to enter into fresh arrangements, in consequence of the alterations which he would have to make in the work; and at the same time told us, verbally, to keep our men at work preparing timber for the superstructure, which we did.

We returned to Sydney accordingly, and after some three weeks' delay, we received notice that the Government did not intend carrying out the work, and calling upon us to send in a statement of our claim for compensation.

On the 14th August, 1863, we addressed a letter to the Minister for Works, giving a detailed statement of our claim, amounting to £351 18s. 4d.; and on the 26th August, a letter was addressed to us by the Under Secretary for Works, stating that, under a report received from Mr. Moriarty, the sum of £100 would be paid to us as compensation, we being allowed to retain the material on the ground.

We declined accepting this amount, on the ground that the material was lying at a place at least 100 miles up the River Richmond, and it would have cost us fully £100 to have removed the material from thence to Newcastle; and further, that the material, having been provided for a specific purpose, would be useless to us for anything else.

We respectfully invite a reconsideration of our claim, which is based on a fair and legitimate calculation. We have not demanded anything more than we believe ourselves to be justly entitled to, and we do not desire to proceed to law to attain what we conceive the justice of our case ought to have awarded to us by the Government.

We therefore respectfully invite you to take the premises into your consideration; and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

BROOKS & GOODSIR.

Received from a deputation consisting of Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Tighe, and Mr. Brooks.—6/1/63.—A.T.H.

## No. 42.

## MINUTE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Harbour and River Branch,  
Sydney, 6 January, 1864.*

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS directs me to remind the Under Secretary to place on the Supplementary Estimates for 1864, the sum of £600, for a Punt at Casino, in lieu of Bridge.

E. O. MORIARTY.

Note.

Noted.

## No. 43.

## MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Sydney, 6 January, 1864.*

SIR,

Referring to the subject matter of our Memorial to you, of yesterday's date, we have the honor to state that, should the Government be prepared to accept our tenders, as made some time since, for the construction of a Punt and Wharf at Casino, Richmond River, we would, in that case, be content to accept the sum of (£150) one hundred and fifty pounds, as compensation for loss incurred on account of the Government abandoning the construction of Casino Bridge. The favour of an answer as early as possible would much oblige—

Your obedient Servants,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Newcastle.

Cabinet, and all papers.—6/1/64.—A.T.H.

## No. 44.

## CROWN SOLICITOR ASKED TO ADVISE.

CROWN Solicitor to say if Brooks and Goodsir's proposal can be accepted, and to state out of what fund the compensation can be paid.—29/1/64.—A.T.H.

Crown Solicitor in the first instance.—B.C., 1/2/64.—J.R.

## No. 45.

## CROWN SOLICITOR to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Crown Solicitor's Office,  
Sydney, 11 February, 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honor to return to you herewith the papers relating to Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir's claim for compensation, on account of the Government having declined to proceed with the contract entered into with them for the construction of a Bridge at Richmond River, and to state that, if the requisite funds have been voted by Parliament for a Punt and Wharf at Casino, there is no legal objection to the acceptance of Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir's tender for the Punt and Wharf being considered in part compensation for the damage sustained by them through the Government having broken the contract; but that I should think such mode of making compensation would be very objectionable, as it will be difficult to say what portion of the money paid is to be considered as compensation for the breach of contract, and what for the works of the Punt and Wharf. If Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir are the lowest tenderers for the Punt and Wharf, there is not, perhaps, so much in the objection, but I have no information on this point.

I am unable to say out of what fund compensation to Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir can be paid, but should think it would have to be voted by Parliament. Money voted for the works of the construction of the Bridge cannot, I think, be applied in payment of compensation for breach of contract for such works.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

Place

Place on additional Estimates for 1864 the sum of £150, as compensation to Brooks and Goodsir.—19/2/64.—A.T.H.

The amount now available is—for Punt	£600
For Wharf, on Estimates 1863, £200; on Estimates for 1864, £75	275
Compensation to Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir	150
	£1,025

The papers may now be forwarded to Mr. Moriarty, in order that he may carry out the proposed arrangement with Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, which is, I think, to give them £600 for the construction of the Punt, £265 for the Wharf, and £150 for compensation, making a saving of £10 on the Votes.—25/4/64.

Approved.—25/4/64.—A.T.H.

Mr. Moriarty.—B.C., 25/4/64.

For the Under Secretary.—G.H.

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No. 46.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

Newcastle, 1 March, 1864.  
[for February.]

SIR,

In reference to our communication, dated January 6th instant, respecting the settlement of our claim for compensation on account of Casino Bridge, you would oblige us by informing us if the Government has taken any steps to bring the above matter to a settlement, as the loss we sustain through such protracted delay is considerable. The favour of an answer, as early as possible, would much oblige—

Your most obedient Servants,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR,  
Contractors, Newcastle.

It is proposed to place £600 on the next Estimates for a Punt at Casino; also £150 as compensation for Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, for loss sustained by them in consequence of the cancellation of their contract for a Bridge. There is also £75 on the General Estimates for the present year for a Wharf at Casino, which, together with £200 already voted for the same purpose, is considered sufficient. It is, I think, understood that Messrs. Goodsir and Brooks have offered to construct the Punt and Wharf for the sum stated, when the amounts shall have been voted. They are also willing to receive the £150 compensation. Mr. Moriarty may be asked whether this is the case; and if so, whether there is any objection to inform Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir.

J. RAE.

Mr. Moriarty.—B.C., 26/2/64.

The above is, I believe, quite correct.—E.O.M.—8/3/64.—B.C., Under Secretary.

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No. 47.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR.

Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 10 March, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, respecting your contract for the erection of a Bridge at Casino, I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to inform you that the following amounts are proposed to be placed on the next Estimates, viz.:—£150 as compensation to you for cancellation of the contract in question, and £600 for a Punt at Casino. There is also £75 for a Wharf at the same place, which amount, with the £200 already voted for this service, will, it is considered, be sufficient for the work alluded to.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

## No. 48.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to MINISTER FOR WORKS.

*Newcastle, 14 March, 1864.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 10th instant, referring to the cancellation of our contract for Casino Bridge; also, stating that sums of money is proposed to be placed on the next Estimates to meet the required expenditure. Are we to infer that our offer is accepted by the Government for the construction of the Punt and Wharf at Casino, also £150 as compensation? If so, you would oblige us by informing us what you mean by next Estimates—whether it is the Estimates of 1864 or 1865, as the difference in time will affect our interests very much. The favour of an answer will oblige—

Your obedient Servants,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR.

Inform them how the matter stands.—16/4/64.—A.T.H.

## No. 49.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 19 March, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed, by the Secretary for Public Works, to inform you that the amounts required for the construction of the Punt and Wharf at Casino, and the sum of £150 for compensation to you for the cancellation of your contract for erection of a Bridge at the same place, will be brought forward during the present Session of Parliament, on the Additional Estimates for this year; and that when the amounts have been voted, and the money is available, your tender will be accepted for the work in question.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

## No. 50.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Newcastle, 2 May, 1864.*

SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 27th instant, informing us that the sum of £150 has been voted to us for the cancellation of our contract for Casino Bridge.

You would oblige us by paying the same to our account in the Bank of New South Wales, Newcastle.

With reference to the construction of the Punt and Wharf for Casino, you would oblige us by sending the plans and specifications to Newcastle for our signature; also a tracing of Punt and Wharf for our guidance in carrying out the work, which we intend to commence as early as possible—the flooded state of the country will not permit us to commence for some time yet.

We have, &c.,  
BROOKS & GOODSIR.

## No. 51.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Harbours and Rivers Branch,  
Sydney, 16 May, 1864.*

MINUTE PAPER.

COMPENSATION to contractors for the cancelling of their contract for Casino Bridge.

The Engineer-in-Chief requests that a cash credit for £150, the amount voted on the Additional Estimates for the present year, may be given him, to enable him to meet the claim of Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir.

E.O.M.—17/5/64.

Submitted.—17/5/64.—J.R.

Appd.—A.T.H.—17/5/64.

Mr. Moriarty, for information.—B.C., 20/5/64.—J.R.

## No. 52.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 20 May, 1864.*

SIR,

I am directed, by the Secretary for Public Works, to request that the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers may receive a cash credit for the sum of £150, voted on the Additional Estimates for the present year, as compensation to the contractors for the Casino Bridge—their contract for the work having been cancelled.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE.

## No. 53.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND GOODSIR to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Newcastle, 23 June, 1864.*

SIR,

We beg leave to propose as our sureties for the Punt and Wharf at Casino, Mr. John Howden and Mr. William Laingh, of Newcastle, who will enter into the necessary bond required to secure our due completion of the work. It is our intention to commence the work immediately that the bond is signed. Please to inform us if there is any authorized person at Casino whom we can refer to for any information we may require; also, who will supervise the work and sign our certificates for payment? Our reason for requiring this information is, that when there last year, about to commence the Bridge, no person knew anything about it; so, to prevent any misunderstanding, we wish to have some arrangement before we leave. An answer to this, at your earliest convenience, would be esteemed a favour.

We remain, &amp;c.,

BROOKS &amp; GOODSIR.

## No. 54.

SURVEYOR PEPPERCORNE to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Casino, 8 November, 1864.*

SIR,

In attention to your request that I should examine the Punt at Casino, which is now completed and launched, I have the honor to state that having done so, and having found her to be well constructed in accordance with the specification, I have signed a certificate to that effect (see voucher).

2. With reference to your request that I would take charge of her for the present, I beg to state that I shall be unable to do so, as I leave this district in a few days for New England and the Western District, and do not expect to return again to Casino. I should suggest that the most fit person to take charge of her would be the Police Magistrate, Charles Fawcett, Esq., as he is a permanent resident at Casino.

The length of rope required to stretch from bank to bank, with sufficient to spare, will be 200 feet.

I have, &amp;c.,

FREDK. S. PEPPERCORNE.

## No. 55.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

I would request that instructions be issued to the Police Magistrate to take the necessary steps to have the Punt put to work; or, if not required, properly moored in some secure place for the present. I presume the Commissioner for Roads will take the requisite steps to have the approach formed.

E.O.M.,

19/11/64.

The Under Secretary.—B.C.

Mr. Bennett for report.—B.C., 23 Nov., 1864.—J.R.

I have no funds at my disposal for the approach to this Punt.—W.B.—23/11/64.

Mr. Moriarty, for further report.—B.C., 26/11/64.—J.R.

## No. 56.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

As there would seem to be no funds available for the formation of the approaches to the Casino Punt, I would beg to suggest that the sum of £200 be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1864 for that purpose, as well as for the purchase of a rope.

E. O. MORIARTY,

Nov. 30, /64.

The Under Secretary.—B.C.

Approved.—W.F.—Dec. 6, 1864.

## No. 57.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF to UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

THERE is no one in charge of Casino Punt, which is liable to be carried down the river by first flood. The Police Magistrate has not been written to as suggested 19/4/64. The Sergeant of Police (Stokes) would probably be the best person to ask, as he lives close to the place. (Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mr. Moore.)

Mr. Moore, I have no doubt, would take the requisite steps to have the Punt properly moored and looked after, if requested to do so, which I would beg to recommend should be done.

E.O.M.,

13/12/64.

B.C.—Under Secretary.

Submitted.—J.R.—15/12/64.

Approved.—J.B.W.—16 Dec.

## No. 58.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, CASINO.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 20 December, 1864.*

SIR,

It having been reported by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers that the Punt for the Richmond River, at Casino, has now been completed, I am directed, by Mr. Secretary Wilson, to request that you will have the goodness to see that she is properly moored and looked after.

2. I am to add, that the sum of £200 has been placed on the Supplementary Estimate of this year, for the approaches to the Punt in question, and for the purchase of the necessary hawser.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN RAE.

## No. 59.

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Police Office, Casino,  
7 December, 1864.*

SIR,

We have the honor to represent that a Punt has been built and launched here by Messrs. Brooks and Goodsir, which at present is useless, in consequence of the steepness of the river banks, and no approaches having been made on either side.

We beg also to state that the Punt has not, so far as we know, been placed in the charge of any responsible person; that there is no rope, except a borrowed one, with which it can be secured; and that now it is at the mercy of the first flood which may come.

We consider it our duty to make these circumstances known to you, in order that proper steps may be taken to prevent a serious loss.

We have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES H. FAWCETT, P.M.,  
(For the Bench.)

The Bench may, I presume, be informed that the Clerk of Petty Sessions, at Casino, has been requested to see that the Punt is properly moored and looked after, and that the sum of £200 has been placed on the Supplementary Estimate of this year, for the approaches and for the purchase of the necessary hawser.—20/12/64.—J.R.

Yes.



## No. 60.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO.

*Department of Public Works,  
Sydney, 22 December, 1864.*

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the approaches to the ferry at Casino, and security of the Punt, I am directed to inform you that, on the 20th instant, the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Casino was requested to take the necessary steps for having the Punt in question properly moored and looked after; and I am to add, that £200 has been placed on the Supplementary Estimates for this year, for the approaches, &c.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN RAE.

## No. 61.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, CASINO, to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Police Office, Casino,  
13 January, 1865.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 20th December last, instructing me that I was to see that the Punt at Casino was properly moored and looked after, I have the honor to inform you, that the Punt has been launched and left by the contractors, Messrs. Goodsir and Brooks, without any means whatever of securing her; the chain at present holding it belongs to a person named Stocks, who will require it the first time a flood occurs, thereby leaving the Punt without any means of securing it. I also beg to state, that I am frequently from home, on duty, having two separate Courts to attend, viz.,—Lismore once a fortnight, and Ballina once every three months; and should a flood take place during my absence, there will be no one to look after the Punt; and as it is not an uncommon thing for the river to rise 15 or 20 feet within the twenty-four hours, the Punt would be in great danger of being swept away; and should it once break from its moorings, it will be totally wrecked, there being a regular rapid immediately below where it is lying. I would respectfully suggest that the Police should be instructed to take charge of the Punt, as my duties as Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent, and frequent absence from Casino, on duty, render it almost impossible for me to pay the requisite attention for the protection of the Punt; besides, I have no authority to purchase the necessary tackling, or to hire men to look after it in the event of a flood.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. MOORE,  
C.P.S.

Received and submitted.—23/1/65.

I think the better plan would be to lease the Punt, and make the lessor responsible for her safety. It will be necessary to obtain an additional Vote on the Supplementary Estimate for (say) £100, for a boat and rope, and approaches, the former of which should be forwarded at once.—E.O.M.—30/1/65.

Approved.—J.B.W.—31 Jan.

Mr. Bennett to be requested to take charge of this Punt.—J.B.W.—1 Feb.

Mr. Bennett.—B.C., 2/2/65.—J.R.

## No. 62.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS to COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

*Grafton, 20 March, 1865.*

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I have agreed with Nathan Taylor, of Lismore, to take charge of the Punt at that place, and to do all the duties of ferryman, at the rate of 20s. per week.

I have also agreed with H. de Warden to take charge of the Casino Punt for 10s. per week, and 15s. a week extra during floods, with instructions to obtain an assistant in case of emergency; the agreements to continue from week to week.

I am, &c.,  
R. A. HYNDMAN,  
Road Superintendent.

Re-submit, with previous papers relating to this matter.—W.C.B.—23/3/65.

These

These punts having been placed in my charge, I have had no option but to put these men in charge, or risk the loss of Punt from first flood.

I have to request authority may be given to me to instruct the Clerk of Petty Sessions to sell, at a nominal rent, with two sureties in the value of respective punts, or that some steps to that effect may be taken by the Treasury.

Under Sec.—B.C.

W.C.B.,  
27/3/60.

Submitted.—May be forwarded to Treasury.—30/3/65.—J.R.

W.M.A.

Under Secretary for Finance.—B.C., 1/4/65.—J.R.

Rev. Branch—3/4/65.—H.L.

### No. 63.

#### MINUTE OF UNDER SECRETARY TO TREASURY.

CASINO Ferry does not appear to have been proclaimed; and until this is done, the lease of the dues cannot be submitted to auction. The "Lands" should be referred to, in order to have it proclaimed.

I presume the papers may be returned to the Works Department.

Rev. Branch, 11 April, 1865.

Under Secretary for Public Works.—11/4/65.—H.L.—B.C.

May, I presume, be forwarded to Lands, for usual proclamation.—B.C., 12/4/65.

—J.R.

Shall the Bench be asked to propose a scale of tolls, in the first instance?—13th May.  
Write for appl.—End of June.

### No. 64.

#### UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 15 May, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will have the goodness to propose a scale of tolls for the ferry at Casino, on the Richmond River, with a view to the ferry being proclaimed.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

### No. 65.

#### BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO, to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Police Office, Casino,  
2 June, 1865.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, in reply to your letter respecting the Punt at Casino, to forward herewith, for the approval of the Government, a scale of ferry rates drawn up by the Magistrates of the Bench at Casino.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES H. FAWCETT, P.M.  
(For the Bench.)

[Enclosure in No. 65.]

#### PROPOSED Scale of Ferry Rates for the Casino Punt.

	s.	d.
For every foot passenger .. .. .	0	3
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, drawing or not drawing ..	1	0
For every gig or cart with two wheels .. .. .	1	6
For every wagon, dray, carriage, or vehicle, with four wheels .. ..	2	0
For every ox or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, exceeding ten in number .. .. .	0	6
For every ox or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, not exceeding ten in number .. .. .	0	9
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat .. .. .	0	2
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat, if more than ten .. .. .	0	1

\* \* \* \* \*  
The Casino Ferry has not yet been proclaimed, and it was with a view to its proclamation that the Bench have submitted the accompanying scale of tolls; but under the opinion recently given by the Crown Solicitor, the tolls specified in the Act 4 Gul. IV, No. 12, must be levied in the first instance.

Shall a Minute be prepared for the authority of the Executive Council to proclaim the latter Ferry?

27th June.

Yes.

## No. 66.

## MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 8 July, 1865.*

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the ferry at Casino, on the Richmond River, be proclaimed a public ferry, at which tolls shall be demanded, levied, and taken, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2 Gul. IV, No. 12.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Clerk of the Council.—B.C., 10 July.—M.F.

Minute 62-28, 14 July, 1865.—Confirmed, 21 July, 1865.

THE Executive Council advise that a proclamation be issued by His Excellency the Governor, and published in the *Government Gazette*, appointing the ferry over the Richmond at Casino a Public Ferry, at which tolls shall be demanded, levied, and taken, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2 Wm. IV., No. 12.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

14 July, /65.—J.Y.

22 July, /65.—Approved.—J. Y.

Notified in *Gazette*, 4 August, 1865.

## No. 67.

## COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS to UNDER SECRETARY.

*Telegram from Mr. Superintendent Hyndman.*

26 June, 1865.

CASINO Punt sunk in last fresh. Shall I send a messenger to Dixon to have her raised, or does she belong to the Road Trust?

Forwarded for the information of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works. I have instructed Mr. Hyndman to proceed himself, or send Mr. Dixon to Casino, to report as to best means to be adopted for raising the Punt.

(For the Commissioner,)

A.J.C.

27/6/65.

Under Secy.—B.C.

Secn.—27/6/65.—J.R.

Mr. Bennett to resubmit when Mr. Hyndman's report has been received.

B.C., 28/6/65.—J.R.

Noted.—29/6/65.

## No. 68.

*Minutes by Commissioner.*

*Extracts from Mr. Supt. Hyndman's Reports.*

*February, 1865.*

Yes.

The rope has been sent to Lawrence and will be forwarded by first opportunity. I have reported to the Commissioner that a man has been engaged to take charge.

*March, 1865.*

Am I to understand then that the Punt cannot be worked in floods? I know that she is not required when there are no floods, so that it would appear she is utterly useless.

W.C.B.

As the Punt cannot be worked until the approaches are made, I do not think it would be advisable to stretch the rope; and in case of floods, it would certainly have to be let go and hauled in.

When approaches are made, the punt can be worked in slight freshes when the fords are not crossable.

R.A.H.

Forwarded

26 June, 1865.

*Telegram from Mr. Supt. Hyndman.*

Forwarded for the information of the Hon. the Secretary for Public Works. I have instructed Mr. Hyndman to proceed himself or send Mr. Dixon to Casino to report as to best means to be adopted for raising the Punt.

For the Commissioner.—A.J.C.—27/6/65.

Under Secretary.—B.C.

Seen.—27/6/65.—J.R.

Mr. Bennett to resubmit when Mr. Hyndman's report has been received.

B. C., 28/6/65.—J.R.

Noted.—29/6/65.

Casino Punt sunk in last fresh. Shall I send a messenger to Dixon to have her raised, or does she belong to the Road Trust?

27 June, 1865.

*Telegram from Mr. Supt. Hyndman.*

Start myself for Casino to-day.

July, 1865.

I trust this man has not been paid—if he had attended to his duty this would not have occurred. If Mr. Hyndman can get any one at Casino to contract to raise the Punt he can do so, provided the amount asked is reasonable.

W.C.B.

I have written to Mr. Fawcett, P.M., asking him to receive offers for raising Punt.

R.A.H.

Mr. Hyndman does not state if it was low water in the river when he was there. Advantage might be taken of the first fresh to haul the Punt on to higher ground, when the receding water would leave her partially dry.

W.C.B.

The man in charge has not been paid.

The Commissioner will see by my journal herewith that I have not visited Casino, as Mr. Dixon had just been there, and the river was still very high. One side of the Punt is visible now that the water is low. I do not think men would be able to get her up in a fresh; it could better be done now when slings can be got under her.

R.A.H.

I cannot incur any further expense for those punts. I will recommend the Government finally to try and let them—if they cannot do so to sell them—if they cannot do that to haul them up high and dry. If local people will not take any interest in those matters it is impossible the Government can.

W.C.B.

I write to Mr. Fawcett by this post to ask him if he is aware of any one who could be intrusted with the raising of the Punt, and if he or any one at Casino would be on the spot during the operation and see that no injury was carelessly done to the vessel. The Punt is sunk almost at the place where she lay, and lying upon the bank with one side partly out of water—the pump being on the lower side. I believe the best means of raising her would be by means of slings and casks, hauled down one at a time, until her deck was above water, when she could be pumped out.

The sinking occurred by the end of the Punt hanging upon a stump when the river was falling, and the man in charge pushing her off suddenly without probably ascertaining if she had much water in.

A 5 cwt. anchor, with single length of cable (14 fathoms), with ring-bolts and shackles for a solid wood buoy similar to that at Lismore, would be the cheapest and most effective method of preventing these accidents.

August, 1865.

I have not yet received an answer to my letter to Mr. Fawcett of 31st July, but have heard that tenders are invited for raising the Punt.

I would recommend that, in addition to proper moorings, a small boat, say 16 feet long, should be provided for all punts.

September, 1865.

I forward herewith three tenders received for raising Casino Punt, of which I have accepted the lowest—J. Carlill, at £20, and instructed Mr. Dixon to see the work properly done. I should be glad of the Commissioner's instructions as to disposal of the Punt when she is raised.

## No. 69.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to UNDER SECRETARY, TREASURY.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7 August, 1865.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to forward to you the enclosed proclamation, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th instant, declaring the ferry on the Richmond River, at Casino, to be a public ferry; and I am to request that the dues arising from the same may be advertised for sale in the usual way. Copy, 31st July, 1865.

The tolls will be those specified in the 7th section of the Act 2 Gal. IV, No. 12.

I have, &amp;c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 70.

## No. 70.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, CASINO.

*Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7 August, 1865.*

GENTLEMEN,

Copy of procla-  
mation herewith.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd June last, submitting a scale of tolls for the ferry on the Richmond River, at Casino, I am directed to inform you that the ferry was proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th instant; but that, in accordance with an opinion recently given by the Crown Law Officers on the subject, the tolls to be charged on the *first* proclamation of a ferry must be those specified in the Act 2 Gul. IV, No. 12, and if those rates should be found unsuitable they will be amended hereafter by a further proclamation.

I have, &amp;c.,

MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

## WHARF, CASINO.

## No. 1.

CLARK IRVING, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Sydney, 6 November, 1861.*

SIR,

With reference to our conversation of yesterday, respecting a grant of money for the construction of a Wharf at Casino, in the District of the Richmond River, I have now the honor to apply to you for the sum of £200 (two hundred pounds), on payment of which by the Government, the inhabitants will undertake to provide the remainder. As they complain that they have not received their fair share of the Government expenditure, I trust that this request will be acceded to.

I have, &amp;c.,

CLARK IRVING.

Submitted, 11.

The work seems to be a desirable one, and the cost moderate. I think, however, it should be taken in the Department of Works.—JOHN R.—14 Nov.

Under Secretary for Works.—B.C., 16 Nov.—M.F.

Received and submitted—might go to Mr. Moriarty for report.—19/11/61.—B.C.—J.R.

Mr. Moriarty for report.—W.M.A.—21/11/61.

Can the Surveyor General say whether the Richmond River is navigable, at all seasons, as high as Casino?—E.O.M.—28/11/61.

The Surveyor General.

Casino is at the lowest crossing-place for drays on the Richmond River. The head of the boat navigation is within a very short distance of Casino; but for sea-going vessels, is considerably lower down the river.—A.G.M.—21 Jan., /62.

Under Secretary for Works.

(See other side.)—M.F.—B.C., 26 March.

Mr. Moriarty, for information.—B.C., 27/3/62.—J.R.

As the sum of £200 has been voted for the construction of a Wharf at Casino, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers is requested to say if anything has yet been done in the matter.—B.C., 30/3/63.—J.R.

I have seen Mr. Mackellar, of the Richmond, who says the point where the Wharf is required is at the head of the boat navigation—that the trade of the population there is considerable—that boats of ten tons can reach there in any season, and that the tide rises and falls there.—JOHN R.—20th August.  
Minister for Works.—JOHN R.

## No. 2.

CLARK IRVING, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

*Sydney, 20 March, 1862.*

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to place on the Estimates for 1863 the sum of £200, for the purpose of erecting a Wharf at the north side of the Township of Casino, which is much required for the use of that town and the extensive surrounding districts.

I have, &c.,  
CLARK IRVING.

## No. 3.

MR. W. H. BARON to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR HARBOURS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Harbours and River Branch,  
Sydney, 21 August, 1863.*

SIR,

With respect to the Wharf sites on the north bank of the Richmond River adjoining the Township of Casino, I have the honor to report that, as regards depth of water, accessibility, nature of bed of river, strength of current, and facility of approach, there is great similarity; indeed, the advantages and objections appear to be equally shared.

At the lower site, the approach is altogether through private property; for constructing a roadway through this, the proprietors would require compensation. The bank of the river presents a long and steep slope of fully 300 feet in length; the depth of water close to the bank, is 6 feet; the bottom is formed of sand, 6 inches to 9 inches in depth, then alluvial mud and clay; depth not known; current, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles an hour.

Between the upper and lower sites, a shoal, formed by the accumulation of sand on the south side of the river, extends fully half way across to the north bank. The advocates for the construction of a Wharf on the lower site, lay much stress upon this shoal as a preventive to freer communication with the upper reserve; but as there is 4 feet of water on the bank, and 8 feet between the tail of the shoal and the north side of the river, I do not attach any consideration to this as an obstacle to navigation.

The reserve for the Government Wharf is fully 1 mile nearer to the township than the lower site; at 10 feet from the bank, there is a depth of water varying from 6 feet to 7 feet 6 inches, with mud stratum over clay; thickness of mud not known. The landing-place hitherto used at this site is 50 feet more or less above a ledge of rocks which lie close into the north bank; these rocks have an area of about 120 square feet, and crop out above the mean level of the river; the rocks can be removed at a small expense, or the Wharf constructed below them; the reserve is bounded on the west or town side by the Police Paddock, through which a good road could be readily and economically made, or it might be run along the slope of the river bank.

The reserve extends for a considerable distance below the rocky shoal, and offers several very good points along its water frontage for the construction of a Wharf; its proximity to the town, whereby a mile of land carriage is saved, renders it preferable to the lower site, and it is also at the head of the boat navigation.

I consider a substantial Wharf and good approach could be formed for £500.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. BARON.

## No. 4.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CASINO, to SECRETARY FOR WORKS.

*Police Office, Casino,  
26 August, 1864.*

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward to you the enclosed letter, signed by the principal persons engaged in business in the Town of Casino.

I beg to state that, at their request, I have visited the spot where a Wharf is at present being formed, at a reserve for that purpose, on the river bank below Casino.

The statements in the letter are perfectly correct, as to the state of the river, from fallen timber; also as to the rock immediately below the Wharf, and the impossibility of getting a team to the Wharf, in consequence of land slips.

I beg respectfully to suggest that Mr. Peppercorne, or some other competent surveyor, should be directed to report on the matter, and state what could be done to make the Wharf, when finished, available, which it certainly never can be in the present state of the approach.

I have, &c.,  
H. FAWCETT, P.M.

Mr. Moriarty to report in the first instance.—B.C., 14/9/64.—J.R.  
 Mr. Peppercorne has been requested to look after this work; and the selection of the site, limiting him only to its being on *the wharf reserve*, was left to him. I will write by this post, requesting him to meet the wishes of the Petitioners as far as possible.  
 B.C.—Under Secretary. E.O.M.

May be so informed.—J.R.—28/9/64.

[Enclosure in No. 4.]

Casino, Richmond River,  
 23 August, 1864.

Sir,

We have the honor respectfully to solicit your immediate attention to the undermentioned particulars, which at present very seriously and injuriously affect the interests of Casino and its vicinity, as well as a large squatting district beyond:—

1. The river, for a distance of about 16 miles below Casino, is so choked up with fallen and falling timber, and recent land slips, as to make navigation, with even boats of 3 or 4 tons burden, utterly impossible.
2. Traffic by means of overland route, either by the Richmond or Casino Rivers, is equally impracticable.
3. *Immediately* below the site on which the Government Wharf is being now constructed at Casino, a ledge of sandstone rock runs out from the north bank of the river, about two-thirds across, confining the water to a channel of some 10 or 12 feet wide at the usual summer level, and causing a river that no loaded boats can stem; and consequently, unless the rock in question be removed, the Wharf, when finished, cannot be got at by boats requiring to use it. The rock is not large, and could be removed at a moderate cost. When Mr. Baron surveyed the site, he fully contemplated the necessity of the rock being cleared away.
4. The approaches to the Wharf, in their present state, are utterly impracticable for drays of any description, and can't on that account be used when finished. We would respectfully suggest, that by far the most efficient remedy for this part of the difficulty, would be the construction of a tramway on piles, about half way up the bank, on which goods could be drawn by means of a truck and winch.
5. For your perfect satisfaction, and on account of the urgency of the cases, we desire to intimate that by instructing Mr. Baron, or Mr. Peppercorne, to report to you on the particulars at as early a date as possible, any doubt you might entertain thereon would be immediately set at rest, with many others.

Your obedient Servants,  
 (Here follow 6 signatures.)

The Honorable A. T. Holroyd,  
 Secretary for Works, Sydney.

No. 5.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR WORKS to POLICE MAGISTRATE, CASINO.

Department of Public Works,  
 Sydney, 29 September, 1864.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a letter signed (you state) by the principal persons engaged in business in the Town of Casino, with respect to the approaches, &c., to the Wharf at that place, I am directed, by the Secretary for Public Works, to inform you that the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers has reported that he has requested Mr. Peppercorne, the local surveyor, to look after this matter, and to meet the wishes of those interested as far as practicable.

I have, &c.,  
 JOHN RAE.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HAWKESBURY,  
AT WINDSOR.

(ESTIMATE OF COST OF.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 23 November, 1865.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25 October, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ The Report of any Survey of the Hawkesbury River, at  
“ Windsor, and the Estimates of the cost of the construction  
“ of an Iron or Wooden Bridge over the Hawkesbury, at  
“ Windsor.”

(*Mr. Piddington.*)

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*REPORT of Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, to the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, relative to proposed Bridge over the Hawkesbury, at Windsor.*

In attention to the minute of the late Honorable Secretary for Public Works, I have caused a survey, with sections and borings, to be made of the Hawkesbury River, at Windsor, with a view to determining the probable cost of a bridge there. I find it would take about £20,000 to build a high level iron bridge which would be above the reach of the floods. A low level timber bridge, below flood level, would cost about £11,000. The latter, however, for many reasons, I am unable to recommend. In the first place, a low level bridge would be always more or less liable to injury from floods; in the second place, it would be necessary to build it somewhat below the township, as the bed of the river at the ferry, being for the most part composed of rock, is unsuitable for piles, and, as it would not be safe to leave an opening in a low level bridge for the passage of vessels, the navigation of the river up to the present wharf would be interfered with. I do not mean to say that a low level bridge cannot be built strong enough to resist the floods, for I constructed one at Richmond over which the floods rose 35 feet; but I think Government works—such as bridges over the main rivers—should be of as substantial and permanent a character as it is possible to make them, and therefore I recommend a high level bridge.

E. O. MORIARTY.

28/12/1864.





1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD AND RAILWAY RETURNS.  
(RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 25 October, 1865.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 March, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ A Return shewing,—
- “ (1.) The amount expended in each year (since the introduction of Responsible Government), on making and keeping in repair the Great South Road to Goulburn.
- “ (2.) A similar Return as to the Road from Parramatta to Bathurst.
- “ (3.) The amount expended on the Southern Line of Railway, to this date, from the Parramatta Junction.
- “ (4.) A similar Return for the Western Line.
- “ (5.) The number of miles now open for traffic on the Southern Line.
- “ (6.) A similar Return for the Western Line.
- “ (7.) The total receipts for the last twelve months from the Southern Line.
- “ (8.) A similar Return from the Western Line.
- “ (9.) The amount voted for the further extension of the Southern Line.
- “ (10.) A similar Return for the Western Line.”

(*Mr. Forlonge.*)

## ROAD AND RAILWAY RETURNS.

RETURN showing the Amount expended in each year (since the introduction of Responsible Government), on making and keeping in repair the Great Southern Road to Goulburn, and the Great Western Road, from Parramatta to Bathurst.

SOUTHERN ROAD—128 MILES.		£ s. d.	WESTERN ROAD—109 MILES.		£ s. d.
May to December, 1856	....	4,086 11 5	May to December, 1856	....	5,279 13 1
January to December, 1857	....	8,118 8 5	January to December, 1857	....	7,879 15 3
" 1858	....	8,950 4 8	" 1858	....	8,711 9 8
" 1859	....	8,470 14 2	" 1859	....	11,725 16 8
" 1860	....	20,377 5 11	" 1860	....	23,298 1 11
" 1861	....	50,206 12 5	" 1861	....	28,632 4 6
" 1862	....	9,772 5 4	" 1862	....	19,379 8 6
" 1863	....	32,784 0 6	" 1863	....	24,439 3 3
" 1864	....	16,994 6 10	" 1864	....	26,155 12 2
January to June, 1865	....	3,857 7 4	January to June, 1865	....	7,320 16 6
Total	.....	£ 163,617 17 0*	Total	.....	£ 162,852 1 6†

\* Exclusive of £7,145 3s. 6d. expended on Bridges, at Bark Huts, Camden, Picton, and Berrima.

† Exclusive of £2,100 expended on Bridges, at Rope's Creek, Junction Creek, and Cox's River.

The Revenue derived from Tolls within the distances stated in this Return, from October, 1858, to June 1865, amounts to £44,179 13s. 2d.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,  
Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.

## GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

## RETURN of Railway Expenditure and Receipts, &amp;c.

Amount expended from the Junction at Parramatta to Picton, and thence towards Goulburn.		Total Receipts from 1st January to 31st December, 1864, Sydney to Picton.		Amount voted for Extension to Goulburn.		No. of Miles open for Traffic from Sydney to Picton.	REMARKS.
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
*382,705	3 10	†66,745	12 9	754,200	0 0	53	<p>* This expenditure includes all sums charged against the Votes passed for constructing the line, but does not take in the Votes for rolling stock and machinery, as they extend over the whole lines.</p> <p>† This sum represents the actual cash taken at all stations on the line.</p>

Railway Office,  
Sydney, 23rd October, 1865.

R. C. WALKER,  
Accountant.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

## RETURN of Railway Expenditure and Receipts, &amp;c.

Amount expended from the Junction at Parramatta to Penrith, and thence towards Bathurst.		Total Receipts from 1st January to 31st December, 1864, Parramatta to Penrith.		Amount voted for Extension towards Bathurst.		No. of Miles open for traffic from Parramatta to Penrith.	REMARKS.
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
*557,916	12 0	†22,920	14 4	470,000	0 0	21	<p>* This expenditure includes all sums charged against the Votes passed for constructing the line, but does not take in the Votes for rolling stock and machinery, as they extend over the whole lines.</p> <p>† This sum represents the actual cash taken at all the stations on the line.</p>

Railway Office,  
Sydney, 23rd October, 1865.

R. C. WALKER,  
Accountant.

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINOR ROADS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

(RETURN SPECIFYING BALANCES ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 22 November, 1865.*

(*Vide Question No. 3. 21 November, 1865.*)

(*Mr. Egan.*)

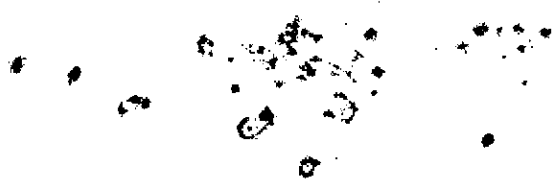
THERE are no Main Roads in any of the Electoral Districts referred to. The following are the Balances on the Minor Roads, either wholly or partly in these Electoral Districts, viz. :—

*Minor Roads under the control of the Secretary for Public Works.*

	£	s.	d.
Goulburn Municipality to Braidwood	399	8	2
Braidwood, <i>via</i> Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen	638	1	0
Araluen to Moruya	189	0	0
Braidwood to Elrington	53	6	0
Braidwood to Ooronmier	140	0	0
Monga to Major's Creek (Elrington)	117	13	4
Monga and Major's Creek, at Reidsdale, to Bell's River	88	15	0
Clyde Road	680	1	0
Bungendore to Queanbeyan	140	0	0
Queanbeyan to Cooma	469	0	0
Cooma to Kiandra	350	0	0
Cooma to Bombala	399	0	0
Bombala, <i>via</i> Cathcart and Tantawangalo, to Merrimbula	488	12	0
Cathcart, <i>via</i> Wyndham and Pambula, to Eden	1,106	0	0
Pambula to Merrimbula and Bombala Road	135	14	4
Eden to Sturt	84	0	0

*Minor Roads under the control of the Secretary for Lands.*

Appin, <i>via</i> Broughton's Pass and Mount Keira, to Wollongong and Kiama Road	220	0	0
Broughton's Creek to Kangaroo Ground	63	0	0
Appin, <i>via</i> Rixon's Pass, to Wollongong and Bulli Road	127	10	0
Wollongong Municipality to Bulli	80	0	0
Minnamurra River, <i>via</i> Kiama, to Broughton Village	210	0	0
Broughton Village to Bomaderry Ferry	51	5	0
Nowra, <i>via</i> Tomerong and Ulladulla, to Bateman's Bay	483	0	0
Tomerong to Jervis Bay, at South Huskisson	36	15	0
Tomerong and Jervis Bay Road to North Huskisson	35	0	0
Bateman's Bay to Moruya			
Moruya to Bodalla	120	0	0
Nowra to Greenwell Point	31	5	0
Nowra, <i>via</i> Sassafras Range, Narriga, and Marlow, to Braidwood	201	5	0
Illaroo, <i>via</i> Brown's Mountain, to Bomaderry Ferry	42	0	0
Bungendore, <i>via</i> Manar and Warri, to Braidwood and Goulburn Road	154	0	0
Bombala to Delegate	175	0	0
Merrimbula, <i>via</i> Jellat Jellat, to Bega	190	0	0
Braidwood and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiara, to Moruya	77	0	0
Moruya to the Heads	28	0	0
Elrington to Araluen	400	0	0
Braidwood to Molonglo	168	0	0
Braidwood to Scargeant's Point (Little River)	90	0	0
Molonglo to Queanbeyan	60	0	0



1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINOR ROADS IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

(RETURN SPECIFYING BALANCES—HAWKESBURY DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 24 November, 1865.

### RETURN OF BALANCES ON MINOR ROADS.

(Vide Question No. 1. 22 November, 1865.)

(Mr. Piddington.)

No.	Class.	Miles.	LINE OF ROAD.	BALANCES ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.			REMARKS.
				£	s.	d.	
12	1	8	Road from Parramatta to Windsor .. .. .	200	0	0	Will be paid when first advance [is adjusted.]
13	2	5	" Windsor Road to Pitt Pown Punt .. .. .	125	0	0	
14	4	4	" Parramatta and Windsor Road, through Pitt Town Bottoms .. .. .	40	0	0	
16	4	20	" Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry .. .. .	209	0	0	
17	5	11	" Wiseman's Ferry to St. Alban's .. .. .	77	0	0	
18	5	5	" Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf .. .. .	35	0	0	
19	4	4	" Windsor to Wilberforce .. .. .	40	0	0	
20	5	9	" Enfield to Windsor Punt .. .. .	63	0	0	
21	4	1	" Wilberforce to Pitt Town Punt and Chure- hill's Wharf Road .. .. .	10	0	0	
22	5	6	" Wilberforce and Churchill's Wharf Road, via Page's Punt, to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road .. .. .	42	0	0	
23	5	2	" Churchill's Wharf and Page's Punt Road to Sackville Reach .. .. .	14	0	0	
24	3	5	" Windsor to Richmond .. .. .	75	0	0	Paid in October.
25	3	6	" Windsor to Cornwallis and Richmond Bottoms .. .. .	90	0	0	
26	3	2	" Windsor to Blacktown Road .. .. .	30	0	0	Paid in October.
27	5	4	" Blacktown Road, via Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge .. .. .	28	0	0	
28	3	2	" Richmond to New Bridge .. .. .	30	0	0	Paid in October.
32	4	12	" Penrith, via Castlereagh, to Richmond .. .. .	120	0	0	
33	4	10	" Richmond Bridge to top of the Big Hill (Kurrajong) .. .. .	100	0	0	
34	5	25	" the Big Hill (Kurrajong) to Main Western Road, near Bowenfells (Bell's Line) .. .. .	175	0	0	
35	5	13	" Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road)	91	0	0	



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1866.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 March, 1866.*

## CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1866.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Sydney or Metropolitan Roads.</b>				
				£
1	2	7	Part of Road from Sydney to South Head (Upper South Head Road) ...	175
2	2	5	Lower South Head Road ...	125
3	2	1	Road from Upper to Lower South Head Road (Point Piper Road) ...	25
4	2	1	„ Upper to Lower South Head Road (Glenmore Road) ...	25
5	2	1	„ Lower South Head Road to Darling Point ...	25
6	2	4	„ Sydney to Botany Bay (Mudbank Road) ...	100
7	4	2	„ Mudbank Road to Botany Bay (Gardener's Road) ...	22
8	4	2	„ Mudbank Road, at Williamson's, <i>via</i> Franksville to Cook's River Road ...	20
9	2	3	„ Mudbank Road to Banks' Meadow (Bunnerong Road) ...	75
10	4	4	„ Sydney to Coogee (Randwick Road) ...	40
11	4	3	„ Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road, at Waverley ...	30
12	4	6	„ Randwick and Coogee Road to Banks' Meadow ...	60
13	2	5	„ Sydney to South Side of Cook's River Dam (Newtown Road) ...	125
14	4	3	„ Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road ...	30
15	3	2	„ Newtown Road, near the Church, to the Botany Road ...	30
16	3	3	„ From Western Boundary of Newtown Municipality, along the Northern Boundary of Marrickville Municipality, to Canterbury (New Canterbury Road) ...	45
17	2	3	„ Newtown Road, <i>via</i> Unwin's Bridge, to Undercliff Road ...	75
18	2	6	„ Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point (Rocky Point Road) ...	150
19	2	8	„ Rocky Point Road, near Dam, to George's River (Forest Road) ...	200
20	3	4	„ Rocky Point Road to George's River, at Tom Ugley's Point (Koggerah Road) ...	60
21	1	2	„ Main Western Road to Glebe Island ...	100
22	2	2	„ Main Western Road to Balmain Municipality ...	50
23	2	3	„ Main Western Road to Canterbury ...	75
24	3	10	„ Canterbury, <i>via</i> Salt Pan Creek, to George's River ...	150
25	3	1	„ Main Western Road to Hen and Chicken Bay ...	15
26	4	2	„ Main Western Road to Railway Station at Haslem's Creek ...	20
27	5	2	„ Great North Road to Kangaroo Point ...	14
28	4	5	„ Main Southern Road, near Burwood, over Cook's River, into Parish of St. George ...	50
29	5	2	„ Main Western Road to Government Wharf at Longbottom ...	14
30	5	2	„ Longbottom to Breakfast Point ...	14
31	3	7	„ St. Leonard's to Pitt Water Road ...	105
32	3	16	„ Manly Cove to Pittwater ...	240
33	4	2	„ Manly Cove to Balgowlah ...	20
34	2	18	„ St. Leonard's to Pennant Hills ...	450
35	5	4	„ St. Leonard's and Pennant Hills Road, by Flat Rock Creek, to Middle Harbour ...	28
36	2	1	„ Hunter's Hill Municipality to Road from Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry (Onion's Point Road) ...	25
			£	2,807



## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Northern Roads.</b>				
1	4	17	Road from Newcastle Municipality to Maitland ... ..	£ 170
2	5	9	" Newcastle Municipality, <i>via</i> Wallsend, to Maitland and Gosford Road ... ..	63
3	5	17	" Stockton to Raymond Terrace ... ..	119
4	5	5	" Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash ... ..	35
5	4	31	" Raymond Terrace to Stroud ... ..	310
6	5	73	" Stroud, <i>via</i> Gloucester, to Tinonee ... ..	511
7	3	7	" Tinonee to Cundle ... ..	105
8	5	5	" Cundle to Jones' Island ... ..	35
9	5	11	" Tinonee to Bohnock ... ..	77
10	4	6	" Tinonee to Wingham, south side of Manning River Road ...	60
11	5	2	" Tinonee and Bohnock Road to south channel of the Manning River. (Redbank Road) ... ..	14
12	3	6	" Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham ... ..	90
13	5	11	" Wingham to Wherrol Flat, Dingo Creek ... ..	77
14	5	16	" Wingham, on the left bank of the Manning River, to Black Flat ... ..	112
15	5	11	" Wingham and Wherrol Flat Road, up eastern branch of Dingo Creek, <i>via</i> Marlee Flat, to Bobin Flat ... ..	77
16	5	56	" Cundle to Port Macquarie ... ..	392
17	5	3	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miscal's Road) ... ..	21
18	5	6	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town Road (Caswell's Road) ... ..	42
19	5	4	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, <i>via</i> the Duck Hole Swamp, towards the Parading Ground ... ..	28
20	4	19	" Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams' River, to Clarence Town ... ..	190
21	3	8	" Raymond Terrace to Hinton ... ..	120
22	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham ... ..	60
23	3	5	" Raymond Terrace, towards Maitland, to its junction with the Morpeth Road ... ..	75
24	4	5	" Junction of Morpeth Road with Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to East Maitland ... ..	50
25	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth ... ..	60
26	5	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham ... ..	42
27	5	5	" Alnwick to Hexham ... ..	35
28	5	8	" Hexham to Fullerton Cove ... ..	56
29	2	4	" East Maitland Municipality to Oak Vale ... ..	100
30	3	14	" Oak Vale to the Broken Back Gap ... ..	210
31	2	28	" East Maitland, <i>via</i> Largs and Dunmore Bridge, to Patterson and Gresford ... ..	700
32	2	30	" Dunmore Bridge to Seaham, Clarence Town, and Dungog ...	750
33	4	17	" Gresford to Eccleston ... ..	170
34	4	12	" Gresford to Lowstock ... ..	120
35	3	9	" Largs, <i>via</i> Tocol, to Paterson ... ..	135
36	3	6	" West Maitland to Dunmore ... ..	90
37	4	3	" The North boundary of West Maitland Municipality up the right bank of Hunter's River ... ..	30
38	2	4	" Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road ...	100
39	4	4	" Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek ...	40
40	2	3	" West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road ... ..	75
41	5	15	" West Maitland to Mulbring Creek ... ..	105
42	3	5	" Morpeth to Four-mile Creek ... ..	75
43	4	2	" Morpeth to Largs ... ..	20
44	5	4	" Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs ... ..	28
45	5	9	" Clarence Town to Half-way House, on Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road ... ..	63
46	4	8	" Dungog to Chichester River ... ..	80
47	5	6	" Dungog to Fosterton ... ..	42
48	5	15	" Dungog to Stroud ... ..	105
49	4	26	" The Broken Back Gap, <i>via</i> Wyee, to Wyong Creek ... ..	260
50	3	13	" Wyong Creek to Gosford ... ..	195
51	5	8	" Gosford to Kincumber ... ..	56
52	5	10	" Wyong Creek to Bumble Hill ... ..	70
53	5	25	" Gosford to Mangrove Creek, and up that Creek ... ..	175
54	5	6	" The Blood Tree to Mangrove Creek at Pemberton's Hill ...	42
55	3	33	" Main Northern Road, near West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock, to Wollombi ... ..	495
Carried forward ... ..				£ 7,357

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

3

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Northern Roads—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward	£ 7,357
56	5	4	Road from Town of Ellalong to Main Road from Maitland to Wollombi...	28
57	5	11	Wollombi Road to Congewai	77
58	5	29	Wollombi to Warkworth	203
59	5	60	Wollombi and Warkworth Road to Colo River (Bulga Road)	420
60	4	44	Wollombi to Wiseman's Ferry	440
61	2	1	Tomago Crossing-place to Railway Station at Hexham	25
62	2	1	Waratah to Railway Station	25
63	4	7	Main Northern Road, near Anvil Creek, to Glendon Brook	70
64	4	4	Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40
65	4	14	Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road	140
66	5	11	Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton	77
67	3	12	Main Northern Road, near Munnimba Brook, to Warkworth	180
68	5	10	Warkworth Road to Broke, Wollombi Brook	70
69	5	5	Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	35
70	5	15	Musclebrook to Merton	105
71	5	39	Scone to Merriwa	273
72	5	8	Scone to Page's River, at Gundy	56
73	5	8	Box-tree Flat to Blandford	56
74	5	70	Manilla, <i>via</i> Barraba, to Bingera	490
75	5	70	Armidale Municipality to Inverell	490
76	5	55	Main Northern Road, at Bendemeer, to Bundarra	385
77	4	30	Bundarra to Inverell	300
78	4	40	Glen Innes to Inverell	400
79	4	4	Main North Road, at Uralla, to the Rocky River	40
80	5	25	Frederickton to M'Leay River Heads	175
81	5	4	Kempsey to Frederickton	28
82	4	17	Casino to Lismore	170
83	5	30	Lismore to Ballina	210
			£	12,365
<b>Western Roads.</b>				
1	2	3	Road from Main Western Road to Parramatta River, at Bedlam Ferry	75
2	2	9	Parramatta to Bedlam Ferry	225
3	3	1	Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Pennant Hills Wharf	15
4	3	1	Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road at Ryde, to Parramatta River	15
5	2	1	Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry Road to Gladesville Wharf	25
6	3	2	Ryde towards Field of Mars Common	30
7	3	3	Main Western Road towards Parramatta River (Concord Road)	45
8	2	10	Parramatta to Castle Hill (Pennant Hills Road)	250
9	3	3	Pennant Hills Road to Parramatta and Bedlam Ferry	45
10	5	8	Main Western Road, near St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road	56
11	5	8	Do. do. to Blacktown Road	56
12	5	12	Do. near Penrith, to Richmond	84
13	4	15	Do. do. to Bringelly Cross Roads	150
14	3	8	Bathurst to Peel	120
15	4	11	Parramatta and Windsor Road, at Baulkham Hills, to South boundary of G. Acres 1,500 acres, at Dural	110
16	5	15	South boundary of G. Acres 1,500 acres at Dural, to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)	130
17	4	3	Wiseman's Ferry Road into Parish of North Colah	30
18	1	19	Parramatta to Windsor	950
19	2	5	Windsor Road to Pitt Town Punt	125
20	4	4	Parramatta and Windsor Road through Pitt Town Bottoms	40
21	5	4	Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills	28
22	4	20	Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	200
23	5	11	Wiseman's Ferry to St. Alban's	77
24	5	5	Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf	35
25	4	4	Windsor to Wilberforce	40
26	5	9	Enfield to Windsor Punt	63
27	4	1	Wilberforce to Pitt Town Punt and Churchill's Wharf Road	10
			£	3,029

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<i>Western Roads—continued.</i>				
			Brought forward	£ 3,029
28	5	6	Road from Wilberforce and Churchill's Wharf Road, <i>via</i> Page's Punt, to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road	42
29	5	2	" Churchill's Wharf and Page's Punt Road to Sackville Reach...	14
30	3	5	" Windsor to Richmond	75
31	3	6	" Windsor to Cornwallis and Richmond Bottoms	90
32	3	2	" Windsor to Blacktown Road	30
33	5	4	" Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	28
34	3	2	" Richmond to New Bridge	30
35	4	9	" Main Western Road, near Parramatta, through Domain, and by Old Windsor Road, to Windsor Road	90
36	3	19	" Main Western Road, near Prospect, to Richmond (Blacktown Road)	285
37	5	6	" Blacktown Road to Windsor Road	42
38	4	12	" Penrith, <i>via</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond...	120
39	4	10	" Richmond Bridge to top of the Big Hill (Kurrajong)	100
40	5	40	" the Big Hill (Kurrajong) to Main Western Road, near Bowenfells (Bell's Line)	280
41	5	13	" Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road)	91
42	5	10	" Penrith, <i>via</i> Regentville and Mulgoa, to Greendale	70
43	5	2	" Penrith and Greendale Road, at Mulgoa Church, to the Penrith and Bringelly Road	14
44	4	10	" Main Western Road, at Little Hartley, to Ganbenang Swamp	100
45	4	30	" Main Western Road, at Magpie Hollow, near Bowenfells, <i>via</i> the Sod Walls and Mutton's Falls, to O'Connell Plains (Lockyer's Line)	300
46	4	5	" Hartley to Blaxland's Swamp	50
47	2	4	" Bowenfells to Blaxland's Swamp	100
48	5	7	" Blaxland's Swamp to Antonio's Creek (part of old Bathurst Road)	49
49	4	30	" Hartley, <i>via</i> Glenroy and Bindo Flats, to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon	300
50	5	10	" Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Main Western Road at Meadow Flat	70
51	5	14	" Mudgee Road to Rylstone	98
52	5	40	" Cudgegong Municipality to Cassilis	280
53	5	50	" Mudgee and Cassilis Road to Merriwa and Cassilis Road	350
54	5	48	" Cudgegong Municipality to Wellington	336
55	5	22	" Cudgegong Municipality to Rylstone	154
56	4	21	" Cudgegong Municipality to Hargraves...	210
57	4	5	" Mudgee and Hargraves Road to Windeyer	50
58	5	100	" Wellington to Forbes	700
59	2	30	" Main Western Road, at Woodside, Brown's Hill, <i>via</i> the Limekilns, to Sofala	750
60	4	4	" Peel to Junction of Brown's Hill and Sofala Road	40
61	4	5	" Coach and Horses, at Kelso, to its junction at Winburndale Creek with the Brown's Hill and Sofala Road	50
62	3	19	" Peel to Sofala, <i>via</i> Wyagdon	285
63	5	9	" Brown's Hill and Sofala Road, at Cheshire Creek, to Upper Turon	63
64	5	10	" Green Swamp to Kelso and Upper Turon Road	70
65	4	30	" Sofala, <i>via</i> Pyramul Hill and Dun Dun, to Hargraves	300
66	5	10	" Tambaroora to Sofala and Hargraves Road, near Boiga	70
67	4	12	" Tambaroora to Sofala and Hargraves Road, near Pyramul Hill	120
68	5	4	" Bathurst Road, at Kirkconnell, to Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs	28
69	5	40	" Kelso to Tambaroora, <i>via</i> Kellosiel and Lower Turon	280
70	5	22	" Kellosiel, <i>via</i> White's Crossing, to Little Forest	154
71	5	11	" Bathurst and O'Connell Plains Road, <i>via</i> Dirty Swamp, to the Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell Plains	77
72	5	2	" Bathurst and Ophir Road, <i>via</i> Rankin's Bridge, to Kellosiel	14
73	2	20	" Bathurst to Caloola	500
74	4	16	" Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley...	160
75	5	8	" Do. do. to Limekilns	56
76	2	32	" Bathurst to Carcoar	800
77	4	34	" Carcoar to Canowindra	340
78	2	31	" Carcoar to Cowra...	775
			Carried forward	£ 12,509

SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Western Roads—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ 12,509
79	4	30	Road from Bathurst, by Gorman's Hill and Lagoon, to Campbell's River	300
80	5	29	Bathurst, <i>via</i> O'Connell Plains, to Fish River Creek ...	203
81	5	11	Mutton's Falls to Fish River Creek Bridge, near Oberon ...	77
82	5	20	Oberon to Swatchfield ... ..	140
83	5	50	Orange to Nanima ... ..	350
84	5	16	Stony Creek to Burrendong ... ..	112
85	5	27	Stony Creek to Wellington ... ..	189
86	5	54	Wellington to Dubbo ... ..	378
				£ 14,258
<b>Southern Roads.</b>				
4	3	2	Road from Smithfield to Fairfield Railway Station... ..	30
5	4	6	" Main Southern Road to Salt Pan Creek (Punchbowl Road) ...	60
6	5	15	" Main Southern Road, near Lansdowne Bridge, to Penrith and Bringelly Road (Orphan School Road) ... ..	105
7	5	3	" Liverpool to Orphan School Road ... ..	21
8	2	10	" Main Southern Road to Campbelltown ... ..	250
9	1	6	" Campbelltown to Menangle ... ..	300
10	4	4	" Menangle to Main South Road, at foot of Razorback... ..	40
11	2	12	" Menangle to Picton ... ..	300
12	4	4	" Main Southern Road at Camden, to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road ... ..	40
13	5	15	" Main South Road at Camden, towards Burragorang ... ..	105
14	5	3	" Main South Road at Cawdor, to Westbrook Bridge ... ..	21
15	5	4	" Lefevre's to Brownlow Hill ... ..	28
16	3	5	" That portion of the Picton and Burragorang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from Picton to the Junction of the Mulgoa Road ...	75
17	5	13	" That portion of the Picton and Burragorang Road, <i>via</i> the Oaks, from the junction of the Road to Mulgoa, to Burragorang ... ..	91
18	1	5	" Campbelltown to Main Southern Road, near Narrellan ...	250
19	3	10	" Campbelltown to Appin ... ..	150
20	4	22	" Appin, <i>via</i> Broughton's Pass and Mount Keira, to Wollongong and Kiama Road ... ..	220
21	4	11	" Broughton's Pass, <i>via</i> Wilton and the Pheasant's Nest, to Main Southern Road at Lupton's Inn ... ..	110
22	5	9	" Broughton's Creek to Kangaroo Ground ... ..	63
23	2	5	" Appin and Mount Keira Road, <i>via</i> Douglass Park Railway Station, to Menangle Road ... ..	125
24	5	4	" Appin to Brooke's Point... ..	28
25	3	17	" Appin, <i>via</i> Rixon's Pass, to Wollongong and Bulli Road ...	255
26	4	8	" Wollongong Municipality to Bulli ... ..	80
27	5	30	" Minnamurra River, <i>via</i> Kiama, to Broughton Village... ..	210
28	4	13	" Broughton Village to Bomaderry Ferry ... ..	130
29	5	90	" Nowra, <i>via</i> Tomerong and Ulladulla, to Bateman's Bay ...	630
30	5	7	" Tomerong to Jervis Bay at South Huskisson ... ..	49
31	5	5	" Tomerong and Jervis Bay Road to North Huskisson ... ..	35
32	4	17	" Bateman's Bay to Moruya ... ..	170
33	3	16	" Moruya to Bodalla ... ..	240
34	4	8	" Nowra to Greenwell Point ... ..	70
35	5	75	" Nowra, <i>via</i> Sassafras Range, Narriga, and Marlow, to Braidwood ... ..	525
36	5	8	" Illaroo, <i>via</i> Brown's Mountain, to Bomaderry Ferry ... ..	56
37	3	2	" Main Southern Road at Narellan, through Orielton, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road ... ..	30
38	5	8	" Main Southern Road, near Mittagong, to Loseby's Old Inn (Old Southern Road) ... ..	56
39	3	4	" Main Southern Road, at Fitz Roy Mines, <i>via</i> Bowral, to Old Southern Road at Loseby's Old Inn... ..	60
40	4	4	" Main Southern Road, near Berrima, to Sutton Forest ...	40
41	5	15	" Old Southern Road near Berrima towards Wollongong ...	105
42	3	13	" Loseby's Old Inn, <i>via</i> Bong Bong and Sutton Forest, to Main Southern Road at Black Bob's Creek ... ..	195
Carried forward ... ..				£ 5,348

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<i>Southern Roads—continued.</i>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ 5,348
43	5	10	Road from Marulan to Bungonia ... ..	70
44	5	35	"    Bungonia, <i>via</i> Windellama, to Braidwood and Goulburn Road at Larbert ... ..	245
45	5	30	"    Goulburn to Taralga ... ..	210
46	5	17	"    Goulburn to Bungonia ... ..	119
47	5	60	"    Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Clear Hills and Laggan, to Tucua ... ..	420
48	5	40	"    Goulburn Municipality to Weeho ... ..	280
49	4	42	"    Goulburn and Weeho Road to Binda ... ..	294
50	5	12	"    Weeho to Binda ... ..	84
51	5	36	"    Weeho to Burrowa ... ..	252
52	5	14	"    Goulburn Municipality, <i>via</i> Wollondilly River, to Mummell... ..	98
53	5	37	"    Main Southern Road, at Breadalbane Plain, <i>via</i> Collector, to Gundaroo ... ..	259
54	5	22	"    Bungendore, <i>via</i> Manar and Warri, to Braidwood and Goulburn Road ... ..	154
55	5	25	"    Bombala to Delegate ... ..	175
56	5	12	"    Merrimbula to Jellat Jellat ... ..	84
57	4	10	"    Bega, <i>via</i> Jellat Jellat, to Tathra ... ..	100
58	4	25	"    Broggo, <i>via</i> Bega, to Wolomla ... ..	250
59	5	27	"    Araluen to Moruya ... ..	189
60	5	11	"    Braidwood and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiora, to Moruya ... ..	77
61	5	4	"    Moruya to the Heads ... ..	28
62	1	8	"    Elrington to Araluen ... ..	400
63	5	24	"    Braidwood to Molonglo ... ..	168
64	4	9	"    Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River)... ..	90
65	4	6	"    Molonglo to Queanbeyan ... ..	60
66	5	30	"    Main Southern Road, at Sharpening Stone Creek, to Boorowa ... ..	210
67	5	11	"    Tumut to Brungle ... ..	77
68	5	30	"    Main Southern Road, at Little Billabong, to Tumberumba ... ..	210
69	5	50	"    Deniliquin to Moama ... ..	350
				£ 10,301

## SUMMARY of Proposed Distribution :—

Sydney or Metropolitan Roads ... ..	2,807
Northern Roads ... ..	12,365
Western Roads ... ..	14,258
Southern Roads ... ..	10,301
TOTAL ... ..	£39,731

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as under :—

1st Class .. .. .	£50 per mile.
2nd Class .. .. .	25 "
3rd Class .. .. .	15 "
4th Class .. .. .	10 "
5th Class .. .. .	7 "

1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1866.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 7 March, 1866.*

SUBORDINATE ROADS under the Department of Public Works, Roads Branch, provided for on the Estimates for 1866.

*Classification and Proposed Distribution for 1866.*

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Northern Roads.</b>				£
1	5	35	Port Macquarie to Kempsey ... ..	245
2	3	72	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa ... ..	1,080
3	5	27	Merriwa to Cassilis ... ..	189
4	5	75	Cassilis to Coonabarabran ... ..	525
5	5	26	Scone to Moonan, <i>via</i> Brushy Hill ... ..	182
6	5	19	Main Northern Road, north of Wallabadah, to Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Peel River Gold Fields ... ..	133
7	4	50	Main North Road, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth ... ..	500
8	4	25	Tamworth to Manilla ... ..	250
9	4	60	Armidale to Glen Innes ... ..	600
10	4	58	Glen Innes to Tenterfield ... ..	580
11	4	60	Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road ... ..	600
12	5	130	Armidale, <i>via</i> Walcha, to Port Macquarie ... ..	910
13	4	135	Armidale to Grafton ... ..	1,850
14	4	65	Grafton to Casino ... ..	650
15	3	116	Lawrence to Tenterfield ... ..	1 740
				£ 9,534
<b>Western Roads.</b>				
16	5	15	Sofala to Mudgee Road... ..	105
17	5	35	Bathurst to Ophir ... ..	245
18	5	44	Cowra to Young ... ..	308
19	5	16	Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Roads ... ..	112
20	5	29	Caloola to Tuena ... ..	203
21	5	12	Orange to Ophir ... ..	84
22	4	38	Orange to Stony Creek... ..	380
23	4	63	Orange, by Boree, to Forbes ... ..	630
24	5	40	Molong to Obley ... ..	280
25	4	22	Molong to Stony Creek... ..	220
26	3	45	Mudgee to Wellington... ..	675
				£ 3,242

## SUBORDINATE ROADS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUMBER.	CLASS.	LENGTH IN MILES.		PROPOSED EXPENDITURE.
<b>Southern Roads.</b>				
				£
27	4	10	Main Southern Road, at Cairn's Hill, towards Bringelly ... ..	100
28	5	3	Do. to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court ... ..	21
29	5	7	Do. to Cobbitty ... ..	49
30	5	8	Cobbitty to Matawi, Westwood, and Vermont ... ..	56
31	2	30	Goulburn Municipality to Boro ... ..	750
32	3	30	Boro to Braidwood ... ..	450
33	5	37	Goulburn and Braidwood Road, via Bangalore Gap, Lake George, to Bungendore ... ..	259
34	5	45	Gunning to Burrowa ... ..	315
35	3	15	Bungendore to Queanbeyan ... ..	225
36	5	67	Queanbeyan to Cooma ... ..	469
37	5	50	Cooma to Kiandra ... ..	350
38	5	57	Cooma to Bombala ... ..	399
39	4	50	Bombala, via Cathcart and Tantawangalo, to Merimbula ... ..	500
40	2	45	Cathcart, via Wyndham and Panbula, to Eden ... ..	1,125
41	2	6	Panbula to Merimbula and Bombala Road ... ..	150
42	5	12	Eden to Sturt ... ..	84
43	1	15	Braidwood, via Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen ... ..	750
44	4	12	Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington" ... ..	120
45	4	4	Monga and Major's Creek Road, at Reidsdale, to Bell's River ... ..	40
46	3	80	Wagga Wagga to Young, via Cootamundry and Wallandoon ... ..	1,200
47	5	30	Wallandoon to Binalong, via Merimbula ... ..	210
48	3	47	Bowning to Young, via Binalong ... ..	705
49	2	20	Gundagai to Tumut ... ..	500
50	5	40	Gundagai to Wagga Wagga, "North side of River" ... ..	280
51	4	12	Tumut to Adelong ... ..	120
52	4	28	Middle Adelong to Tumberumba ... ..	280
53	2	9	Town of Adelong to Middle Adelong ... ..	225
54	3	15	Main Southern Road to Adelong ... ..	225
55	4	12	Downing's Inn, at Gilmore Creek, to Reiby's Crossing at Adelong Creek... ..	120
56	3	25	Main Southern Road, at Tarcutta, to Wagga Wagga ... ..	375
57	3	34	Albury Municipality to Coorawa ... ..	510
58	5	77	Do. to Wagga Wagga ... ..	539
Contingent Amount ... ..				£ 11,501
GRAND TOTAL ... ..				£ 223
GRAND TOTAL ... ..				£ 24,500

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of roads is as follows:—1st class, £50; 2nd class, £25; 3rd class, £15; 4th class, £10; 5th class, £7.

1865.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## ROADS.

(NON-EXPENDITURE OF MONEY VOTED FOR.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 14 December, 1865.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5 December, 1865, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ Any Report from the Engineer of Roads, relative to the  
 “ non-expenditure of the money voted for the following  
 “ Roads :—  
 “ (1.) Singleton, *via* Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa.  
 “ (2.) Merriwa to Cassilis.  
 “ (3.) Cassilis to Coonabarrabran.  
 “ (4.) Scone to Moonan.”

*(Mr. White.)*

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## ROADS.

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### REPORT FROM COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

Non-expenditure of money voted for the following Roads :—

1. Singleton, *vid* Jerry's Plains, to Merriwa.
2. Merriwa to Cassilis.
3. Cassilis to Coonabarrabran.
4. Scone to Moonan.

The only recommendation or reference to these Votes from me, is contained in the list of amounts not required for expenditure, in terms of the order of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, dated the 10th August, 1865.

W. C. BENNETT,  
Commissioner and Engineer.

13 December, 1865.

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### MINUTE OF SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

It being impossible at present to provide the requisite funds to meet the expenditure authorized by Vote of Parliament, the Commissioner is desired to select such cases as are of most urgent importance, in order to keep open for traffic the roads under his charge, and to reduce as far as practicable the staff employed under him.

W. M. A.  
10/8/65.

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### UNDER SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE to COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

(Circular 1413.)

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 26 October, 1865.*

SIR,

On Consolidated  
Revenue Fund  
Votes only.—J.W.

I do myself the honor to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer, on or before Thursday, the 2nd proximo, with a carefully prepared estimate of the probable saving on this year's Vote for the Department or Services under your charge, together with a memorandum explaining how such saving is likely to be effected.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WELLS.

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### COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS to UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

*Department of Public Works,  
Road Branch,  
Sydney, 3 November, 1865.*

SIR,

In accordance with your circular of the 26th October, I forward herewith statement of probable savings on this year's Vote, amounting to £64,000, which, with £6,000 repaid to the Railway Loan from Western Road Vote, may be considered to represent £70,000. These amounts may be written off; but in the event of the Estimates for 1866 not being passed before January, I would recommend that the expenditure be proceeded with to the amount of those savings, but that it be charged in anticipation to Votes for 1866, as great loss and delay is sustained by our not having timely notice of the amount at our disposal at the beginning of the year.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM C. BENNETT,  
Commissioner and Engineer.

1865.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROADS.

(REPORT FROM COMMISSIONER.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command.

*REPORT on the state of the Roads in the Colony of New South Wales, to 31st March, 1865.*

*Department of Public Works,  
Road Branch,  
Sydney, 31 March, 1865.*

SIR,

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following Report on the operations of the Road Branch of your department, since the end of the year 1860.

On the departure of Capt. Martindale to England, in January, 1861, the management of this branch of the department was intrusted to Mr. Collett, as Commissioner, which office he held for a year, and was succeeded by Mr. E. O. Moriarty, as Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief; to replace whom, on his resignation in October, 1862, I had the honor of being appointed as Commissioner and Engineer.

In January, 1864, in addition to the management of the 820 miles of Main Roads and 80 miles of Mudgee Road, and of the construction of several large bridges through the interior, the charge of 3,286 miles of Minor Roads was transferred to the department from the Lands, of which 659 miles have since been transferred to trustees, and it is hoped that about 200 miles more will be transferred to trustees previous to the operations of this year on the Minor Roads being commenced.

The department has now charge of the construction and maintenance of 820 miles of Main Road and bridges thereon; 2,800 miles of Minor Roads and bridges thereon, the construction of 5 (five) large bridges not on Main Roads; the leasing and repair of 34 toll-bars; the leasing, repair, and charge of 4 punts and 1 ferry, and the repair and charge of 5 other punts, of which the power of leasing is with the Treasury.

## APPROPRIATION OF AMOUNTS VOTED.

The most important duty devolving on the Commissioner for Roads is the selection of the works to be executed, and the appropriation of the expenditure of annual vote. Nearly the same obvious principles have guided all the gentlemen who have had charge of the department, and the means at their disposal have been devoted,—

- 1st. To the removal of all complete interruptions to traffic, more particularly to mail transit, by bridging the rivers and creeks.
- 2nd. The improvement of the most difficult mountain passes and swamps, most of which have been surveyed and sectioned, and the necessary cuttings, banks, and metalling for the construction of a good road thoroughly executed.
- 3rd. The final determination of the direction of the roads and the clearing of same, followed by drainage and culverting where most required;

13—A

4th.

4th. The forming and metalling of roads over which most traffic passed, commencing first at the railway termini and proceeding gradually towards the interior, in such lengths as there were funds available for, and in the places where the nature of the soil most required metalling; keeping in view the necessity for providing for the accession of local traffic by metalling the worst portions near to large towns, and *in* towns where there were no municipalities; with a few exceptions, where municipalities exist the road has been handed over to their charge.

Finally—The connection of all the isolated pieces of metalling, commencing as before at the railway termini or the more important towns, with a view to facilitate maintenance, and to prevent injury to the existing metalled roads, by making them continuous.

Those principles have been deviated from in many cases, for reasons that will be assigned in the special reports on each of the Main Roads attached.

#### MODE OF EXECUTING WORKS.

During Mr. Collett's administration of the department, the contract system was partially disused, and the works, to a great extent, let in large tasks, by the Commissioner, on his periodical inspections. Mr. Moriarty, after a trial of the contract system, organized (in compliance with a resolution of the Assembly) large parties of day men. I found it advisable to revert to the system introduced by Capt. Martindale:—

- 1st. Contracts for the large works of construction and for maintenance materials.
- 2nd. Tasks let by the Superintendents for the smaller and more urgent works; or for works in remote districts where there was no competition.
- 3rd. Day work for the maintenance men, and in one instance for a gang under a tried and energetic overseer, to reconstruct a number of minor bridges in the Clarence and Richmond District, the work on which it was impossible to define for contracts. As a matter of economy, this party has also been employed building some new bridges in the vicinity of the others, while the plant and men were on the ground.

Contracts.

For the Main Roads, the contracts were advertised, and tenders received and decided on in this office. On the Minor Roads, in consequence of the late period of the year at which arrangements were completed, tenders were invited locally, and decided upon by the Superintendent and Magistrate; or the works were let by task, sometimes by competition, occasionally without it, but, except for some very urgent flood repairs, *always* with reference to an estimate previously sent to the central office.

When the department was first formed, in 1857, it was objected to the contract system that a class of contractors likely to compete for road works did not exist, and that there would be no competition; now the contrary is the case, and we find almost too keen a competition, as works are frequently let with too small a margin of profit, if any, except under the most favourable circumstances.

Contractors.

Nevertheless, a large and valuable class of experienced contractors has been fostered, and the cost of the works has been reduced, by the competition, from 30 to 40 per cent.

But it is to be regretted that, in many instances, the contracts have got into the hands of men without capital, energy, or experience, who tender recklessly without any knowledge of the work to be done, trusting to make some chance profit by either scamping the work or not paying the labourers, who are invariably the greatest sufferers in such cases.

It is almost impossible, under the present system, entirely to prevent contracts getting into the hands of those men, to the exclusion of the honest and competent contractor. The evils of such a state of things are manifold. The labourer and storekeeper remain wholly or partially unpaid, most likely the favourable season for the execution of the works is allowed to pass away, the public have to suffer the inconvenience, and the department bear the odium of a bad road for an additional winter; and the Government have, in many instances, to pay much more for the completion of the work than it would

have

have cost if let in the first instance to a competent contractor; and the work itself can never be so well done, as if it had been taken up and carried through with vigour during the proper season.

To obviate, as far as possible, all those evils, I would suggest, more especially for <sup>Recommending cash security.</sup> the protection of the labouring man, that the Victorian system of cash security be adopted for all contracts let by advertisement from head quarters, the deposit to be paid in to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer, and refunded on completion of work.

Though calling for tenders relieves the officers of the department of <sup>great Task work.</sup> responsibility, still, task work, but for the one grave objection of favouritism, is, I consider, the most economical and the fairest way of executing work. By it the officer in charge can always keep employed men of small means, who, without the necessary capital or skill, have not the rashness to compete for large contracts, and who do not wish to work for the generality of contractors, from want of confidence in their measurements and payments. Those men (in many instances small settlers, or free selectors, and occasionally our own day labourers) thus get the means of earning subsistence during the growth of their crops, and an opportunity of acquiring the necessary skill and capital to enable them ultimately to compete for contracts. Task work is also a great check on contractors by tender, preventing a combination to keep up high rates; as, when reasonable tenders are not received, the works can be let in detail by task for their fair value.

On the other hand, the contract prices in the vicinity are a check on the rates for task work, and a further check is afforded by the printing of a list of all payments made <sup>Fortnightly list of payments.</sup> by the department, for contract, task, or day work, which is transmitted fortnightly to the Clerks of Petty Sessions, and the Road Superintendents, for inspection by any person feeling an interest either in the contracts or the state of the roads.

I cannot recommend any change in the relative proportions of contract and task work on the Main Roads. I would this year increase the contract work on the Minor Roads, and restrict task work to small and urgent works or works for which reasonable tenders are not received.

Each undertaker of a task is supplied with a docket from task book, and signs an agreement on the butt in Superintendent's possession, which should be a perfect record of the task work in the district.

For maintenance, the constructed portions of Main Roads are divided into lengths <sup>Maintenance.</sup> of four to six miles, and one labourer appointed to the charge of each length, who spreads the maintenance metal supplied by contract, rakes in ruts, clears drains, and attends to the clearing and general repair of culverts and bridges. It is occasionally necessary to engage an additional labourer or two, or to let some works by task, such as the spreading of additional metal, the rebuilding of culverts, the opening of new drains, &c., &c. It takes time, and requires a certain amount of intelligence and aptitude, to make a good maintenance man, and when trained, it is desirable to retain his services by steady work and fair pay. Casual labourers are paid less, and are generally under the guidance of the permanent maintenance men.

General specifications for maintenance contracts were printed in 1863, and one <sup>Maintenance contracts.</sup> contract let for the first length of the Western Road. Those specifications comprise, as far as possible, everything but supply of metal, which is obtained under a separate contract. It was intended to extend this arrangement over all the completed lengths of road, but in consequence of the amounts for this year and last being only placed at the disposal of the department in instalments, a liability could not be contracted which there might not be funds to meet; this should be obviated in some way, and the funds for maintenance for the entire year be placed at the disposal of the department in the preceding December, as a great saving in cost of maintenance and superintendence might be effected by such contracts, and a still greater improvement could (after some experience of the working of those contracts) be made, if it were possible to let them for longer terms than one year (not to exceed five), thereby equalizing the risk of wet or bad seasons, or local or temporary fluctuations in the labour market. This of course cannot be done, as long as the present system of annual votes for the Roads from the General Revenue is continued.

The

The only contract of this sort was rather successful, but then it got into good hands; and I would only recommend the adoption of this system conditionally that great care was used in the selection of contractors.

It has been urged, and by some of our best officers, that it would be impossible to define the works to be undertaken by a contractor, to enable him to form a *bonâ fide* estimate of the quantity to be done,—that contractors could not get men at a lower rate, or of a better class than the Government can,—that the men would not value the employment so much, and that the maintenance metal would not be so economically distributed.

But though fully appreciating all those objections, I think many of them would disappear or be obviated in the working out of the measure, and that by obtaining good security, and making the contractor responsible more for the *result* than for performance of certain works, maintenance contracts, judiciously modified to local peculiarities, would ultimately be as successful as construction contracts have been, notwithstanding the objections made to them in the commencement.

All the roads in Ireland are maintained by contract with success, and the system was introduced in Victoria, though I cannot state with what results.

Cost of main-  
tenance per mile.

We find that a *properly constructed blue metal* road, on any of the main thoroughfares, will require about 100 yards of maintenance metal per mile per annum, and that one man to four miles is a fair allowance for the year; this gives £76 per annum as the cost of maintenance only; but after eight years a 3-inch coat all over will be required—800 cube yards, say £352, or an addition to the annual maintenance of £44 per annum, making the cost of maintaining metal roads, £120 per annum. Where the traffic is not so great, there would be a corresponding decrease in cost of maintenance.

#### DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Pitching.

It being impossible to insist on any one uniform mode of construction, the character of the work has been adapted, as far as possible, to the locality, the nature and quantity of available material, and the requirements of the traffic. The experience gained by the failure of the gravel roads in the North,\* which required reconstruction every year, having proved that gravel only in small quantities could not make a good road, rough pitching covered with a light coating of gravel was introduced during the year 1861. This, in most instances, having been carelessly and roughly executed, got torn up by the heavy traffic, and proved very expensive and troublesome to maintain. In all those cases the pitchers were taken up and broken to a 4 or 5-inch gauge, and the whole covered with a thick layer of metal. There can be no question that pitching properly done and well metalled is the best possible road; but except when there is no hard material (metal or gravel), or for surface water-crossings, pitching is too expensive, though, in some cases, imperative from the absence of any material but the softest sandstone, which can only be used in blocks. It also requires a closer supervision than can be given to works scattered over such an extent of territory as the works are in this country.

Ballasting.

Pitching is being used in some exceptional cases, as in the bottom of deep cuttings where soft springy strata existed, and where it was impossible to maintain a good road by ordinary means; but a very close supervision is exercised during its execution. In all other cases, wherever the nature of the ground has required an artificial bearing stratum, it has been provided by depositing 8 or 9 inches of ballast, broken to a 4 or 5-inch gauge, blinded, and consolidated by the traffic, and then covered with the hard material, either metal or screened gravel.

Formation.

As a rule the practice of obtaining the required convexity by throwing the soft material excavated from the water tables on to the centre of road, has been discontinued, and the convexity is now obtained part by lowering the water-tables, and the remainder by depositing ballast or approved hard material on the natural surface of the central 20 feet. When stiff clay soil occurs, where blue metal is abundant, a consolidated

\* One reason why gravel roads have failed in the North is, that most of the creeks and rivers being bridged, the traffic can now move in winter, which cuts up the roads, when formerly it was completely interrupted, and the roads had time to dry after floods.

dated clay formation with a coating from 1 yard to 1½ yard cubic of blue metal to Metal. the yard run, broken to 2½ or 3-inch gauge, and spread 18 feet wide, has been very successful, and makes a more durable road than blue metal on a less elastic foundation where the attrition is greater.\* In some localities, where the soil was swampy and the material inferior, as on the Mount Lambie diversion, large quantities of material from 1¼ to 1½ cubic yard to the yard run, broken to a strict 3-inch gauge, and spread 21 feet to 24 feet wide, 6½ to 9 inches thick, has made a very good, durable, and economical road.

Since November, 1862, almost all the gravel used has been screened, except when it is very close, and can be used in large quantities with ridge gravel blinding. The use of Gravel screened. gravel alone in small quantities as a surface material has been abandoned. It has, however, been extensively applied as blinding; as, in consequence of the open character of the country to which our works are now extending, it has been impossible to get the traffic on the roads to consolidate them at the proper season; so that, in order to prevent their Blinding. remaining unconsolidated until winter, when the traffic would cut through and bring up the soft material from the bottom, it has been found advisable to blind the material when put on. In the abstract I do not approve of this course, but it is unavoidable in the open country, and prevents many complaints of injury to the bullocks' feet.

When the department was first established, in consequence of the very small sums available, the roads were made very narrow, 12 to 16 feet; but experience shews Width of road. that such a course, though then unavoidable, was by no means economical; the wide roads have cost much less in proportion for their annual repair, and have been much more satisfactory. Great convexity was also given to the earlier roads; a moderate convexity is now found to withstand the heavy traffic much better; but it is necessary, when first constructing a road, to give a convexity of at least 10 inches in 21 feet, which, when consolidated, becomes little more than 6, from the additional traffic on the centre.

The formation or rounding up of clay roads has been discontinued when it is Forming of clay roads discontinued. not intended to ballast or metal them; but in bad ground with slight inclinations, where the road has been cleared, deep drains have been cut on the upper side, so as to intercept Drainage substituted. the rain and springs from above and drain the subsoil. When the traffic is considerable and the country tolerably open, the utility of clearing, except for defining the road, is Clearing. very questionable, as it concentrates the traffic and cuts up the future formation, more particularly at the culverts; to prevent this as much as possible, when clearing on the Main Roads, the timber has all been burnt or removed.

On hard soil, as between Tarcutta and Albury, where the traffic is not very great and the probability of metalling remote, clearing is very useful in defining the road for the mail at night, for travellers, and for free selectors.

The culverts have also been much improved; the old slab flooring has been abandoned, and in most cases taken up and replaced by floors of squared logs, 8 to 9 Culverts. inches in thickness, which are used in all new culverts; and recently, posts and rails have been dispensed with, and the culverts have been made wider than the metalled road, which is a considerable improvement; when the culvert is large and high so as to be dangerous, posts and rails are provided.

The cost of construction of those roads, inclusive of ordinary bridges and culverts, varies from £700 to £1,300 per mile.

#### BRIDGES.

The first bridges constructed by the department were found to be narrow in the road way; now a minimum width of 18 feet has been adopted for bridges in and near towns, and from 14 to 16 feet in the more remote localities; spans of simple beams with corbels have been used up to 35 feet, and are now being constructed to 40 feet. For trussed bridges, the simple queen truss with iron suspension rods, in spans of from Queen truss. 50 to 90 feet, has been used, as giving the greatest headway and requiring least workmanship.

\* The road from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek—one of the best lengths in the Colony, formerly one of the worst—was made on this plan in 1858, and has since had but a very trifling repair, though carrying for four or five years the entire of the Western traffic.

Radiated queen truss.  
Laminated arch.

manship. When the headway has not been limited, a modification of this truss with radiating principals has been adopted, with the tie beam passing between the principals; it has been used in spans of from 60 to 100 feet, and the laminated arch has been applied in spans of the same dimensions, in some special cases where timber large enough for trusses could not be obtained.

American truss.

As yet, from want of full experience of the capabilities of the indigenous timber applied to intricate framing, and from the very great shrinkage and warping which occurs if not seasoned, spans exceeding 100 feet have not been used; but a design for large spans, on the principle of the M'Callum truss, so extensively used with the softer and lighter timber in the United States, has been under consideration for some time, and will be applied when opportunity offers.

Iron bridges.

An iron bridge on the Warren girder principle is in course of construction at Gundagai, to have 3 spans of 100 feet each, with cast iron cylinder piers and timber approaches. The Warren girder has been adopted, as requiring least workmanship on the ground, and, from the expedition with which it can be erected, incurring least risk from the violent floods of the Murrumbidgee during construction; but aware of the superiority of the lattice, where workmen and material can be obtained without much difficulty and the flood risk is not so great as at Gundagai, I have recommended it to be used at Echuca, but on wrought instead of cast iron piers. The castings for the piers are of Australian iron, from the Fitzroy Mines.

Warren girder.

Lattice girder.

Injury by floods.

Of the upwards of 326 bridges constructed by the department, five have been swept away, or so injured by the floods as to require rebuilding; one—that at Evans' Plains—has been rebuilt; the injury to it arose from an unprecedented flood carrying down all the timber thrown into the creek when the land above was being cleared, which completely choked the bridge; the water making a cascade over it, denuded the piles, tearing away two of the centre piers and spans, but a great deal of the material was available for the new bridge, which was constructed in much larger spans. Of the other four bridges, two were over the Wollondilly near Goulburn, one over the Mulwaree Ponds, and one at Bungonia. The Wollondilly Bridges were built below flood level, and were carried away from similar causes; the site of the bridge at Mulwaree Ponds was completely excavated and carried away, leaving a deep waterhole where there had been a ford in ordinary weather; and the bridge at Bungonia was not designed to contend with a flood of such magnitude, which was many feet higher than any flood on record previous to construction of bridge.

Difficulty in obtaining flood levels.

It is very difficult to obtain authentic information as to flood levels or velocities, and most of those failures may be attributed to want of such information.

Old bridges.

The bridges at Maitland, Bathurst, Yass, Carcoar, Gunning, Jugiong, Paddy's River, and the Fitzroy Bridge near Goulburn, constructed before the formation of the department, have been repaired from time to time; the Queanbeyan Bridge now requires repair.

The bridge at Jugiong has been much injured by the late floods; and the alteration of channel in the river at Bathurst increases the risk of danger to the bridge there during floods, from the great obliquity to the piers of current and floating timber.

Changes caused by floods.

Considerable expense has been caused by the increase in the dimensions of the water-courses, from erosion, necessitating a corresponding addition to the bridges; cattle tracks, over which culverts have been constructed to carry the surface water, have now become large ravines in dry, and torrents in wet seasons, as at Martin's Gully near Armidale, the Cutaway Creek near Berrima, and the Ravine Bridge on the Bathurst Road. In some instances, also, the rivers have encroached on the roads, necessitating expensive defences, as at Murrurundi and West Maitland, and at Jellingro on the Murrumbidgee.

#### TOLLS.

When the Main Roads were handed over to this department, in 1858, there were ten toll-bars in existence.

5 on the Western Road, and 1 ferry at Penrith.

2 „ Southern „ 1 „ Gundagai, and

3 „ Northern Road, yielding in 1859 a net revenue of £8,957 per annum.

There

## ROADS.

7

There are now—

13 on the Western Road, and 2 ferries at Penrith and Wellington.  
 11 „ Southern „ 1 ferry at Gundagai.  
 10 „ Northern „ 2 ferries at Singleton and Aberdeen, yielding a net revenue of nearly £22,000 per annum.

The toll receipts since the passing of Main Roads Act have been—

	£	s.	d.
1859	8,957	13	1
1860	11,073	6	7
1861	12,455	10	11
1862	15,323	8	1
1863	16,374	3	7
1864	20,979	11	9
1865	22,000	0	0

At the sales for 1865, the upset price was not offered for many of the bars, either at auction or by tender; so that four have been retained in the hands of the Government, and Collectors appointed with the following results—

	Net receipts.	Upset price.
Kelso	£495 18 6	£450
Meadow Flat	464 16 6	450
Hanging Rock	549 2 0	500
Wingello	547 3 6	500

It is found that the fairest way of leasing the toll-bars is by tender. In some instances, combination amongst the buyers has prevented a fair amount being realized at auction sales; steps will be taken to prevent this at the next sales.

It will not be advisable to increase the number of toll-bars on the Main Roads until a further extension of metalling is effected; but a considerable increase in the toll revenue might be made, by extending the Main Road toll rates to the Minor Roads, and establishing a toll on the large bridges at Deniliquin, Forbes, Dubbo, and Narrabri.

The leasing of punts off the Main Roads is in a very unsatisfactory state; in many cases these punts are only required during flood time, consequently the receipts are so precarious that it would be desirable for the Government to get some one to lease them at a nominal rent, merely giving good security for the value of the punt. Several punts on Minor Roads are now under the charge of the department; and without the greatest vigilance and constant watching of the person in charge, the punts are liable to be washed away, or left high and dry on the banks. There are no funds at the disposal of the department, to secure this necessary vigilance and watchfulness. Other punts and tolls on the Minor Roads, again, are leased for much less than their value. I would suggest that, for the present, this department having the charge of those punts should also have the power of leasing them as on the Main Roads—a power now vested in the Colonial Treasurer as Collector of Inland Revenue; the power of leasing only to be transferred; the receipt of tolls still remaining with the Colonial Treasurer.

The most important point connected with the road management in this country is, now, the question as to how the weights carried can be restricted and the mode of carrying improved.

Every improvement on the road has been followed by a corresponding increase in the weights carried; from 1 ton to 1½ ton was formerly the average load for each dray in ordinary seasons; now the loads are seldom less than 2½ tons, and range up even to 5 tons on a pair of wheels and 6½ tons on four-wheeled wagons, and notwithstanding the differential tolls, narrow tires are still in general use.

The matter has been continually brought under my notice, by all the officers of the department, and I have given the subject much consideration. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the injury caused by the enormous weight carried on narrow wheeled vehicles, drawn by long strings of horses or bullocks, yoked up, half independent of the driver's control, and following in the same track, making no attempt to avoid a soft place, until by tearing and dragging out, a small rut is enlarged into a dangerous bog. No crust can withstand such treatment; and if it is the intention of the Government to keep up



Weigh-bridges.

Alteration in tolls.

up and extend macadamized roads, some means must be adopted to restrict the weights carried and improve the mode of carriage. There are but two methods of doing this—either by imposing cumulative tolls on the number of horses drawing, or on the weights carried. The first I could not recommend, as the toll would be evaded by taking off the leaders; the second would be the most effectual, but would entail the expense of weigh-bridges, which it would not have been advisable to incur for the short time that the trunk roads (on which the greater number of the toll-bars now are) will be in use for the through traffic. The entire question hinges on the future railway policy of the country. If the direction of the future railway lines was determined through the Colony, it would be advisable to establish main lines of macadamized road on the leading thoroughfares to the future railway stations, and in districts to which railways did not extend, as suggested in the Report on Transfer of Minor Roads. I would then recommend, on the lines permanently adopted as Main Roads, the establishment of toll-bars and weigh-bridges, with differential tolls for narrow wheels, cumulative for all weights over 17½ cwt. per wheel in summer, and 15 cwt. per wheel in winter, as on the roads in England, with a decrease of 25 per cent. for American wagons, driven from the perch, with reins, and fitted with breaks.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

In 1858, when the department was first organized, the staff consisted of 27 employécs of all grades. At the end of 1863, of 30, and at present\* of 38 and four cadets.

The table below shews the total expenditure of the department, and the cost of superintendence, with the rate per cent. for same, since the year 1859.

Year.	Total Expenditure.	Total cost of Office and Field Superintendence, Travelling Expenses, &c., less 2 per cent. for collecting Tolls.	Rate per cent. Superintendence.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1859 .....	46,621 16 10	7,195 2 11	15.4	
1860 .....	114,535 18 5	11,076 0 0	9.66	
1861 .....	199,208 6 10	11,687 0 0	5.87	Expenditure of arrears from 1860.
1862 .....	85,641 4 0	11,111 0 0	13.00	
1863 .....	164,497 7 4	10,085 0 0	6.53	Partial suspension of works, owing to change of management.
1864 .....	185,248 3 11	13,770 0 0	7.43	

The number of men to each officer in the field, during the year 1864, has varied from 30 to 61, the minimum number employed being 693, with 23 officers of all grades.

The maximum number being 1,960, with 34 officers of all grades.

Cost of superintendence in other Colonies.

The expenditure and cost of superintendence for roads in other Colonies, and for roads and other public works, for local bodies in this Colony, as near as I can ascertain from the documents at my disposal, have been—

VICTORIA.

1862.

		Per centage of Superintendence
By Roads Department .....	203,589	11.6
District Roads .....	218,000	1.8†
	<u>421,589</u>	<u>6.55</u>

QUEENSLAND.

1865.

By Roads Department .....	48,726	11.4
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1861 .....	By District Roads .....	23,170	22.5
1865 .....	By Roads Department..	104,910	4.†

NEW SOUTH WALES ROAD TRUSTS.....	12,869	13.8
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In

\* 31st March, 1865.

Now 32, and four cadets—August, 1865.

† 1 central superintendence only.

ROADS.

In Victoria and South Australia a considerable amount of the money is expended by District Road Boards; and in the case of South Australia, though the per centage of central superintendence in 1865 is but 4 per cent., the per centage of management of District Road Boards in the year 1861, was 22½ per cent. I have not had access to late records of their management.

The system of superintendents with overseers responsible to them, is being gradually replaced in the districts near Sydney, and on the more remote districts where there is not much work, by the appointment of overseers responsible directly to the Commissioner. This has been facilitated by the number of young men trained up in the department, some of whom are amongst its best and most useful officers.

The superintendents are retained in the more remote districts, and where works of the greatest importance are in progress.

There are now four cadets training in the department, two in the office and two in the field; those in the field receive a subsistence allowance, those in the office have no pay. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining the services of qualified officers in the field; many were admitted into the department without previous professional training, some of whom, from their activity and integrity, combined with the experience gained in the department, have become useful public servants.

As vacancies have occurred in the higher grades, they have been filled from the junior ranks, where the persons were fully fitted; but on the transfer of the Minor Roads, two qualified engineers were appointed in districts where special duties required men of greater ability than any of the junior officers. The pressure of work having now decreased, those officers who have proved least fitted for their positions are being dispensed with or reduced, in order to retain the more qualified men.

Previous to my taking charge of the department, all the officers had received notice that their services were dispensed with from 1st January, 1863; but though many of them had not had professional training, the greater number had had considerable experience, knowledge of the country and duties of the department, and were re-appointed on my recommendation, as I could not see my way to the appointment of a number of new men at once, even if the services of suitable persons could have been obtained, more particularly when the work was considerably in arrear, and I had to make myself acquainted with the working of the department during my absence of twenty-two months from it. All vacancies have since been filled with qualified and experienced men.

Re-organization in 1863.

EXPENDITURE, AND RESULT OF SAME.

The amount expended on the three Main Roads and the Mudgee Road, since the passing of the Main Road Act, has been £561,147. A considerable portion of this amount has been expended in the repair and reconstruction of old works, the execution of temporary works to keep the unconstructed portions of road passable, and the maintenance of works constructed; it is therefore impossible to shew definitely the works executed, but as near as can be ascertained, the results of this expenditure now in existence are as follows:—

ROADS.	Total Expenditure.	1st Class Metal Road.	2nd Class Metal Road.	Gravel Road.	Road cleared and formed.	Road cleared and culverted.	Road cleared 1½ chain wide.	Culverts.	Minor Bridges.	Bridges constructed out of Road Vote.
	£	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.
Northern .....	150,498	26	30½	51½	4	9	111	548	45	42
Western .....	163,699	36	59½	74	134	41	35	463	23	12
Southern .....	219,086	87	23½	14½	12	69½	34½	683	71	60
Mudgee Road ....	27,864	4	6	1	½	..	40½	90	9	....
	561,147	153½	119	74½	29½	119½	220½	1,799	148	114
		347			369					
		716 miles.								

The total number of bridges (exclusive of the 148 minor bridges) built by the department, on Main and Minor Roads, has been 178, the aggregate length of which would be 3 miles and 30 chains.

The difference between the amount £561,147 and the total of the expenditure since 1857, as shewn in table on page 8, has been expended as follows:—

Bridges on Main Roads built from Special Votes.....	£39,856
Long Bay, Kimo, and Campbelltown Roads .....	11,282
Bridges on other than Main Roads, built from Special Votes	40,500
Minor Roads, 1864 .....	23,671
Staff .....	64,924
Miscellaneous small works, punts, toll-houses, Minor Roads, approaches to railway stations, &c.....	44,521

It is impossible to compare those results accurately with statistics from other Colonies, but I append a comparative table of the available information from Victoria and South Australia:—

	TERM.	Expenditure on Main Roads, including Bridges.	Miles of metalled and gravelled Road.	Miles of Road in various other stages of improvement.
		£		
New South Wales .....	Jan., 1859, to Jan., 1865..	601,003	347	369
South Australia .....	Up to 1861 .....	651,121	209	No return.
Victoria .....	Jan., 1851, to Dec., 1860..	3,773,147	473	629

By which it will appear that the results attained in New South Wales have not been inferior to those obtained in either of the sister Colonies, even with the most liberal allowance for the exceptional state of things existing in Victoria during the earlier portion of the period comprised in the return.

#### EFFECT OF THE WORKS EXECUTED.

The effect of the works enumerated on the Main Roads, in accelerating the speed and decreasing cost of transit of mails and goods to the interior, has been—

Mails on the Southern Road.

On the Southern Road the mail time has been reduced one-half, and a daily mail extended to Albury. The mails are now seldom as many *hours* late as they were formerly days; the expense per mile per week has not been reduced.

Western Road.

On the Western Road the mail time to Bathurst has been reduced one-half; from Bathurst to Wellington the acceleration has not been material, but much greater punctuality has been attained; the cost on this line has been decreased nearly 50 per cent.

Northern Road.

On the Northern Road the acceleration or improvement has not been so great as on the other routes, as the systematic metalling of road was not commenced until 1863, but the mails have been accelerated 30 per cent. and are much more punctual; the cost per mile per week has not been reduced.

I am very far from attributing the acceleration and increased regularity of the mail service entirely to the improvement in the roads, but I think it is to some extent owing to these improvements that the mails have been able to travel by night on many roads where it could not be attempted in 1857—that they are not stopped by swollen rivers or creeks, except in one or two instances—and that they can travel much faster on the greater portion of the road, and are not exposed to so many accidents.

The

## ROADS.

11

The acceleration of the carriage of goods to the interior has been much greater, <sup>Goods.</sup> and the decrease in cost also proportionate. The following is an approximation to the times of transit, and cost of same, in 1857 and 1864 respectively :—

	1857.		1864.	
	Time of Transit.	Cost.	Time of Transit.	Cost.
	Days.	£ ton.	Days.	£ ton.
Sydney to Bathurst .....	15 to 32	£13 to £18	10 to 12	£5 to £8
"  Orange .....	18 " 36	£18 " £23	12 " 15	£6 10s. " £8 10s.
"  Wellington.....	35 " 45	£25 " £30	21 " 28	£11 " £12
"  Goulburn .....	14 " 21	£8 10s. " £16	5 " 10	£3 " £4 10s.
"  Yass .....	21 " 35	£12 " £20	12 " 16	£3 10s. " £6
"  Gundagai .....	25 " 40	£21 " £30	16 " 25	£7 " £9
"  Albury .....	40 " 90	£25 " £30	21 " 40	£12 " £14
Maitland to Murrurundi.....	Average 21	Average £9	Average 8	Average £6 10s.
"  Tamworth .....	" 35	£9 to £14	16 to 18	£7
"  Armidale .....	" 60	£22 " £30	30	£10 to £12

As near as I can ascertain, the total quantity of goods forwarded to and from the interior, during 1864, by the Main Road, was 50,000 tons.

The average saving per ton in cost of carriage cannot be estimated at less than £6, one-half of which may certainly be attributed to the improvements in the Main Roads, shewing a minimum saving to the country of £150,000 per annum in cost of carriage alone.

## EXPENDITURE FOR 1865.

The expenditure under the Votes for 1865 has, as yet, been almost entirely confined to maintenance; arrangements have been made and specifications prepared for the whole of the works of construction for the year, but owing to the Votes not being passed, those works cannot be proceeded with.

In construction, as well as maintenance, the greatest difficulty the department has had to contend with has been the irregularity with which the funds have been available. An instalment of a Vote is comparatively useless, as it is very difficult to frame contracts so that they can be equitably extended at original rates; and unfortunately, it has happened for the last two years, and indeed, with one or two exceptions, every year since the department was formed, that the funds are not placed at our disposal until just the commencement of winter, when it is next to impossible to get any work done, and, in many cases, when it is not desirable to allow its execution, if it could be done. Metal cannot be carted through a bush which, in many instances, will not bear a horse, and, if obtained, cannot be judiciously laid down on soft unconsolidated formation.

Solvent contractors will therefore only tender at a considerable advance on the rates for which work could be done in summer, and it is almost impossible to complete work to time, or in a proper manner. The expense of superintendence is also increased, and its efficiency decreased, by this want of system, and it precludes the keeping of proper statistics, from the great pressure of work on the clerical branch during the busy season.

I estimate that it would add 20 per cent. to the amount of work done for the money, and reduce the cost of superintendence considerably, if some understanding could be arrived at; that if Parliament has not determined otherwise before the commencement of the year, the expenditure on the Main Roads is to proceed to the end of the year, at least, at the same rate as on the preceding Estimates.

FUTURE

## FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

Having endeavoured to set before the Honorable Secretary for Public Works, a full statement of the past working of the department, it is now my duty to submit my views as to the future management of the Roads of the Colony.

Recommending local management.

I am decidedly of opinion that the time has now arrived when, in the more settled parts of the Colony, either by the extension of the Municipalities Act, the consolidation of Municipalities, or some new legislation analogous to the District Road Boards Act of Victoria, the management and cost of local roads in the first instance, and ultimately of the Main Roads, should be transferred to local bodies.

The anomaly existing in this Colony, of the Main Trunk Roads most used being in the most thinly settled portions of the Colony, will be obviated by the Railway extensions to Mount Victoria and Berrima; beyond those points, within the Settled Districts, and in the County of Cumberland, with few exceptions, where roads are required, sufficient population exists to create a local interest in their construction and maintenance, and to initiate a system of local taxation for such purposes.

Main thoroughfares not to be transferred for a time.

Provision might be made for the partial endowment of those bodies at first, but I would not recommend the transfer to their charge of the main thoroughfares to the interior, until the system had got into working order on the roads of local importance, say for 3 years; and when transferred, the efficient maintenance of the Main Roads should be made imperative.

Roads parallel to railways to be transferred at once.

The portions of the Main Roads within the railway termini should, however, be transferred to the charge of the local bodies in the first instance, and as soon as possible.

It would be beyond my province to point out how such an Act should be framed in detail; but I think the District Road Act in Victoria, and a modification of the "Irish Grand Jury Act," would be the best models for legislation.

It would be for the Parliament to determine whether such local taxation should comprise provision for gaols, court-houses, or other public works, as in Ireland; but there are two provisions in the Irish Act which, I think, should certainly be contained in any Act for this purpose in New South Wales.

Compulsory repair.

One, for the compulsory repair by Government, and recovery of cost of same from local body, of any important postal road allowed to get out of order by them.

Qualified surveyor to be appointed.

The other, that a properly qualified professional officer or surveyor should be appointed for each Board or Trust, who should have had a regular professional training, and have passed a professional examination before a Board in Sydney, to be composed of civil engineers of standing, either in or out of the Government Service. The districts should be sufficiently large to admit of the adequate remuneration of such an officer, the engagement of whom I consider indispensable to the success of the measure.

Roads in thinly populated districts.

With reference to the roads beyond the more settled districts, or roads of more than local importance, the "Main Roads Act" might be amended, as recommended by "Joint Report on Transfer of Minor Roads," so as to admit of the Government proclaiming any road a main road. I more particularly refer to the roads to the frontier districts, *communication with which should be facilitated as much as possible, to prevent trade gravitating to the other Colonies, namely,—*

Roads of colonial importance.

The road from Grafton to the Tableland.  
 " " South Coast to Tableland.  
 " " Murrurundi, *via* Breeza and Pocataroo, to the frontier of Queensland.  
 " " Molong or Wellington to Fort Bourke.  
 " " Wagga Wagga, *via* Deniliquin, Balranald, and Wentworth, to the South Australian frontier.

The two first named, from the Coast to the Tableland, should be at once put on the same footing as the present Main Roads.

Railways preferable in western country.

On the three last named lines, from the flatness of the country and the absence of road material, I am of opinion that a railway would prove as cheap as a macadamized road;

road; so that, until funds are available for a railway, the only operations I could recommend would be the provision of bridges over the smaller creeks and rivers, and punts at the larger rivers. A rule might then be made that funds for bridges or works on all other lines should be granted only on condition that a portion of the amount—one-third, or one-half—should be contributed by the applicants.

When those alterations are being made in the Act, several minor amendments, to some of which I have already directed the attention of the Honorable Secretary for Public Works, might also be made.

In contrasting the results of the operations of the department with the means Conclusion placed at its disposal, the numerous difficulties which have had to be contended with should be taken into consideration, viz. :—

The irregularity in the supply of funds, which have in most cases not been available until the least favourable period of the year, during a succession of severe seasons.

The great difficulty in initiating a number of comparatively small works over so extensive a territory, and providing efficient superintendence, without incurring a cost bearing more than due proportion to the expenditure; and the great scarcity of contractors, and in many cases of labourers, to carry out these works.

Bearing in mind all these drawbacks, I trust the result of our labours will not be considered incommensurate with the expenditure.

I append summary reports on the state of each of the Main Roads, and a general report on the Minor Roads; and also a list of Bridges, shewing cost of those built by the department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. BENNETT,

Member Institute of Civil Engineers,

Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.

## APPENDIX.

### SOUTHERN ROAD.

The Southern Road, from Ashfield to Irishtown, has been metalled since it was handed over to the charge of this department. An interval of about 3 miles remains unmetalled between Irishtown and Lansdowne Bridge.

The street of Liverpool has been metalled, and the road thence to the Cross Roads formed and drained; some metalling has been done at Rowley's Flats and Carne's Hill, between Liverpool and Narellan; between Narellan and Camden the road has been metalled, with the exception of 1,200 yards; Camden-street has been metalled by the Relief Committee, and south of Camden some metalling, culverts, and drainage has been executed by the department.

The road over Razorback has fallen into comparative disuse since the opening of the Railway to Picton. From the Station to Picton the road has been ballasted and metalled.

Nearly all the bridges between Camden and Goulburn, except those at Paddy's River and McCormack's Creek, have been rebuilt, or had repairs tantamount to rebuilding, since 1859.

The road from Picton to Bargo was metalled with inferior material, but is now receiving a coat of blue metal; the remainder of the road through Bargo Brush is metalled and in excellent order; thence to Berrima the road not having been made with first class material, is weak. From Berrima to Paddy's River the road is in excellent order; thence to Wingello, it was metalled last year; the gravelled road at Wingello is maintained from time to time, but is more expensive to maintain than a metalled road; if it were not to be superseded by railway in a short time, I should recommend that it be metalled.

Wingello to Marulan, there is a good metalled road. Marulan to Goulburn, some intervals are metalled. It is proposed to connect all these intervals this year, so as to make a continuous metal road from Picton to Goulburn. It is also proposed to metal the unmetalled interval between Goulburn and the north end of Run of Water contract, when funds are available. Thence to Paddy's Flat, near Gunning, with the exception of a few intervals to be metalled with this year's vote, the road (a portion of which is over the Breadalbane Plains—formerly the very worst part of the Southern Road) has been metalled, and is now in excellent order.

It is this year proposed to metal a portion of the interval between Paddy's Flat and Gunning, and to extend the metal as far south of Gunning towards Yass as funds will admit of. It is intended to postpone the improvement of Yass Gap until 1866, and to perfect the road between O'Brien's Bridge and Yass.

The cutting of hill on south side of Yass Bridge must be postponed until 1866, from want of funds. It is proposed to complete the improvements between Yass and Bowning from the vote of this year. The works in this district have been much retarded by the illness of the Superintendent. With the exception of the Gap Hill and the Fish River Bridge, which it is proposed to construct in 1866, the road to Bowning from Goulburn is cleared, culverted, and bridged.

The

The most pressing work on the Southern Road is the definition of the line between Bowning and Jugiong, which has been up to this time comparatively neglected, from the illness of the Superintendent. Arrangements are now in progress to get this executed; and when the line is determined on, contracts for clearing will be invited as soon as funds are available.

Between Jugiong and Gundagai, the works at Cooney's Hill are in very good order, also those at Money Money Range. It is to be regretted that a better line was not selected there; the department were obliged in the first instance to adopt the works commenced by the Police Magistrate, with the intention of improving the other portion—an intention which has not been carried out. Tenders will be accepted for the metalling at Money Money Flat when funds are available, and the extension of contract at Beazeley's Flats, near Gundagai, is being proceeded with. A portion of the superstructure of the Gundagai Bridge has arrived from England, but the Fitzroy Iron Company have as yet failed to perform their part of the contract; and though every other part is quite ready, the work is now delayed for the castings which are first required.\*

South of Gundagai, the very heavy cuttings at Stuckey's Flats and three bridges over Ravines have been completed. Thence to Adelong Crossing the road is cleared; some metalling has been done south of the crossing. From Adelong Crossing to Albury, all the creeks have been bridged, the road has been cleared from hill north of Kaagery Creek to near the Little Billybong, and from Mullingandra to Albury.

The hill at Jellingro and the Flats at Mundarlo have been avoided by deviations. Tarcutta Hill North and approach to same has been improved, a new road made on south side of Tarcutta Hill. A new length of road has been made north of Kaagery Creek, and the South Kiamba Pass has been graded, culverted, and metalled; the road south of Ten-mile Creek has been metalled, M'Mahon's Hill has been graded and metalled, and between Eight and Nine-mile Creeks metalled. It is proposed this year to clear and culvert the road from Dixon's Swamp to Mullingandra; to do some metalling at Kiamba, Tarcutta, and south of Hillas Creek Bridge, and several minor works.

#### WESTERN ROAD.

The portion of road between city boundary and old toll house has been ballasted and metalled, and the worst part of the University cut is being pitched and metalled. The road thence to the Junction has got worn down very much; the subsidy of £50 per mile having been withdrawn, we have been unable to devote so much money to this portion of road, and it is now worse than usual, the contractor for this year having failed to supply metal.

It has been necessary to contract for fencing the bank at foot of University Hill. Should this road remain in charge of the department, I would recommend the reforming, ballasting, and metalling of Taverner's Hill—the great height of the centre rendering it dangerous.

Since the opening of the railway to Penrith, more funds have been available for the road from Junction to Parramatta, which, with the exception of a few places now under contract, is in fine order.

Maintenance only has been done on the road Parramatta to Penrith. Should this road remain in the hands of the Government, I would recommend the extension of the metalled road into Penrith, from the Mulgoa Road—a distance of one mile—which is now very bad in winter. The remainder of the metalled road is in excellent order.

The bridges at Eastern Creek, South Creek, and Wilson's Creek, near the Nepean, built many years ago, are all in a very dilapidated condition, and require renewal.

The road from the Nepean to the Ravine Bridge, at Lapstone Hill, till recently in very good order, has been completely cut up by the heavy stone carriages; nothing can be done to it with advantage until the completion of the bridge.

From Lapstone Hill to 1 mile west of Wascoes, a blue metal road has been made, by carting blue boulders from the Nepean; it has proved more economical than using the red stone from the mountains.

A ballasted road has been completed from the end of blue metal to 18-mile Hollow, with the exception of a few places, where there are sandy flats. Many portions of this length were taken for railway diversions; they have been nearly all ballasted at the cost of the Railway Department. This is a most expensive length to maintain, the heavy traffic concentrated by the railway fences cuts very much into the soft stone, which is now both scarce and expensive. Beyond the 18-mile Hollow the material is better and more abundant; several new railway diversions are being constructed; the remainder of the constructed road is in tolerable order.

From top of Mount Victoria the road has been put in fair order, but the lower portion requires a thin coat of superior metal over the chert which has been used. The Contour Road to Little Hartley, so bad last year, is now a good road, having been very heavily metalled; there are one or two bad portions at Little Hartley to be done this year.

The road between the Hartleys is in good order; the rough pitching here and at every other place where it has been laid down was metalled over last year. Lett Hill keeps in good repair, thence by Hassan's Walls to Bowenfels, formerly the worst, is now the best part of the road. The Junction Hill has been kept in repair with granite from the sides, and the lower portion from Ravine Bridge downwards has been metalled; the Junction and Cox's River Bridges have been put in order, and the interval between them metalled; the ascent of Cox's River Hill has been partially metalled, as also from the summit to Solitary Creek; at the Junction of Mount Lambie diversion is a bad length of constructed road, which it is proposed to put in order at once. The Mount Lambie diversion is now in excellent order, several short intervals have been metalled; thence to the Frying Pan a good blue metal road exists the whole way. There is an interval requiring metalling from the old toll-bar to Spargoe's.

From Spargoe's to the west base of Brown's Hill the road is now in very fair order. Thence to Bathurst several new lengths of ballasted and gravelled road have been constructed. The expenditure of this year's vote will make the road from Hartley to Bathurst a continuous macadamized road.

From Green's Swamp to Bathurst the road is nearly all fenced.

The bridge at Hartley must be rebuilt in a year or two; the Denison Bridge, if no flood accident occurs, will, with new flooring, last until the railway bridge is constructed.

From Bathurst to Evans' Plains the road selected for its firm surface as the main road appears, from the concentration of the traffic, to have become much cut up. It has been suggested to take the main road *via* Mount Pleasant.

From Evans' Plains to near the rocks the road is tolerably good, along a granite ridge. It is proposed to make a deviation near the Rocks Bridge, to avoid ascent of hill behind the Inn. From the Rocks Creek to Vittoria will be, at the end of this year, a continuous metalled road, thence to Guyong, all the worst flats have been metalled.

It is proposed this year, also, to connect all the pieces of metalling between John's Inn at Guyong, and Orange, and so make a continuous metal road the entire distance. The streets of Orange are in very good order. West of Orange, the road has been cleared and culverted to Molong.

A bridge has been built over Molong Creek, and the road through Molong has been constructed.

From

\* Better progress has since been made with the castings; the work is now delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining cartage.—August, 1855.

From Molong to Wellington very little work has been executed. A long deviation to avoid the three rivers has been proposed; it has better gradients, is more direct, and will not require so many bridges as the road now in use, which, however, has the best natural surface, and should not be deviated from until we are in a position to metal the boggy and bad parts of the diversion; so that for the present, the best course is to keep the present line in passable order.

#### NORTHERN ROAD.

In December, 1862, the systematic metalling of the streets of West Maitland was commenced, and continued, as funds were available, to East Maitland, and will, it is hoped, be extended before the end of this year to connect with the metalled road at Morpeth, when the entire will be transferred to the charge of the local bodies.

From Morpeth to Singleton, the subsidy of fifty pounds per mile being struck off the Estimates, funds have only been available for the partial maintenance of the existing gravelled road.

At Singleton, the John-street approach to railway station,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length, has been constructed in a permanent way with gravel. The road approaches to the new bridge are now under consideration.

From Singleton to Muswellbrook the existing gravel roads have been maintained with screened gravel. Where gravel did not exist, the roads have been macadamized, chiefly at Chain of Ponds' Hill, Appletree Flat, and the Muswellbrook deviation. This length of road is now in tolerable order, and it is hoped will carry the traffic until the opening of line to Muswellbrook, without much further outlay.

From Muswellbrook northward, the systematic metalling, or preparation for same, has been commenced. Sandy Creek Lane, the road from Blue Bell Inn to Scone, and from three miles south of Scone to the top of Warland's Range, has been put in very good order. It is proposed this year to metal Brown's Hill, from the river at Aberdeen to Blue Bell; from Scone for three miles north, and to connect the various metalled intervals thence to the range. The improvement on Warland's Range has been very marked; a bridge 24 feet wide has been constructed over the gully at foot, and the ascent has been metalled 21 feet wide. A number of culverts on this length have been rebuilt in a substantial manner. A piled defence against the encroachments of the river has been built at Murrurundi, at considerable expense.

To make the main north road passable in all weathers, two additional bridges would be necessary over the Page; but I think it would be more advisable to expend the requisite funds on the improvement of the loop line *via* Murulla, by which those crossings are avoided.

A bridge at Aberdeen will then be the greatest want on this length of road. I have already brought this question under the notice of the Honorable Secretary for Public Works, and its consideration was postponed pending the decision on the route for railway extension.

Contracts have been made for the supply of metal and gravel necessary to maintain and connect the gravelled and metalled road between Warland's Range and Murrurundi, and also for the road over the Liverpool Range, and thence to the Willow Tree.

Three of the bridges on the Doughboy Diversion have been refloored with sawn timber, and it will be necessary to refloor the others when funds are available. Thence the new road cutting off the detour to Colley Creek has been bridged and opened, and the greater portion of it will be ballasted or metalled this year. The four miles of ballasted and metalled road over Loder's Black Ridges is in excellent order. Thence to Wallabadah, with the exception of one interval, it is proposed to connect all the metalled and gravelled road so as to make a nearly continuous metal road between Murrurundi and Wallabadah.

North of Wallabadah the works at Gaspard's Gap have been completed, and the temporary cuttings to open the Sugar Loaf Diversion have also been executed, so that the line is now open right through, shortening the road quite six miles.

From Goonoo Goonoo to Tamworth, funds permit of maintenance only; but the crossing of the valley at Goonoo Goonoo is now the most urgent work on the road, and will be taken up when funds are available.

The bridge over Ebsworth's Gully at Tamworth has been built, and that over the centre creek (built before the department had charge of this road), which was swept away by flood, has been rebuilt in a permanent manner. The Tamworth bridge itself resisted the flood, which was three feet over the floor, without injury.

Some arrangement must be made to stop up the outlet to river (cut in 1861, at the request of the inhabitants of Tamworth), which has facilitated the flooding of the town in ordinary floods. The high floods, however, sweep over all.

From Tamworth to the Moonby Village the road is being rapidly fenced in. It is proposed to construct this year about two miles of road, at intervals, on this length.

From Moonby Village to the base of the Upper Moonby, the road is in tolerable order—thence to the Rose Vale Bridge some improvements in drainage and formation have been made; but this portion of the road, as from its elevation it receives more rain, and from the character of the soil is more boggy, should be metalled or ballasted as soon as possible. From Rose Vale Bridge to Bendemeer, the road has been constructed, and is now in tolerable order.

Bendemeer Bridge, originally intended to be a 90-foot arch, which would have been ample for the discharge of the floods then on record, has had to be enlarged to three arches, with two side bays. The centre arch is 102 feet, the two side arches 80 feet span each; the side openings 30 feet span. The bridge is now completed.

The road from Bendemeer to Armidale, naturally the worst road in the Colony, has received considerable attention. Bridges have been built at Rocky Gully, Uralla, and Saumarez, and are proposed at Kentucky and Carlisle Gully. The dangerous hill known as Well's Sidling has been metalled, the road thence to Carlisle Gully drained, and a considerable length of metalled road been constructed through the Stringy Barks.

The worst of the swamps have had roads constructed across them, and the works proposed this year will complete a continuous metal road from Saumarez to Armidale, and with the exception of some lengths, for which drainage suffices at present, from Uralla to Armidale.

The entire Northern Road is cleared, and the cleared line open for traffic.

#### MINOR ROADS.

In July, 1863, a joint report, recommending the transfer to this department, from the Lands, of certain Minor Roads, was made by the Deputy Surveyor General and myself.

In January, 1864, the Government having determined on consolidating the Road Departments, the charge of all the Minor Roads then in the hands of the Government was undertaken by this department, with the understanding that as many as possible should be transferred to trustees when applied for. This transfer has been in progress, and will be continued until the length of Minor Roads under the department will not exceed that recommended to be transferred by the joint report. It was also understood, when the arrangement was made, that the officers of the Minor Roads Department should be discontinued, and that, on passing an examination, they should have the preference for the new appointments to be made in the Works Department.

In redistributing the duties, each Main Road Superintendent was appointed to the charge of the Minor Roads in his vicinity, and some of the officers in charge of bridges got also the charge of roads in their vicinity.

The



The works have been carried out, as far as possible, in accordance with the principles set forth in general report.

A special report on the roads from the Clarence to the Tableland recommends the construction of a road *via* Newtown-Boyd, if practicable; and if so, the abandonment of the new line from Grafton to Tenterfield *via* Alice, and the raising of the classification and extension to Tenterfield of the road from Laurence to Tabulam.

The chief expenditure in this district has been on bridges; three have been built on the Casino Road, and two bridges on the Tabulam Road. The party have now returned to the Tabulam Road, and are engaged at Sandy Creek Bridge.

A contract has been let for the construction of bridge at Blick's River, and a design for bridge over the Nimboi is under consideration.

Bridges, if it is possible to construct them for a reasonable amount, are much to be preferred to punts, which are generally useless or dangerous when most required, and are so liable to be carried off by floods.

In the Macleay District a bridge over Christmas Creek is in progress, and one over Hyndman's Creek about to be contracted for. Several small works to the amount of Votes for 1864 have been executed.

The Clyde Road has been in a very bad state, but considerable improvements have been made, more particularly at Nelligen and the Sugar Loaf; but if this is to continue to be the main road to Braidwood, it will require a larger sum than is at present available. The road from Nelligen to Carter's, Currawan Creek, should, in the first instance, have been taken by the route known as Millington's line. As this change would now involve too great an expenditure, I have recommended that several deviations be made to improve the gradients, as far as means will admit, and further improvements can be effected as funds are made available. Ultimately nearly the entire of the present line will be abandoned.

The change in the course of traffic which will be caused by the railway extension to Goulburn will necessitate a revision of the classification of all the roads leading to Braidwood and the south-eastern tableland. Mr. Twynam, of the Surveyor General's Department, has been preparing plans of these roads, and I understand I am to be instructed to report with him on the entire, on my next visit to the South.

In the Twofold Bay District, the classification of the main trunk road from the coast to the tableland has been raised, and that of the branch roads decreased.

## BRIDGES built by the Department on other than Main Roads.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost.	Remarks.
	feet.		feet.	feet.	£ s. d.	
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>						
Wollombi .....	103	5	20	12	341 0 6	Round timber.
Millfield .....	..	..	..	..	365 0 0	Do.
Warkworth .....	150	5	30	20	400 0 0	Do.
Stony Creek .....	310	14	22	12	1,494 9 4	Beam.
Namoi, at Narrabri .....	384	8	60	20	2,950 12 10	Queen truss.
Tenterfield .....	113	2	55	16	782 0 0	Do.
Nundle .....	161	5	50	18	1,120 0 0	Do.
M'Dougall's Creek (1) ..	110	4	30	15-8	286 16 0	} Bridges in the Clarence and Richmond District, built by day gangs.
Do. do. (2) ..	30	1	27	18	120 15 0	
Sandy Creek .....	145	6	25	12	267 11 0	
Myall Creek .....	86	3	26	13	150 0 0	
Largs Bridge .....	60	3	22	14	150 0 0	
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>						
Jordan Creek .....	30	1	25	18	149 11 0	
Vale Creek .....	83	2	35	20-4	630 0 0	Compound beam.
Cudgong, at Mudgee ..	160	5	40	12	1,126 18 3	Queen truss.
Rylstone .....	142	5	48	18	1,200 18 6	
Eugowra .....	94	3	30	18	1,199 10 4	Beam.
Forbes .....	384	9	70	19	5,000 0 0	Queen truss.
Vale Creek .....	93	3	30	18	651 2 0	
South Creek, Blacktown..	140	5	30	17	1,000 0 0	
Cattai Creek .....	125	4	30	16	1,200 0 0	Coppered piles.
Yalla Mundy Lagoon ..	196	7	28	14	800 0 0	No handrail.
Toogong Creek .....	70	3	25	14	237 15 5	
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>						
Mulwaree Ponds .....	110	8	13-9	13	410 0 0	Small spans carried away by floods.
Wollondilly, Marsden's Crossing.	171	8	21	12	684 9 5	Beam injured by floods.
Bungonia .....	90	3	29	12	900 0 0	Queen truss, carried away by flood.
Wollundry Lagoon .....	129	6	21	21	700 0 0	
Burrowa .....	114	2	55	14	700 0 0	Queen truss.
Tumut .....	332	11	70	14-20	2,399 19 0	Do.
Baw Baw .....	135	6	22	18	950 0 0	Injured by floods.
Jones' Creek, Kiino Road	79	3	37	12	} 615 10 0	
Kimo .....	56	3	21	18		
Mangoplah .....	73	3	30	18	438 1 6	
Billyong, on Albury, to Wagga Wagga.	66	3	21	18	413 18 9	
Young, at Blackguard Gully.	64	2	30	21	579 8 2	
Lynch-street .....	118	3	38	23	938 16 6	Queen truss.
Spring-street .....	118	3	30	23	952 6 0	Do.
Moulamein .....	153	5	30	18	590 0 0	
Deniliquin .....	565	12	80	21	} 7,000 0 0	Do.
Do. Ana Branch ..	213	7	30	18		
Tumut .....	212	6	70	12	895 16 1	Do.
Warnambucca, Clyde Road	50	..	..	..	148 0 0	
Wanganella .....	153	5	30	18	1,061 12 10	
Gerogery Bridge .....	66	3	22	14	150 0 0	

BRIDGES

## ROADS.

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## BRIDGES not on Main Roads, in progress.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost.	Remarks.
	feet.		feet.	feet.	£ s. d.	
Macquarie, at Dubbo.....	395	8	80	21	6,500 0 0	
Blick's River, Armidale and Grafton Road.	226	5	80	14-0	2,000 0 0	
Hyndman's Creek .....	114	3	40	14-0	.....	Ordered to be contracted for.
Christmas Creek.....	184	3	70	14-0	893 12 0	
Apsley River .....	208	6	55	14-0	1,400 0 0	
Deep Creek, Grafton and Casino Road.	180	6	40	13	400 0 0	In progress by day gang.
Sandy Creek, Laurence and Tabulam Road.	110	4	35	14	250 0 0	Do. do.
Wagga to Young .....	104	4	25	16	520 0 0	

## BRIDGES designed in this Office, but not carried out.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost.	Remarks.
	feet.		feet.	feet.	£ s. d.	
Faterson .....	167-6	2	83-9	12	.....	Built by Road Trust.
Bargo River, South Road ..	245	4	60-0	18	.....	Not built—not required when rail is opened to Goulburn.
Cowra, Suspension Bridge ..	560	5	190-0	21	.....	Not built—too expensive.
Cowra, Timber Bridge .....	700	14	100-0	19	.....	Tenders too high.
Iron Lattice foot Bridge, at Murrurundi.	90	1	84-0	4-0	.....	Do.
Lachlan, at Nanimi .....	380	8	80-0	20-0	.....	Waiting decision as to Cowra.
Murray, at Moama, Iron ....	273	3	80-0	21	.....	Victorian Government refused to co-operate, if bridge was not built at Echuca.
Gundaroo Creek .....	346	2	48-0	14 to 20	.....	In abeyance.
Iron Bridge for Deniliquin ..	330	4	80-0	21	.....	Timber bridge built in lieu of.

## DESIGNS for proposed Bridges.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost.	Remarks.
	feet.		feet.	feet.	£ s. d.	
High Level Bridge at Wollondilly.	364	8	150	15-6	.....	On Estimates for 1865.
Brown's Creek, Patterson....	68	3	25	15-6	.....	Do. do.
Coxe's Creek .....	184	6	30	16-0	.....	Do. do.
Mooki River Bridge .....	124	4	30	16-0	.....	Do. do.
Cedar Party Creek.....	104	3	33	16-0	.....	Do. do.
Talbragar, near Macquarie ..	164	3	80	16-0	.....	Do. do.
Mount Hunter Creek.....	120	3	40	16-0	.....	Do. do.
Waygunah .....	..	..	..	..	.....	Do. do.
Slasher's Flat .....	243	8	30	16-0	.....	In abeyance.
Yanambie.....	244	7	90	14	.....	Tenders invited, but now in abeyance.
Umeralla .....	152	5	30	14	.....	Do. do.

## BRIDGES ON MAIN ROADS.

## NORTHERN ROAD.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost of Bridges built from Road Vote.	Cost of Bridges built from Special Votes.	Remarks.
	feet.		feet.	feet.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Close's Paddock .....	69	4	18	40	.....	.....	
Bridge near Railway .....	..	..	..	..	.....	300 0 0	
Victoria .....	146	3	70	14	.....	.....	Laminated arch; built by Colonial Architect's Department.
Northumberland .....	370	20	20	30	.....	.....	Very old bridge; repaired in /57.
Long Bridge .....	1,256	66	27	30	.....	.....	Do.; requires new floor.
Anvil Creek .....	113	3	43	16	.....	.....	On stone piers.
Jump-up .....	48	3	22	17	50 0 0	.....	Rebuilt in /64.
Rix's Creek .....	66	3	21	18	300 0 0	.....	
Falbrook .....	250	4	68	13	.....	2,522 10 9	On stone piers.
Foybrook .....	180	8	22	12	.....	500 0 0	
Chain of Ponds .....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Appletree Flat .....	40	1	31	12	.....	.....	
Sandy Creek .....	106	4	30	12	.....	506 3 6	
Cundy's Gully (Bridge at Aberdeen.)	21	1	18	18	100 0 0	.....	
Gully Bridges .....	76	3	20	17	340 15 0	.....	
Dangar's Creck .....	108	5	21	18	304 13 2	.....	
Warland's Rango .....	67	3	21	25	423 13 8	.....	
Murrurundi .....	169	3	50	18	.....	1,574 18 1	
Sydney's .....	22	1	19	19	100 0 0	.....	
Bolland's .....	24	1	20	18	.....	.....	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Slip, 1 and 2 .....	25	1	9	26	.....	.....	
	20	1	20	20	419 13 2	.....	
Doughboy Diversion .....	56	3	20	18	.....	.....	
Do. ....	57	3	21	18	.....	.....	
Do. ....	30	1	27	18	.....	.....	
Do. ....	46	2	21	16	.....	.....	
Do. ....	67	3	21	16	2,857 0 0	.....	
Do. ....	111	5	24	16	.....	.....	
Do. ....	29	1	29	16	.....	.....	
Do. ....	70	3	24	17	.....	.....	
Do. ....	125	5	24	16	.....	.....	
Chilcott's Creek .....	34.9	1	29	16	265 0 0	.....	
Slaty Creek .....	48	2	22	18	.....	.....	
Dry Creek .....	33	1	29	18	781 10 1	.....	
Colley Creek .....	47	2	22	16	.....	.....	
Kangaroo Flat .....	55	3	20	17	216 6 4	.....	
Wallabadah Gap .....	63	3	21	18	.....	.....	
Do. ....	46	2	23	18	823 16 0	.....	
Do. ....	33	1	30	18	.....	.....	
Do. ....	24	1	20	18	.....	.....	
Goonoo Goonoo S .....	164	7	23	18	996 4 0	.....	
Do. N .....	66	3	23	18	463 13 3	.....	
Tamworth .....	123	2	62	12	.....	1,650 0 0	
Boiling-down Bridge .....	..	2	15	18	.....	.....	Old bridges; no record of cost.
Seven-mile Bridge .....	..	2	11	16	.....	.....	
Eight-mile Bridge .....	..	2	12	16	.....	.....	
Bridge N. of Moonby Township.	37	1	19	18	74 0 0	.....	
2nd do. do. ....	22	1	20	18	44 0 0	.....	
3rd do. do. ....	35	2	17	18	70 0 0	.....	
4th do. do. ....	21	1	17	18	42 0 0	.....	
Miller's Bridge (between 1st and 2nd pinch, Moonby.)	..	1	17	23	.....	.....	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Bridge, foot of 2nd pinch, Moonby.	28	21	25	18	140 0 0	.....	
Poison Swamp .....	45	1	40	16	395 12 1	.....	
Quarry Flat .....	24	1	21	18	116 0 0	.....	
Ferry's Bridge .....	63	3	20	18	340 17 9	.....	
Bendemeer .....	340	4	102	16	.....	2,140 0 0	
Rocky Gully .....	70	3	30	18	409 15 9	.....	
Chilcott's Swamp .....	27	1	25	18	140 0 0	.....	
Uralla .....	63	3	20	18	313 3 11	.....	
Saumaurez .....	63	3	20	18	315 18 9	.....	
Martin's Gully .....	23	1	20	18	162 11 6	.....	

ROADS.

BRIDGES ON MAIN ROADS—continued.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

Name.	Length.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span.	Width.	Cost of Bridges built from Road Vote.	Cost of Bridges built from Special Votes.	Description.	Remarks.
	ft.		ft.	ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bark Huts	109	5	21	16		562 14 1	Simple beam on piles.	
Cabramatta Creek					300 0 0		Simple beam on stone piers	Rebuilt by this department.
Lansdowne		1	150				Stone arch	A very fine work; built by Mr. Lennox, under Sir Thomas Mitchell.
Camden	221	6	50	15	2,242 4 10		Queen truss on piles.	
Between Razorback and Camden.	23	1	23	28	150 0 0		Beam on piles.	
Between Picton & Razorback	53	2	26	22			Simple beam	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Do. do.	145	6	26	25			Do.	Do. do.
Do. do.	62	2	22	25	360 0 0		Simple beam on piles	Rebuilt in 1859.
Do. do.	112	3	24	25			Do. do.	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Picton	122	2	56	21	1,945 7 7		Queen truss on stone pier, pile abutments.	
Bridge at Reibank, Picton	25	1	25	30			Beam	Do. do.
Myrtle Creek	96	4	30	25			Do.	Do. do.
Nattai Creek	47	2	25	24			Do.	No record of cost.
Cutter's Creek	24	1	24	18			Beam on stone piers	Do.
Ironmine's Creek	74	4	26	27			Do.	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Gibraltar Creek	26	1	25	24			Beam on piles	Do. do.
Cutaway Creek	50	2	25	14	300 0 0		Do.	Rebuilt in 1859.
Berrina	196	3	70	16	2,393 17 0		Queen truss on stone piers.	
Midway Rivulet	45	2	20	30			Beam on stone piers	New platform in 1859.
M'Cormack's Creek	46	2	23				Do.	
Black Bob's Creek	35	1	30	21	172 5 0		Do.	New platform in 1863. [Department
Paddy's River			44	21			Queen truss on piles	New roadway in 1858. Colonial Architect's
Uringulla	90	5	17	30			Beam, pile piers, stone abutment	Old bridge; reconstructed, 1859.
Shelley's Flats	32	2	16	30			Beam on piles	Constructed by day work.
Do.	18	1	18	30			Do.	
Tourang		1	17				Stone arch	Old bridge; no record of cost.
Boxer's Creek	85	4	20				Beam on piles and sills	Do. new platform in 1859.
Sidwell's Creek		1	18				Do.	Do.
Fitzroy Bridge	500	42	12	30			Joists and piles	Built by Colonial Architect's Department.
Run of Water	135	5	27	18	827 3 9		Beam on piles.	
Plain Creek	96	2	18	18	142 5 0		Do.	
Mutbilly Creek	55	4	12	15	178 18 8			
Black Springs	22	1	20	18	166 15 9			
Gunning Creek	82	5	18	18				
O'Brien's Bridge, Yass River	470	16	55	18		3,152 19 4	King and queen truss on piles.	Built by Colonial Architect's Department. Cost, £1,708 6s. 8d.
Hume	250	8	80	2 of 12ft each			Laminated arch in three spans	General repair, 1863.
Jones' Creek	76	3	24	18	550 0 0		Beam on sills.	
Barber's Creek	95	3	50	18	623 0 0		Queen truss on piles.	
Bowling Creek	85	2	50	18	590 0 0		Do.	
North side of Bogolong Inn	85	4	20	14	443 12 1		Beam on piles.	
South side of do.	100	4	24	14	489 1 10		Do.	
Jugiong							Do.	
Cooney's Hill, No. 1.	54	3	17	17			Do.	Built by Colonial Architect's Department. £4,009 13s. 4d.
Do. No. 2.	21	3	11	17			Do.	
Do. No. 3.	21	3	11	17			Do.	
Do. No. 4.	35	2	16	17	1,080 0 0		Do.	
Do. No. 5.	35	2	16	17			Do.	
Do. No. 6.	24	1	22	17			Do.	
Cooney's Creek	70	4	17	16	628 6 11		Piles.	
Black Springs	26	1	23	12	205 16 5		Do.	
Money Money, No. 2	50	3	21	16	300 0 0		Sills.	
Do. No. 1	54	3	22	18	381 8 2		Do.	
Coolac Creek	115	55	25	12	1,056 19 2		Beam on piles.	
Carbury's Creek	28	1	25	12	203 16 5		Do.	
Mortley's Creek	120	5	23	21	916 1 11		Do.	
Stuckey's Flats	53	2	26	17	172 0 0			
Do.	53	2	25	17	172 0 0			
Do.	43	2	20	17	189 0 0			
Big Ben					145 0 0		Do.	
Snowball							Do.	
Adelong Creek	75	3	25	12	411 18 3		Do.	
Oakey Creek	75	3	25	12	404 19 5		Do.	
Jellingro Creek	91	3	27	12	585 19 2		Do.	
Hillas' Creek	82	3	25	12	431 10 6		Do.	
Tarcutta Creek	103	4	25	12	692 6 8		Do.	
Kaagery Creek	56	2	25	18	267 10 2		Do.	
Little Billabong Creek	66	3	21	18	278 15 3		Do.	
Do. do.	48	3	24	12	316 1 10		Do.	
Big Billabong Creek	128	4	32	12	951 10 5		Do.	
Ten-mile Creek, at German Town.	78	3	25	16	732 10 9		Do.	
Adams' Creek	70	2	30	18	439 13 1		Do.	
Cut Creek	95	3	30	16	829 10 5		Do.	
Mullangandra	60	3	20	12	316 1 10		Do.	
Berry's Creek	66	3	21	18	496 4 2		Do.	
Deep Creek	66	3	21	18			Do.	
Bowna Creek	103	4	25	12	714 3 3		Do.	
Eight-mile Creek	107	4	25	16	778 5 6		Do.	
Six-mile Creek	68	3	20	18	250 0 0		Do.	
Four-mile Creek	21	1	18	18	315 10 0		Do.	
Three-mile Creek	21	1	18	18			Do.	
Albury	256	3	80	18			Compound queen truss, double road.	
Approaches to Albury Bridge	135	6	22	30		13,840 18 6	Beams on piles.	
Do. do.	128	6	25	25			Do.	
Do. do.	138	6	24	25			Do.	

## WESTERN ROAD.

Name.	Length. ft.	No. of Spans.	Greatest Span. ft.	Width ft.	Cost of	Cost of	Description.	Remarks.
					Bridges built from Road Vote. £ s. d.	Bridges built from Special Votes. £ s. d.		
Amundale .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Stone arch .....	No record of cost.
Long Cove .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Do.
Iron Cove .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Stone arch .....	Do.
Haslem's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Do.
Duck River .....	98	3	30	21	.....	500 0 0	Beams on piles .....	No record of cost.
Duck River (Brick) .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Good brick arch .....	.....
Beckett's Bridge .....	146	5	28	25	.....	297 4 0	.....	.....
Prospect .....	36	1	30	20	295 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Luke Hughes .....	25	1	25	...	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Creek .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Part refloored in 1853.
Rusty Hill .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rope's Creek .....	100	4	24	21	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....
South Creek .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Requires constant repair after every flood.
Wilson's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Do. ....	Do. --must be rebuilt.
Ravine Bridge .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Stone arch .....	No record of cost.
Weatherboard Bridge .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Do. ....	Do.
Hartley Bridge .....	200	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Do.
Junction Creek Bridge .....	75	2	35	12	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....
Cox's River Bridge .....	162	4	63	12	.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
Denison Bridge .....	410	5	90	3 roads 14 feet each.	.....	.....	Laminated arch .....	Built by Colonial Architect's Department. Cost, £11,000; repaired at various periods; three new piers built under arches.
Vale Creek, Bathurst .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	Old timber bridge .....	Repaired in 1857.
Evan's Plains .....	198	7	45	12	785 4 7	.....	Queen truss and beams.	.....
Rock's Creek .....	54	2	25	18	461 2 10	.....	Beams on sills.	.....
Upper Rock's Creek .....	35	1	30	12	267 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Frederick's Valley—2nd .....	48	2	22	12	215 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. 1st .....	26	1	22	12	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Summer Hill—1st .....	69	3	22	12	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Do. 2nd .....	42	2	20	12	137 19 0	.....	.....	.....
Gosling Creek .....	94	3	30	12	330 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Molong Creek .....	135	6	25	14	.....	503 7 10	.....	.....
Newra Bridge .....	246	9	27	18	.....	1,499 10 4	.....	.....

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1865:

[Price, 1s. 1d.]

1865.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

(FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1865.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 5 December, 1865.*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.						PAGE.
1.	South Head Road ..	..	11	Vict., No. 49, clause 6	..	2
2.	Maitland .. ..	..	17	" 16, " 23	..	3
3.	Parramatta .. ..	..	13	" 41, " 19	..	3
4.	Campbelltown ..	..	13	" 41, " 19	..	4
5.	Windsor .. ..	..	18	" 16	..	4
6.	Richmond .. ..	..	13	" 16	..	5
7.	Randwick and Coogee	..	18	" 14, clause 22	..	5

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

## SOUTH HEAD ROADS TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust Account of Receipts and Disbursements, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1865.

Dr.		RECEIPTS.		Cr.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1865.		£	s. d.	1865.		£	s. d.
May 2	To Messrs. Wallis and Norton, paid by them	5	1 0	June 30	By balance from last half-year .. ..	7,051	10 5
June 27	.. Government grants in aid of funds, viz.:—				.. Secretary's and Surveyor's salary for six months .. .. .	45	16 8
		£	s. d.		.. Miscellaneous expenditure during half-year, viz.:—		
	For Old South Head Road	175	0 0			£	s. d.
	New do.	125	0 0		Paid Pickering, shed for watercart .. .. .	5	0 0
	Darling Point Road	25	0 0		For powder and fuze .. .. .	1	6 4
	Glenmore Road	25	0 0		Tools and sundries .. .. .	3	7 0
	Point Piper, Old Road	25	0 0		Ridley, rent of quarry .. .. .	11	5 0
					Interest on overdraft at bank .. .. .	276	8 6
		375	0 0				
.. 30	.. Six months' rent of the Toll-gates to date .. .. .	1,425	0 0				297 6 10
	.. Balance against the Commissioners .. .. .	6,721	12 5		.. Expenditure on the undernamed Roads, as follows:—		
					Old South Head Road—		
					F. O'Brien, for blue metal .. .. .	161	5 0
					W. W. Buckland, for drain-pipes .. .. .	4	13 0
					Wages, ballast, and gravel .. .. .	220	11 4
							336 9 4
					New South Head Road—		
					F. O'Brien, for blue metal .. .. .	17	12 0
					Geo. Rawlings, his contract .. .. .	23	15 6
					Wages, ballast, and gravel .. .. .	255	19 7
							297 7 1
					Glenmore Road—		
					F. O'Brien, for blue metal .. .. .	188	11 0
					Wages and ballast .. .. .	109	14 3
							298 5 3
					Darling Point Road—		
					Wages, ballast, and gravel .. .. .		10 8 0
					Point Piper Old Road—		
					Drain-pipes .. .. .	4	13 0
					Wages, ballast, and gravel .. .. .	69	4 6
							73 17 6
					Light-house and Watson's Bay Road—		
					Wages, ballast, and gravel .. .. .	65	12 4
		£	8,526 13 5			£	8,526 13 5

For the Commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust,

T. W. SMART, Hon. Treasurer.  
GERARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

## 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, 1865.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1865. Jan. 1 to June 30.	To rent of Hinton Punt .. .. .	£ s. d. 152 10 0	1865. Jan. 1.	By balance on 31st December, 1864 ..	£ s. d. 332 18 8
	" " Morpeth Punt .. .. .	24 0 0	Jan. 1 to June 30.	" Salaries:—	
	" " Largs Ferry Boat .. .. .	3 12 3		Secretary .. .. .	25 0 0
	" " Pitnacree Punt .. .. .	87 1 0		" Miscellaneous:—	
	" " Falls Punt .. .. .	117 16 0		Repairs to Punts and Approaches .. .. .	£ s. d. 74 4 1
	" " Morpeth Punt-house .. .. .	4 15 0		Towing Punt from Largs to Pitnacree .. .. .	5 0 0
	" " Arrears Hinton Punt (1864) .. .. .	38 12 9		Rent of Office .. .. .	13 0 0
	" " Pitnacree Punt (1864) .. .. .	37 18 2		Election Expenses .. .. .	2 2 0
	" Proceeds of Promissory Notes by the Commissioners of the Trust .. .. .	289 11 4		Boat for Hinton Ferry .. .. .	19 0 0
				Rent of Boat for Hinton Ferry .. .. .	1 6 0
		Repairs to Roads .. .. .		90 18 0	
		Printing and Advertising .. .. .	17 9 6		
		Interest on overdrawn account at Bank of Australasia .. .. .	12 7 6		
		Repayment of Promissory Note given by the Commissioners .. .. .	150 0 0		
		" Balance, June 30th, 1865 .. .. .	385 7 1 12 9 9		
	£ 755 15 6		£ 755 15 6		

J. B. R. ROBERTSON, Warden.  
 JAMES N. BRUNKER,  
 JAS. M'LAUGHLIN,  
 STEPHEN SCHOLEY,  
 JOHN MITCHELL,  
 ABEL WHITEHEAD,  
 JOHN NOBLE, } Commissioners.

## No. 3.

## PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Parramatta Road Trust, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1865.

Dr.		Cr.	
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Six months' rental of Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge	£ s. d. 107 10 0	Salaries:—	£ s. d. 68 5 0
		Clerk and Treasurer .. .. .	18 15 0
		Overscer .. .. .	49 10 0
		Miscellaneous:—	
		Wages for labour .. .. .	134 17 6
		Purchase of tools .. .. .	0 6 6
		Repairs to tools .. .. .	4 8 9
		Repairs to roads, dams, and bridges .. .. .	3 0 0
		Repairs to Toll-house .. .. .	1 13 0
			144 0 9
Balance, 31st December, 1864 .. .. .	421 11 11	Balance, 30th June, 1865 .. .. .	212 5 9 316 16 2
	£ 529 1 11		£ 529 1 11

We certify the above Account to be correct.

JAMES BYRNES,  
 J. B. SUTTOR,  
 J. L. CASTNER,  
 AND W. PAYTEN, } Commissioners.



## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

No. 4.

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in Account Current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1865.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1865.		£ s. d.	1865.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To balance .. .. .	31 17 9½	Jan. 28	By sum paid Robert Brooksbank, for paving, as per voucher .. .. .	39 13 0
June 30	„ Six months' rent of the Denham Court Toll-bar .. .. .	30 0 0	Mar. 11	„ Sum paid Robert Brooksbank, for paving, as per voucher .. .. .	6 10 0
			June 30	„ Sum paid Secretary, for six months' salary, as per voucher .. .. .	15 0 0
				By balance .. .. .	0 14 9½
		£ 61 17 9½			£ 61 17 9½

We certify to the correctness of the above Account.

WILLIAM FOWLER, }  
 GEORGE TABET, } Commissioners.

Campbelltown, July 8th, 1865.

No. 5.

## WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1865.

Dr.			Cr.		
RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1865.		£ s. d.	1865.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To balance on hand, 31st December ultimo	2 13 7	Jan. 23	By paid John Ridge, repairs to George-street .. .. .	1 4 5 0
Feb. 7	„ Rent of Fitzroy Bridge tolls for January ..	14 13 0		„ Hanson & Bennett, advertising ..	2 1 1 9
Mar. 7	„ .. .. . „ February ..	14 13 0		„ J. B. Laverack, auctioneer, commission .. .. .	3 2 0 0
Apl. 8	„ .. .. . „ March ..	14 13 0	Apl. 1	„ John Crew, repairs, Windsor Road .. .. .	4 8 0 9
May 8	„ .. .. . „ April ..	14 13 0		„ Secretary, quarter's salary ..	5 10 0 0
June 7	„ .. .. . „ May ..	14 13 0		„ Same, postages and stationery ..	6 0 5 0
			„ 22	„ James Hough, repairs, Windsor Road .. .. .	7 5 0 0
			„ 28	„ Peter Quinlan, repairs, George-street .. .. .	8 1 0 0
			May 28	„ Peter Carroll, do. .. .. .	9 2 7 6
			June 17	„ Whitechurch & Crew do. ..	10 2 5 0
			„ 24	„ James Whitechurch do. ..	11 7 2 6
			„ 30	„ Richard Hodgson, posting notices .. .. .	12 0 2 6
				„ Secretary, quarter's salary ..	13 10 0 0
				„ Same, postages and stationery ..	14 0 5 0
				Balance on hand .. .. .	7 22 3 7
		£ 75 18 7			£ 75 18 7

RICH. RIDGE,  
 JOHN WOOD,  
 WM. J. CREW,  
 JAMES BOURKE, } Commissioners.

No. 6.

## ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.

5

## No. 6.

## RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.

Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1865.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1865.		£ s. d.	1865.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To balance on hand, 31st December, 1864..	105 17 3	Jan. 31	By paid Hanson & Bennett, advertising V. 1	1 2 6
" 13	" Rent of Blacktown Road Tolls for December, 1864 .. .. .	20 16 0		" Henry Pye, repairs, Blacktown Road .. .. .	0 10 0
Feb. 6	" " for January, 1865 ..	12 10 0	Apl. 7	" Secretary, quarter's salary ..	7 10 0
" 28	" " for February .. ..	12 10 0		" " postages & stationery	0 5 0
Apl. 13	" " for March .. ..	12 10 0	June 30	" " quarter's salary ..	7 10 0
May 15	" " for April .. ..	12 10 0		" " postages & stationery	0 5 0
June 12	" " for May .. ..	12 10 0		Balance on hand .. .. .	172 0 9
		£ 189 3 3			£ 189 3 3

EDW. POWELL,  
JOSEPH ONUS,  
RICHARD GOW, } Commissioners.

## No. 7.

## RANDWICK AND COOGEE ROAD TRUST.

THE Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust, in Account Current for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1865.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
1865.		£ s. d.	1865.		£ s. d.
	To toll receipts .. .. .	384 0 0		By wages, as per vouchers herewith ..	345 4 11
	" Stone sold .. .. .	0 14 0		" Miscellaneous voucher .. .. .	100 1 0
	" Balance in hand, January 1st .. ..	10 11 4		" Secretary, as per ditto .. .. .	7 10 0
	" Balance due Joint Stock Bank .. ..	57 10 7			
		£ 452 16 11			£ 452 16 11

We certify to the correctness of the above Account,

SAML. HEBBLEWHITE,  
J. B. HOLDSWORTH,  
S. H. PEARCE, } Commissioners.

Sydney, 16 August, 1865.



1865-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be Printed, 29 March, 1866.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27 February, 1866, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence respecting the appointment  
“of Trustees to the Campbelltown Road Trust.”

(*Mr. Cowper.*)

*The undermentioned Correspondence, which should form a part of this Return, cannot now be traced, viz. :—*

- No. 1.—65-2419.—J. Hurley, respecting state of road from Campbelltown to Narellan. Public not satisfied with expenditure of funds. Additional Trustees required. Date, 26 April, 1865.  
 No. 2.—65-3487.—J. Hurley, respecting state of Campbelltown Road Trust. Date, 16 June, 1865.  
 No. 3.—65-3879.—W. Fowler, in reply to Mr. Hurley's letter, respecting Road Trust. Date, 3 July, 1865.  
 No. 4.—65-4042.—J. Hurley, further respecting additional Trustees required. Date, 8 July, 1865.  
 No. 5.—65-4096.—G. Evans, Secretary, Road Trust, respecting Members of Trust who have left the district, naming two others. Date, 10 July, 1865.  
 No. 6.—65-5471.—J. Hurley, further respecting additional Trustees. Date, 24 August, 1865.

### SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
7. Minute of Executive Council appointing Messrs. Hurley, Doyle and Guthrie, Commissioners of Road Trust. 18 December, 1865 .. .. .	2
8. Petition from Workmen, relative to being employed on roads. 31 January, 1866 .. .. .	2
9. W. Fowler to Secretary for Lands, reporting disorganized condition of the Trust. 4 Enclosures. 1 February, 1866 .. .. .	2
10. Under Secretary for Lands to J. Hurley, enclosing copy of Fowler's letter. 7 February, 1866	4
11. J. Hurley to Under Secretary for Lands, promising explanation. 8 February, 1866 .. .. .	4
12. J. Hurley to Secretary for Lands, reply to Fowler's charges. 11 February, 1866 .. .. .	4
13. W. Fowler to Secretary for Lands, further respecting the Trust. 16 February, 1866 .. .. .	6
And Minister's Minute thereon. 19 February, 1866 .. .. .	6
14. Minute of the Executive Council, appointing Chippendall, Byrnes, Vardy, Grant, and Warby, Commissioners. 7 March, 1866 .. .. .	7

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

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No. 7.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 2 December, 1865.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the following gentlemen be appointed Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, *vice* Mr. Kendall, resigned, and Mr. Henry Rose, who has left the district, namely:—John Hurley, John Doyle, and Edward Guthrie, Esquires.

CHARLES COWPER.

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Minute 65/48, 5 December, 1865. Confirmed, 12 December, 1865.

THE Executive Council advise the appointment of the several gentlemen herein named, as Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust.

Approved—J.Y.  
18 Dec., 1865.

A. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

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No. 8.

PETITION.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands, Sydney.

The Petition of the Working Men of Campbelltown,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That Petitioners are subject to very great privations from the dearth of employment, in consequence of the prolonged and disastrous drought experienced throughout the whole extent of the Australian Colonies.

That Petitioners were under sanguine expectations that when the Government would have supplied the necessary credits, the Trust would have afforded immediate employment, whereby the working men might procure some relief for themselves and families from their present almost destitute condition.

Your Petitioners regret that the duty they owe themselves and their families compels them to address the Honorable the Minister for Lands, an urgent request that the authority of his office may be interposed, and that the constitution of our present Road Trust may be so modified as to enable them to come to some definite decision, and afford that employment so anxiously expected and so greatly needed by your Petitioners.

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

[17 Signatures.]

Campbelltown, 31 January, 1866.

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No. 9.

W. FOWLER, ESQ., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Campbelltown,  
1 February, 1866.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Campbelltown Road Trust, I have the honor to lay before you a statement relative to the present disorganized condition of the Trust. In doing so, I deem it necessary to state, in the first place, that until the late general election, Mr. John Hurley, our present representative, and myself, were always on the best of terms, but upon that occasion I voted against him, openly, fairly, and on principle. This gave him so much offence that, after the lapse of a short time, and as soon as he had had sufficient experience in the Assembly to see his way, he vindictively made a false representation to the Government respecting the Trust, and at the same time charged me with malversation of office. To this representation I replied, shewing that it was false and malicious.

Mr.

Mr. Hurley finding that I had successfully refuted the accusation brought against me, then made strenuous exertions to get himself and some followers appointed as Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, for the purpose, as his conduct afterwards shews, of giving me and the other Commissioners acting with me all the annoyance in his power. At length, immediately before a division in the Assembly on a "want of confidence" in the late Government, moved by Mr. Parkes, he succeeded in getting himself, Mr. E. Guthrie, farmer, and John Doyle, publican, appointed as members of the Trust.

Shortly after the appointments were gazetted, a meeting of the Trust was called, at which the three newly appointed and myself attended, Mr. Taber and Mr. Rose, the other two Commissioners, being unavoidably absent. Mr. Hurley finding that he had a majority at his back, behaved so overbearingly that I was compelled to leave the meeting. Their first act was to dispense with the services of the Secretary, who had been connected with the Trust for some years, peremptorily demanding possession of the books and documents; Mr. Hurley being of opinion that the books, &c., ought to be left at the place of meeting, in charge of the Sergeant of Police.

The business for which the previous meeting had been called having been left undone, another meeting of the Trust was held on the 17th ultimo, at which Messrs. Rose and Taber and myself attended, with the earnest desire that some understanding might be come to, so that the repairs to the roads might go on; but the other Commissioners did not attend. All that could be done at this meeting, in their absence, was to request the Secretary still to act, and to endeavour to get a full meeting of the Trust. We also directed the Secretary to keep charge of the books and documents until further notice.

According to our instructions, the Secretary sent an urgent notice to each of the members of the Trust, of a meeting for the 31st ultimo, and again Messrs. Hurley, Doyle, and Guthrie, failed to attend. Thereupon Messrs. Rose and Taber, two of the old members of the Trust who had acted with me for the past ten years, became so disgusted at the studied absence, and inconsiderate and obstructive conduct of the above-named gentlemen, that they directed the Secretary to draw out their resignation, which they placed in my hands to forward to you, and which I beg to enclose herewith.

Previous to their resignation, a resolution was moved and carried to the following effect;—that in consequence of the continued non-attendance of the Commissioners recently appointed, at the meetings of the Road Trust, Campbelltown, the business has been delayed from time to time, causing great annoyance and loss of time to the Commissioners who do attend; that this resolution be embodied in a statement of the disorganized state of the Trust, and forwarded to the Minister for Lands.

A few days before the last meeting, I received a letter from Mr. Hurley (copy and reply herewith), from which it is evident that the three newly appointed Commissioners had fully resolved to act, if possible, without in the least consulting the old members of the Trust.

Notwithstanding the resignation of my old colleagues, which I cannot but regret very much, I beg respectfully to inform you that I still intend to hold office, for the good of the district, fully believing as I do, that under the circumstances now laid before you, and looking at the present composition of the Trust, you will see the necessity of at once increasing the number of the Commissioners, for which purpose I beg to submit the names of three gentlemen, landed proprietors, resident in the district, viz. :—Mr. John Bray, J.P., Thos. Chippendall, J.P., and Joseph Warby. Should you think fit to appoint these gentlemen, I believe the business of the Trust would be carried out to the satisfaction of the Government and the benefit of the district.

I am, &c.,  
WILLIAM FOWLER.

[Enclosures in No. 9.]

(No. 1.)

Road Trust, Campbelltown,  
31 January, 1866.

Sir,

We beg to resign our offices as Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust.

We are, &c.,

HENRY ROSE.  
GEORGE TABER.

The Honorable  
the Secretary for Lands.

(No. 2.)

Road Trust, Campbelltown,  
25 January, 1866.

Sir,

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Trust, held on the 17th instant, I beg to inform you, that a meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court House, Campbelltown, at noon, on Wednesday the 31st instant, for the purpose of taking steps for the repairs of the roads and bridges under the Trust, and for the consideration of other matters of importance. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

I am, &c.,

GEO. R. EVANS,  
Secretary.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

(No. 3.)

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

(No. 3.)

Campbelltown,  
22 January, 1866.

Sir,

Understanding that there are some wheelbarrows belonging to the Campbelltown Road Trust, for repairs at Fitzgerald's, blacksmith in this town, which, I am informed, he requires your order to give up; to prevent a loss to the public by the purchase of others, and to satisfy the entreaties of a number of men who want employment, I will be obliged by your forwarding an order to Fitzgerald to hand over the same, as we intend to make a commencement without further delay.

Mr. Wm. Fowler.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN HURLEY.

(No. 4.)

Campbelltown,  
23 January, 1866.

Sir,

In reply to your note, received this evening, I have to inform you that no member of the Campbelltown Road Trust is more anxious than I am to commence repairs to the roads.

I am of opinion that nothing can legally be done until there is a full meeting of the Commissioners.

At the last meeting, called by circular, several of the Commissioners failed to attend. A resolution was passed that a meeting be called for the 31st instant.

Mr. John Hurley.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FOWLER.

No. 10.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS to J. HURLEY, Esq.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 7 February, 1866.

Sir,

1st Feb., 1866.

In forwarding you the enclosed copy of a communication received from Mr. William Fowler, making certain representations in reference to the irregular manner in which the business connected with the Campbelltown Road Trust is carried on, in consequence, as alleged, of the continued non-attendance of yourself and Messrs. J. Doyle and Edward Guthrie at the meetings of the Trust, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will have the goodness to afford whatever explanation you may desire in the matter, and more particularly with respect to your letter to Mr. Fowler of the 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.,  
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 11.

J. HURLEY, Esq., to UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Campbelltown,  
8 February, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, with a copy of Mr. Fowler's letter containing charges against myself and others. In reply, I have only to add, I am prevented from visiting Sydney at once to rebut the allegations set forth in Mr. Fowler's letter, in consequence of the Quarter Sessions and Court of Requests being on here, in both of which I am engaged, but will take the very earliest opportunity on Monday next, of affording the Minister for Lands, I trust, a satisfactory explanation.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN HURLEY.

No. 12.

J. HURLEY, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Campbelltown,  
11 February, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, covering a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Fowler, as Chairman of the Campbelltown Road Trust.

In reference thereto, I beg to state that I have interested myself in this matter *only* in consequence of the urgent entreaties of numbers of persons who were suffering from the way in which the Trust moneys were formerly disbursed. I beg to refer you to letters on this subject (8th July and 24th August, 1865) which I had the honor to address to the late Minister for Lands, in one of which I forwarded a Memorial signed by several residents, traders and others, who were aggrieved by Mr. Fowler's monopoly, and I must deny that Mr. Fowler has satisfactorily cleared himself from the charges made against him.

Not now trace-  
able.

I do not deem it necessary to say anything as to Mr. Fowler's vote at the last election, further than to observe, that neither his vote, nor my having been returned contrary to his wish, have anything to do with the matter. I had not the honor of Mr. Fowler's intimate acquaintance for a long period, having subpoenaed him to the Insolvent Court as a witness long before the election referred to was thought of.

Now, as to the matters which I am called upon to explain. After receiving notice of my appointment, I urged the necessity of a meeting; and after the money was available, a meeting of the Trust was called for noon on the 13th ultimo, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Guthrie, and myself were in attendance at the time, but as the other members were not, I suggested that we should wait an hour and make it 1 o'clock; this was done, and at 1 o'clock Mr. Fowler was present.

Mr. Fowler proposed to adjourn the meeting without entering upon business, and mentioned a day on which every one knew that it was only right and necessary that I should be in Sydney in the performance of my parliamentary duties. I pointed this out; also, that Mr. Rose, one of the absentees, had left the district—that the other, Mr. Taber, scarcely ever acted except to sign vouchers, as he had told me himself, saying "that he left everything to Fowler." I pointed out also that there was a quorum present. Mr. Fowler said he would not remain, as the whole of the Trustees were not there, and he left. There was still a quorum, and Mr. Doyle was placed in the chair. The question of the salary of the Secretary came under our notice. Mr. Evans, teacher at the National School, has, it appears, been receiving £30 per annum out of the road moneys for doing very little. I moved that the salary be reduced to £5. Mr. Evans asserted an actual claim to half a year's salary, but my motion was carried, and £2 10s. (one-half) allotted for the work Mr. Evans had performed—a few letters, nothing having been done since April, 1865. The Trustees present determined upon proceeding alone with the necessary works, and at a subsequent meeting of the same Trustees, a resolution was carried, in consequence of which I wrote to Mr. Fowler the letter for the barrows (copy of which you enclose me), and at the same time it was resolved that the labourers employed should be paid fortnightly in *cash* by me. The object of this last resolve was to secure to those employed the fruits of their labour within a reasonable time; formerly they were kept without money for a month or five weeks, and then found themselves indebted to an equal or larger amount at *Mr. Fowler's store*.

As before, so again now, I do state that the 17th clause of the Cumberland Roads Act has been ignored by some of the former Trust; that Mr. Fowler did directly benefit by the expenditure; that he has done so for many years, and desires to do so still—he can have no other motive for the course he is pursuing. This was the grievance put forward by those employed on the works, and by storekeepers in the town, in July and August last, which led me to take action in the matter.

I know that the Secretary's salary is a sore point, but I think the money better spent on the road; and I may add, that for nine years I was associated with Messrs. E. and W. Howe, John Oxley and Captain Christmas, and we did not employ a Secretary. I did the work, as I have volunteered to do now, and the value of the service rendered by that Trust was fully acknowledged, on their resignation, by Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

The letter of the 22nd instant was written by me in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees. I cannot perceive anything offensive in it; the barrows were required, but they have not been given up as requested.

It is not for me to comment upon any proposed appointments, but I must in justice point out that Mr. Warby is a close connection of Mr. Fowler's, and I believe that the vouchers of the Trust will shew that Mr. Warby has received a far larger share of the road money than any other. Mr. John Bray, if I mistake not, was a Trustee before, but never acted.

I beg distinctly to state that there has been no delay or obstruction caused by me, but on the contrary, I have voluntarily taken upon myself the duties of Secretary, in order that the means of affording employment and improving the road may not be diminished, and of Paymaster, in order that those employed may also be *paid*.

It is quite true that Mr. Doyle does keep an inn, but the house is his own, and he is a land-holder and farmer besides, and is a highly respectable man.

The records of your office and the dates of letters will shew that my urging this matter had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Parkes or "want of confidence."

In conclusion, I beg to state that I am still prepared to prove the truth of my statements; and if I do this satisfactorily, I trust the Minister will not deem Mr. Fowler a proper person to continue in the Trust.

I have no store—I have no personal or pecuniary interest in the matter—my only desire has been to allay the anxiety and distress of the working classes here, by whom I am looked up to; and have been most anxious that the necessary works should be proceeded with, and employment afforded.

I am happy to say, for the last three weeks, the weather having been favourable, men have been employed, and the work is progressing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HURLEY.



No. 13.

W. FOWLER, Esq., to SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Campbelltown,  
16 February, 1866.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, in virtue of my position as Chairman of the Campbelltown Road Trust, to again address you on the subject of the obstructive and unseemly conduct of the three newly appointed members of the Trust,—Messrs. Hurley, Doyle, and Guthrie.

Since my former communication, their proceedings have continued to be characterized by recklessness, irregularity, and partiality.

Ever since my appointment as Commissioner, the Government has, at various times, taken great trouble to impress upon the Trust how essentially necessary it was to keep accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements, and of the importance of rendering proper returns to the Auditor General. In order to ensure efficiency in these matters, the Commissioners engaged the services of a Secretary; and such has been the care taken by the old Trust, that for upwards of ten years, during which time thousands of pounds have been expended, not a single item has been called in question. But it is far otherwise with the above-mentioned Commissioners; for, without making any effort to become acquainted with the mode of keeping the accounts, or of making out the returns required by the Road Trust Act, they have taken solely upon themselves the expenditure of the funds placed to the credit of the Trust.

I have been informed that they have held several hole-and-corner meetings in one of Mr. Hurley's houses, without, as is usual, informing the Secretary of their wishes and directing him to convene a meeting (indeed they have completely ignored his services), or in any way giving notice to the other Commissioners of their intention to meet. They have engaged and paid men to the number of fifteen, and this without submitting the accounts to, and obtaining the necessary authorization for their payment from the Trust.

Again, in the hiring of the road parties, they have engaged men totally inexperienced and unfit; whilst many hardworking men with large families, who have been on the roads for a considerable time, are left without work. Amongst these are several most experienced men, who were for a number of years in charge of the different road parties. Indeed, I may say that the whole of the settled arrangements of the Trust have been entirely upset.

I come now to a proceeding on the part of these three gentlemen, which I would most respectfully submit was most unjustifiable, and in the highest degree irregular. On the 1st February, in my absence, Mrs. Wynn, the lessee of the Denham Court Toll-gate, called at my residence for the purpose of informing me that Mr. Doyle had directed her not to pay me any more rent (I have for the last ten years received it), but in future to pay it to him. Upon hearing this, I waited on Mrs. Wynn, and the matter being of importance, took down her statement, which I here beg leave to insert:—"That at the end of January, Mr. Doyle called upon me at my house, near the toll-gate, and told me, when I went to Campbelltown, to call at his house and pay him the rent of the toll, and to take the last paper with me that I got from Mr. Fowler (meaning, as I imagined, the last month's receipt for rent). I went to Mr. Fowler, to whom I had always paid the rent, and received a notice to pay it to him as heretofore, which I did on the 2nd February. A day or two after, Mr. Hurley called on me, and said that I had no right to pay Mr. Fowler, that he (Fowler) had nothing to do with it. He frightened me very much by the way he spoke." I afterwards saw Mr. Doyle, and spoke to him about the matter, when he stated that he was satisfied they (Messrs. Hurley, Doyle, and Guthrie) were right, inasmuch as the Act stated that three formed a quorum.

In concluding this statement, I sincerely trust that, in view of the facts now laid before you, and considering that the great distress under which many of the labouring men and their families are suffering is caused by the injudicious proceedings of the three Commissioners before named, you will see the propriety of at once putting a stop to their irregularities. And as one means of remedying the evils complained of, I again beg most urgently to recommend the immediate appointment of the three gentlemen named in my former letter.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FOWLER.

As it appears impossible for the present Trustees, even with the addition of the gentlemen proposed by Mr. Fowler, to work the Trust satisfactorily, the Government have determined to remove the present Trustees, and appoint the following gentlemen in their place:—Messrs. Thomas Chippendall, J.P., Thomas Byrnes, near Appin, John Vardy, Menangle Road, John Grant, Campbelltown, and Joseph Warby, Campbelltown.

Prepare Minute for Executive, and inform.

J. B. W.—19 Feby.

No. 14.

## CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

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## No. 14.

## MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Department of Lands,  
Sydney, 19 February, 1866.

ENCLOSED are certain papers having reference to the disagreements which have occurred, and still occur, between the present Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, in connection with the management of the business entrusted to them.

As in consequence of such internal disagreements it is found that the Trust does not work satisfactorily, it is now recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the present members be relieved of their offices, and that in accordance with the 27th clause of the Act 13 Vict., No. 41, the following gentlemen be appointed Commissioners, viz.:—Thomas Chippendall, J.P., Thomas Byrnes, John Vardy, John Grant, and Joseph Warby, Esquires.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

Minute 66/8, 22 February, 1866.—Confirmed, 28 February, 1866.

THE Executive Council having carefully considered the correspondence herewith submitted, with reference to disagreements among the present Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust, are of opinion that the public interests will be best served by the removal of the present members of the said Trust, and the appointment of a new Commission; and accordingly advise, in terms of the 27th clause of the Act 13 Vict., No. 41, the following gentlemen be appointed Commissioners of the said Road Trust, in lieu of the former Commissioners, viz.:—Thomas Chippendall, Thomas Byrnes, John Vardy, John Grant, and Joseph Warby, Esquires.

A. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Approved—J. Y.  
7 March, /66.

Appointments notified in *Government Gazette* of 16 March, 1866.